United States Department of State
Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Significant Incidents of Political VIOLENCE Against Americans: 1993

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Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1993

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Comments and queries are welcomed and may be directed to the Director of DS/DSS/ITA on 202-663-0786.

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Andrew Corsun
Editor

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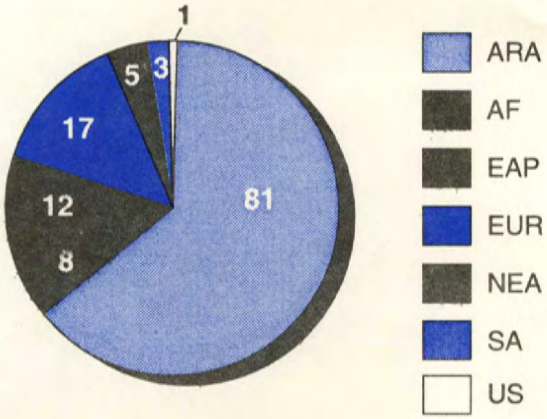
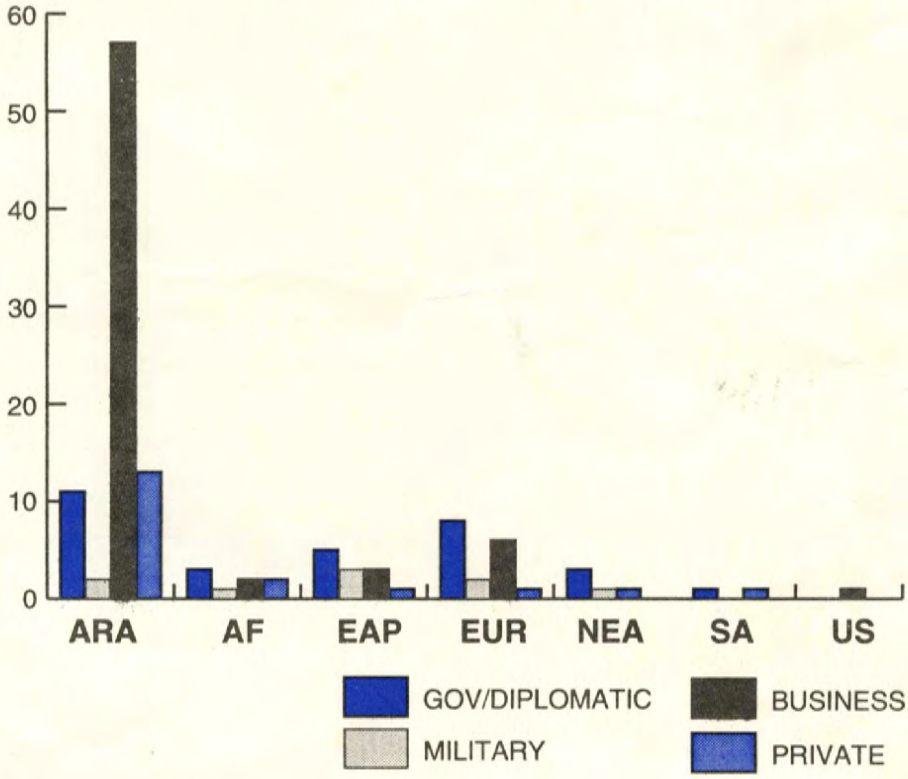
A Statistical Overview of 1993

Areas of Anti-U.S. Incidents in 1993



There were 127 anti-U.S. incidents in 1993.

Targets of Anti-U.S. Incidents by Region in 1993



Introduction

Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1993 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 1993. 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 1993. Unfortunately, to keep the publication unclassified, 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: lethality, substantial property damage, use of unusual tactics or weapons, and perceptibility of targets as U.S. or representatives of U.S. interests. **Please note:** Additional incidents were included in the regional and statistical breakdowns that did not follow our strict definition of a significant incident but were nevertheless noteworthy. These incidents were noted with an asterisk.

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.

Inter-America

January 1-December 31, 1993:

During 1993, the National Liberation Army (ELN), a leftist, pro-Cuban guerrilla organization, conducted 39 attacks or attempted attacks against the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline and other U.S. related oil camps and pumping facilities. 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 vehemently 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 discourage foreign investment in Colombia. According to statistics reflected in past issues of this publication, the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline has now been attacked nearly 270 times since 1988.

January 10, 1993—Teustepe, Nicaragua:

At approximately 6:00 p.m., A U.S. Embassy vehicle being driven by a Nicaraguan contract worker was struck by two handgun rounds fired from a passing vehicle near Teustepe, a small village just outside of Boaco. The vehicle was following the U.S. mission vehicle for an undetermined period, then sped past and later came back towards the U.S. vehicle head on. One of the passengers of the suspect vehicle then leaned out the window and fired at the embassy contractor and the car sped away. The contractor was not injured.

January 11, 1993—La Paz, Bolivia:

At approximately 4:05 a.m., a bomb exploded in front of the USAID (U.S. Agency for International Development) motorpool building. The blast shattered all of the windows at the motorpool building as well as windows at other commercial establishments in the area. The explosive device, which consisted of at least 2-3 sticks of dynamite with a time fuse, was placed in the middle of the street near the motorpool, located approximately six blocks from the U.S. Embassy. An investigation of the incident indicated that the attack was carried out by two people in a red vehicle. One person planted the device while the other left pamphlets at the scene. The flyers

January 1-December 31, 1993: Though a few years old, these photos are indicative of the bombings currently taking place along the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline.

January 28, 1993—Lima, Peru: Aftermath of the car bombing at IBM headquarters. The car bomb contained over 300 kilos of ammonium nitrate fuel oil. Damage was extensive and 11 people were injured.

detailed propaganda espoused by the Tupak Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK) which claimed responsibility for the attack.

January 16, 1993—Lima, Peru:

A presumed member of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) fired a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) at the Miraflores USIS Binational Center (BNC) at approximately 6:30 a.m. There were no injuries to BNC employees or to passers-by and damage to the building appeared to be minimal. A subsequent investigation of the attack indicated that the assailant fired the grenade about 50 meters from the BNC, striking the building through a second floor window at a 45 degree angle. The projectile ripped out the window frame and flew across a classroom before exploding.

January 21, 1993—Lima, Peru:

A small explosive device, exploded near a Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) restaurant in the upscale Monterico section of Lima. The blast, which occurred at approximately 10:00 p.m., caused minor damage and no injuries. The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) was suspected in the attack. Later that same evening, presumed Sendero Luminoso members hijacked a Coca-Cola delivery truck and drove it to a nearby shantytown where they subsequently blew it up with dynamite.

January 22, 1993—Lima, Peru:

Unknown individuals fired three shots into an American Airlines aircraft as it was taxiing on the runway, and Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorists car bombed two Coca-Cola facilities. The first incident occurred at Lima's Jorge Chavez International Airport at approximately 12:30 a.m., when three bullet rounds struck the right fuselage of an American Airlines craft as it was heading for the terminal. No one was injured and damage to the plane was minimal. Although the SL initially claimed the attack, a subsequent investigation of the incident failed to reveal who the actual culprits were. At approximately 6:00 a.m. that same day, SL terrorists detonated a 200-kilo car bomb near a Coca-Cola plant, killing two people and injuring two others. Later that evening, at approximately 8:00 p.m., SL members bombed a second Coca-Cola facility in Lima, causing no injuries and only slight material damage. The explosive device, which was placed in a car, did more damage to the vehicle than to the Coca-Cola facility.

January 28, 1993—Lima, Peru:

Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorists detonated a massive car bomb against the headquarters of IBM, located in the upscale district of La Molina. The blast wounded 11 persons and caused extensive damage to the IBM installation as well as to other buildings located within a 200-meter radius. The bomb, which exploded at approximately noon, was comprised of over 300 kilos of ammonium nitrate fuel oil (ANFO). The U.S. computer firm was reportedly targeted by the SL because of reports that IBM was providing assistance to the Peruvian Government in tallying votes for upcoming January 29 municipal elections.

January 31, 1993—Pucuro, Panama:

Presumed members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) kidnaped three American missionaries of the New Tribes Mission (NTM). The abduction occurred at approximately 7:00 p.m., when 100-150 armed men occupied the NTM camp. The guerrillas then abducted Mark Rich, David Mankins, and Rick Tenenoff, but they did not bother any of the tribe members or the missionary families. Prior to leaving the camp, the guerrillas also took NTM's two-way radio and food supplies. A ransom demand has been made by the kidnapers. The three missionaries are still in custody (as of April 25, 1994).

Car Bomb

February 5, 1993—Cuzco, Peru:

Presumed Sendero Luminoso terrorists detonated a small explosive device at a Mormon church at approximately 7:55 p.m., causing moderate damage. No injuries were incurred despite the presence of over 20 persons in the chapel at the time of the attack.

Debris

February 6, 1993—Laguna Larga, Venezuela:

FARC guerrillas hijacked a chartered Beech Queenair aircraft carrying American citizen Jim La Marque, a Canadian, and the Venezuelan pilot from the Laguna Larga fishing camp on the Cinaruco River in south central Venezuela. The incident began when four men armed with 9mm pistols and handgrenades approached the aircraft minutes after it had landed. Four other Americans on board were released prior to the hijacking when it was determined that there was not enough room on the plane. Jim La Marque was released in March 1993.

February 23, 1993-March 3, 1994—Quidbo, Colombia:

Ten heavily armed members of the National Liberation Army (ELN) stormed into a gold mining camp in the jungle area of Choco (near the Panamanian border) and kidnaped American mining engineer Lewis A. Manning. Manning was released in good health by his captors on March 3, 1994, to Red Cross representatives near the town of Quidbo.

March 19, 1993—San Jose Del Guaviare, Colombia:

At approximately 8:00 a.m., a road sweep carried out by the Colombian army near the San Jose Del Guaviare military base uncovered a 50-pound explosive mine buried in the road leading from the U.S. Navy Seabee construction site to the airport. The mine had been placed 2-3 kilometers from the entrance of the construction site. The device was subsequently defused by the Colombian army.

March 22, 1993—El Alto, Bolivia:

Terrorists belonging to the Tupak Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK) detonated a dynamite charge near a Mormon church at approximately 9:00 p.m., causing minor damage and no injuries. Several EGTK pamphlets and a banner were recovered at the scene.

March 22, 1993—Northern Colombia:

According to press reports, music artist Randy Jackson, brother of pop star Michael Jackson, was held for approximately 8 hours by members of the National Liberation Army (ELN). Jackson, who was in Colombia visiting his fiancee, was abducted during a road trip between two major Colombian cities in the north. He was subsequently released after he was able to convince his captors that he was a Jamaican preacher.

March 27, 1993—Cordoba, Argentina:

At approximately 6:30 a.m., the personal car of the director of the USIS Binational Center was firebombed and destroyed while parked in a garage. Two other vehicles were also attacked and destroyed. The owners of the destroyed cars were all Argentine nationals who lived in the same residential area. Police have no leads as to who the perpetrators may have been, as the three victims apparently had nothing in common.

March 28, 1993—Santiago Chile: View of IBM headquarters from where the LAW rocket was found.

March 28, 1993—Santiago, Chile:

Chilean Caribinero explosives personnel deactivated a light antitank weapon (law) that was aimed at the headquarters of IBM in Santiago. The device was apparently positioned during the early morning hours at a subway station near the IBM building. Further examination of the device revealed that the launcher was supported by a homemade wooden tripod. Furthermore, the ignition system was designed to bypass the launcher's internal system. A cheap, locally

purchased alarm clock, modified into a 59-minute timer, was connected to a 9-volt battery and wired directly via a fuse into the tail of the rocket. It is uncertain, however, if this fusing device could have detonated the rocket. Scrawled on the M72A law launcher was the following message: "DPRP-FPMR/Hasta vencer o morir" (Popular Directorate of the Revolutionary People-Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front/Until victory or death). In a call to a local media outlet, an FPMR/D spokesman claimed responsibility for the failed attack against IBM and for several other bombings in and near the capital. According to the terrorist caller, the attacks were to "honor the young people who died in the struggle against Pinochet's dictatorship and the civilian bourgeois administration of Aylwin."

Attempted Rocket Attack Against IBM Headquarters
Santiago, Chile - March 28, 1993

The launcher and projectile.

March 30, 1993—Santiago, Chile:

A bomb planted at the Hyatt Hotel was successfully defused by Chilean Carabinero police. The device was discovered between the pool and health club near the back side of the new hotel. The device was described as a small package that contained 185 grams of T4 explosive and ammonium gel. The timing device, which was noteworthy, consisted of two liquid chemicals that were encased in a glass vial and separated by a plastic bag. Apparently, when one chemical ate through the bag and mixed with the other, a fire would ensue, lighting a fuse leading to the explosive charge. Had it been activated, the charge was large enough to have caused significant property damage to the hotel. Chilean security forces were certain that the device was the work of the dissident faction of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR/D).

April 3, 1993—Boyaca and Santander Departments, Colombia:

Margaret Reina, an American student studying in Bogota, was shot three times by presumed National Liberation Army (ELN) terrorists during a guerrilla roadblock. Reina was riding in a car with members of her extended family on a trip along the northbound highway out of Bogota. Approximately 200 kilometers outside the capital, their car was stopped at a guerrilla roadblock. Two cars traveling ahead of Reina's vehicle were waved through the roadblock. Thinking he had been waved through as well, the driver of Reina's car did not bother to stop and proceeded through the roadblock. The guerrillas then opened fire on the vehicle, wounding Reina and her relatives.

April 18, 1993—Aguaytia, Peru:

Two INM-owned (U.S. Department of State, International Narcotics Matters) helicopters were damaged by thrown rocks during a counternarcotics operation near the town of Aguaytia. Upon arrival at the operations site, there was an exchange of gunfire between police and suspected drug traffickers. A drug laboratory was subsequently taken down and five persons were detained. As the helicopters were preparing to depart the scene, a crowd estimated at over 300 people gathered at the site, including three groups of 20-50 people who were throwing rocks at the aircraft. The helicopters were able to take off from the scene without any injuries to the police or to the DEA agents who were also on board. However, a later inspection of the helicopters indicated that the thrown rocks had damaged the tail rotor of one helicopter and the synchronized elevator of another.

MOVIMIENTO JUVENIL
LAUTARO

April 21, 1993—Amalci, Colombia:

Carlos Eufracio Aspillera, an American citizen of Philippine descent, was kidnaped near the town of Amalci outside of Medellin. Aspillera was looking into the purchase of a gold mine from a Colombian individual who was apparently the original target of the kidnapers. It is believed that Aspillera was used as bait by the abductors to get at the Colombian citizen. Aspillera was subsequently released in good health on June 25, 1993.

May 13, 1993—Santiago, Chile:

Members of the MAPU-Lautaro Organization (two men and a woman) assaulted a Chilean Mormon bishop and burned down a Mormon chapel located in the Quinta Normal district of Santiago. The attack began at approximately 9:00 p.m., when the terrorists arrived at the church wearing ski masks and dark glasses. According to the bishop, the terrorists hit and overpowered him, and then they sprayed the whole temple with fuel and set it on fire. According to press reports, the chapel was subsequently destroyed by the fire,

and the terrorists escaped in a taxi after leaving pamphlets at the scene.

May 27, 1993—Santiago, Chile:

Three U.S. installations were targeted for terrorist activity, with only one facility suffering damage. That incident occurred in the Conchali district when a bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church, causing no injuries and little destruction of property. In the two other incidents, Chilean police explosives personnel deactivated a hoax bomb near a branch of U.S. Citibank and detonated a bomb in place that was planted in the back of the Holiday Inn Crown Plaza. No group claimed responsibility for the attacks.

August 28, 1992-June 4, 1993—La Gabarra, Colombia:

American citizen, Richard Wayne Dougherty, was kidnaped by members of the National Liberation Army (ELN). Dougherty, a partner in a mining firm identified as Missip Interchem, traveled to the area with eight contractors and a translator. The contractors later returned without Dougherty and the translator, stating that a group of individuals in the Gabarra area had requested to speak with Dougherty. Dougherty and the translator were released unharmed by the ELN on June 4, 1993.

June 20, 1993—Caracas, Venezuela:

At approximately 12:30 a.m., gunshots were fired at the site of the new U.S. Embassy office building (NOB) currently under construction. NOB security guards reported hearing the rounds impacting on the side of the building from an area where several people were standing around their cars in a parking lot adjacent to the site. Earlier that evening at approximately 9:35 p.m., guards reported shots being fired at the site from a white Toyota that was parked on a hill behind the NOB access control facility.

July 5, 1993—Calexico, Mexico:

A U.S. Army unit conducting a counternarcotics mission in conjunction with the U.S. Border Patrol in "Operation Alliance" was fired upon by unknown individuals near a ranch located about 6 miles west of the Calexico port of entry. The U.S. military unit fired back at its assailants, but no injuries or deaths were reported. Following the exchange of shots, a white vehicle was seen driving from the United States into Mexico (apparently in open country). The vehicle was presumably connected with the shooting, and may have been trying to bring a drug load into the United States.

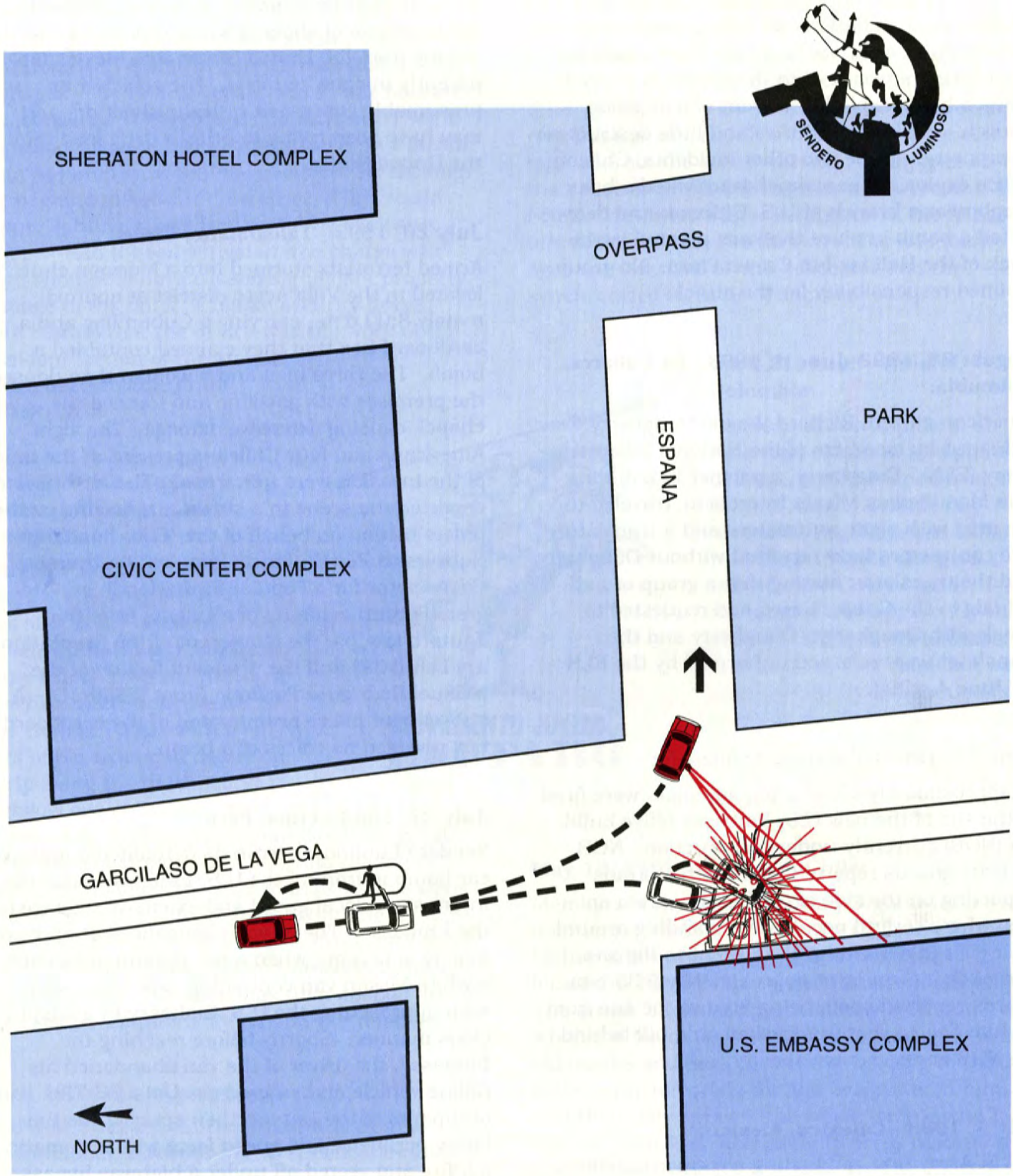
July 26, 1993—Talcahuano, Chile:

Armed terrorists stormed into a Mormon church located in the Villa Acero district at approximately 8:00 p.m., carrying a Cuban flag and a cardboard box that they claimed contained a bomb. The three men and a woman then doused the premises with gasoline and torched the chapel, causing extensive damage. The eight Americans and four Chileans present at the time of the invasion were unharmed. The terrorists departed the scene in a stolen taxi leaving pamphlets behind on behalf of the "Coordinadora Subversiva Por Un Patria Popular" (Subversive Coordinator for a Popular Fatherland), an integrated group made up of elements from the Lautaro groups, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the dissident faction of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR/D). A subsequent police examination of the cardboard box revealed no traces of a bomb.

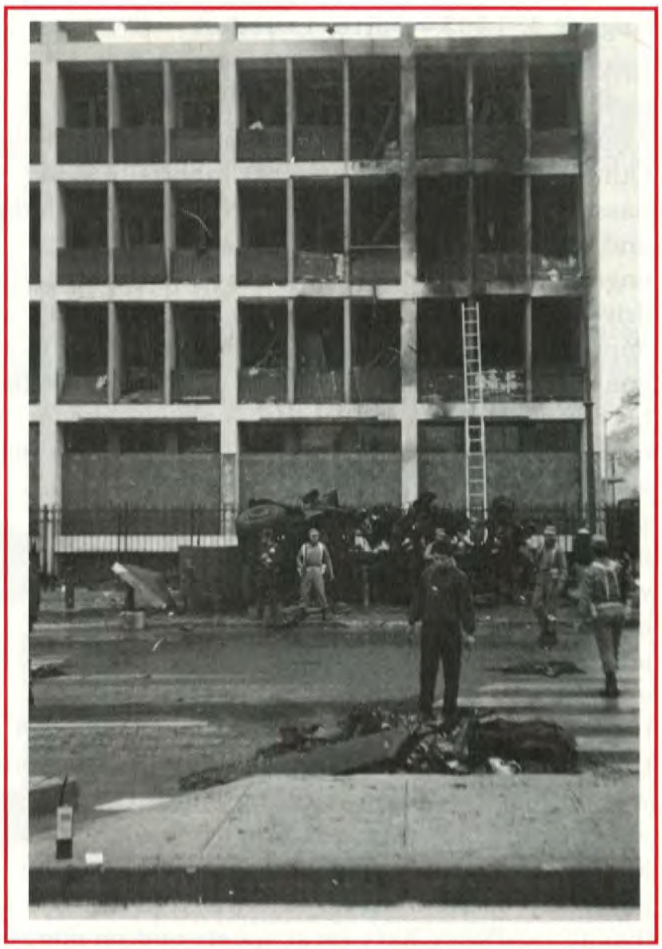
July 27, 1993—Lima, Peru:

Sendero Luminoso terrorists detonated a massive car bomb in front of the U.S. Embassy, causing injuries to a local guard and extensive damage to the Embassy. The attack commenced at approximately 5:45 a.m., when a red Datsun sedan and a white Nissan van containing explosives were seen approaching the U.S. Embassy in a suspicious manner. Shortly before reaching the Embassy, the driver of the van abandoned his rolling vehicle and entered the Datsun. The occupants of the Datsun then sprayed the Embassy perimeter and guard force with automatic gunfire and veered off under a highway bypass.

Car Bomb Attack Against U.S. Embassy
Lima, Peru - July 27, 1993



The van rolled into a Peruvian half-track vehicle parked near the northeast front side of the Embassy and detonated immediately. The half-track apparently blocked a significant portion of the blast's shock wave and was 70 percent destroyed; the attack vehicle itself was destroyed. The shock wave extended in all directions within a radius of 500 meters, causing extensive damage to the Embassy (initial estimate $250,000 dollars) and to other nearby buildings. The van's explosive device reportedly consisted of approximately 150 kilograms of ammonium nitrate fuel oil (anfo) with a 4-kilogram dynamite booster charge.



July 27, 1993—Lima, Peru: Peruvian military and local police conduct crime scene control around the U.S. Embassy.

July 27, 1993—Lima, Peru: Two views of the Peruvian military half-track vehicle that was parked in front of the U.S. Embassy.

August 4, 1993—Quito, Ecuador:

Unknown individuals planted a hoax bomb against the rear Delta barrier of the USAID (U.S. Agency for International Development) building in Quito. According to eyewitness reports, a small passenger van approached the rear of the building and one of the vehicle's five male passengers engaged the local guard in a conversation. The driver of the van exited the vehicle but did not approach the gate. When the van drove off, the guard noticed a package placed against the Delta barrier with a note that read: "The next time for real pig American imperialists." The parcel, which was subsequently examined by U.S. Embassy security personnel and local bomb technicians, initially appeared to contain 15 sticks of dynamite with two blasting caps wired to a black box detonator. However, after the device was manually disrupted by the bomb personnel, a closer examination of the device indicated that each of the dynamite sticks were filled with dirt to give it the weight of dynamite. In addition, the black box was nothing more than a cassette tape container wrapped in black tape with two wires coming from it. The wires were attached to what appeared to be the top of two blasting caps inserted into the dynamite. Police have no suspects and no one has claimed responsibility for the hoax device.

August 14, 1993—Caracas, Venezuela:

At approximately 11:05 p.m., a security guard assigned to the U.S. Embassy new office building (NOB) site reported that several shots had been fired at the site and had impacted upon the south side of the building. No injuries were reported and no damage was detected. Earlier that evening at approximately 7:30 p.m., two unidentified women reported a similar incident to the NOB's guards in which an unidentified man was seen firing a semi-automatic handgun at the NOB site and in the direction of the two women. No injuries or damage were sustained in this incident either.

August 19, 1993—Lima, Peru:

At approximately 11:10 p.m., unknown suspects utilizing two vehicles executed a roadblocking maneuver on a lightly armored, four-wheel drive Toyota being operated by a U.S. Embassy employee and his spouse. After blocking the employee's vehicle from the front and back, four armed suspects deployed from the two vehicles and attempted to open the employee's car doors as they shouted at the couple to exit the vehicle. The Embassy employee then initiated evasive maneuvers, ramming the front vehicle and then the back one. At this time several suspects opened fire on the employee's vehicle, but the employee and his wife were able to escape the attack zone and exit the area without sustaining injuries. The suspects returned to their cars and departed in the opposite direction. Preliminary indications are that the incident was either a kidnaping attempt or an attempted carjacking. Local police have reported that there had been an increase of carjackings involving four-wheel drive vehicles over the past several months, including some incidents that involved gunfire.

August 21, 1993—Caracas, Venezuela:

At approximately 11:00 p.m., the roving security patrol assigned to the U.S. Embassy new office building (NOB) site reported another incident of shots being fired at the NOB grounds, the fifth shooting incident of this type in 3 months. The attacks appear to be isolated incidents, however, as these types of shootings are commonplace in Caracas.

September 9, 1993—Santiago, Chile:

Terrorists belonging to the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) bombed two McDonald's restaurants and left an explosive device in a Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) franchise. The bombs at the McDonald's restaurants, one located on the Ahumada Promenade in downtown Santiago and the other in the La Florida section, were both placed in restrooms and each exploded at approximately 2:00 p.m. The bomb at the La Florida franchise caused three minor injuries and limited property damage. Prior to the explosion at the downtown McDonald's, the restaurant's manager received a call from an unknown Chilean man who warned that a bomb would detonate in the ladies'

restroom within 3 minutes. The bomb, which was placed underneath a trash can, was missed by personnel inspecting the facility. However, the restaurant was in the process of being evacuated when the device exploded, so no injuries were incurred. A bomb was also discovered in the bathroom of the KFC franchise, which was located in the Providencia district. A telephone call warning the restaurant of a bomb in the restroom was placed to this facility as well, but KFC personnel were able to discover the device and alert the local bomb squad before it detonated. Responsibility for the attacks was claimed through a telephone call to a local media outlet by a member of the MIR who stated that more bombs would be planted in other U.S. commercial chains in Santiago to protest the presence of ". . . U.S. imperialist Yankees." These attacks occurred just 2 days before the 20th anniversary of the military coup that ousted the Salvador Allende government.

September 10, 1993—Santiago, Chile:

A medium-sized bomb exploded in front of a Mormon church located in the La Florida section of Santiago. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, but the attack occurred a few hours before the 20th anniversary of the military coup that ousted the Salvador Allende government.

September 11, 1993—Santiago, Chile:

Unknown terrorists bombed a Mormon church located in the Conchali district of Santiago, causing no injuries and only minor property damage.

September 25, 1993—Panama City, Panama:

At approximately midnight, a local police explosives unit defused a bomb planted in a McDonald's restaurant located in the the capital's banking district. A note signed by the Torrijista National Liberation Movement reading, "The next time it will be for real," was found on the device. In addition, a local television station received a call from an unidentified man who stated that the threat against McDonald's was ". . . against capitalism and multinationals, and our slogan is the fatherland."

October 7, 1993—Osorno, Chile:

A bomb exploded near a Mormon church located in the Rahue Alto district of Osorno, shattering windows and damaging the chapel's back entrance door. Lautaro Youth Movement (MJL) and Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front/Dissident Faction (FPMR/D) pamphlets were found at the scene.

October 25, 1993—Lima, Peru:

The cargo office of American Airlines suffered moderate property damage when a large bomb exploded under a minibus in the parking lot near the departure terminal at Lima's international airport. The bomb was most likely the work of Sendero Luminoso.

November 20, 1993—Lima, Peru:

At approximately 9:00 p.m., a satchel containing an estimated 3 kilos of dynamite exploded outside the USIS Binational Center (BNC) located in the Miraflores district of Lima. According to local guards assigned to the BNC, two men approached the center, one of whom was carrying a satchel. One man approached as if to ask a local guard at the center's guard post a question, while the other man left the satchel against the guard post. Both men then moved off at a rapid pace. The guard noticed their unusual attitude and that they were not carrying their satchel. The guard then looked outside his post and noticed the satchel was smoking. The subsequent blast damaged the guard post and blew out several windows at the BNC and in buildings next to it. Some cars passing by at the time of the explosion were also slightly damaged. Although neither of

Peru's two major terrorist groups claimed responsibility for the attack, the method was consistent with that used by Sendero Luminoso. Sendero had also been conducting a wave of bombings in different parts of Lima over the past 2 days.

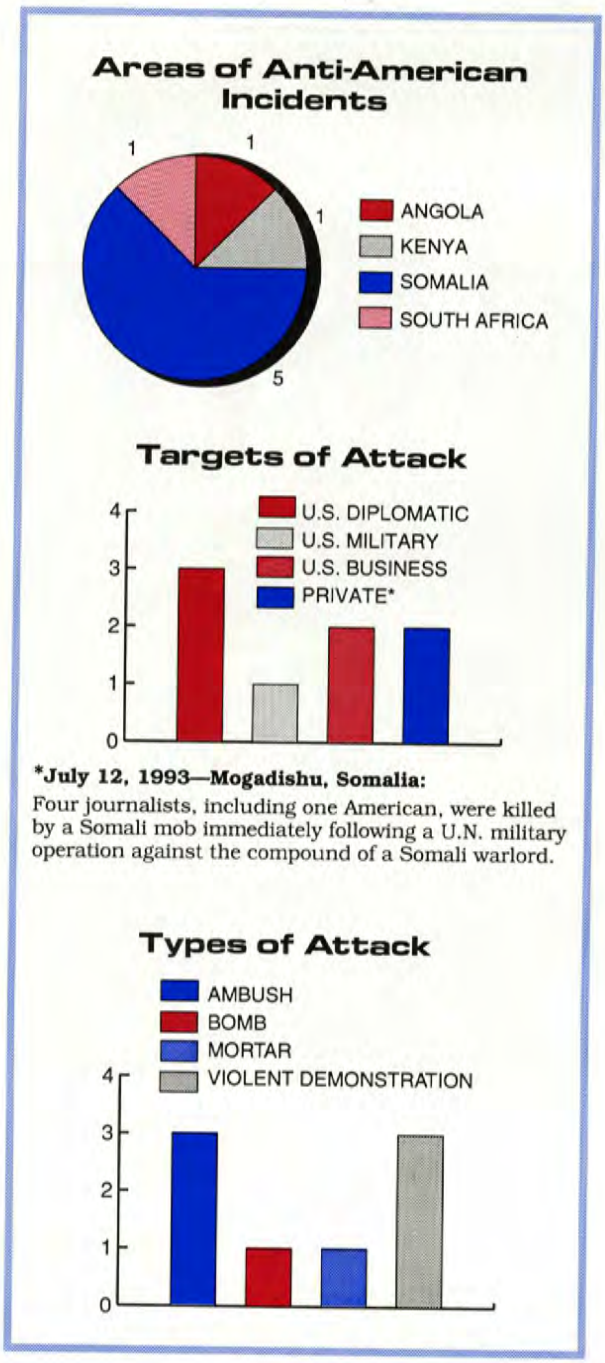
November 25, 1993—Shushufindi, Ecuador:

Ten men dressed in military uniforms attempted to kidnap Leonard Schorsch, an American citizen employee of the U.S. Minga oil firm. Assailants knocked at the door of Schorsch's residence, a bodyguard answered the door, saw the men and decided that their hair was too long for them to be military people. A 30-minute shootout ensued between the bodyguards and the attackers, who were allegedly armed with Uzi submachine guns. During the shootout, an explosive device was tossed on the roof of the house as an inducement for Schorsch to come out. Two terrorists were allegedly killed during the attack. Schorsch was rescued by military helicopter and transported to Lago Agrio and later to Quito. Four gunmen were arrested, including two Colombians who may have been guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). The attackers were allegedly responsible for a series of kidnapings and bus robberies in the Lago Agrio area.

December 21, 1993—Santiago, Chile:

A hoax bomb was discovered on the fourth floor stairwell of the USIS Binational Center. No group claimed responsibility for planting the device that was apparently a very good facsimile of a real explosive device.

Sub-Saharan Africa



***July 12, 1993—Mogadishu, Somalia:**
Four journalists, including one American, were killed by a Somali mob immediately following a U.N. military operation against the compound of a Somali warlord.

January-December, 1993—Somalia:

In December 1992, President Bush authorized the dispatch to Somalia of 28,000 American troops in support of the United Nations humanitarian mission to end the starvation of the Somali people. An estimated 300,000 Somalis had died of starvation and disease, and twice that number were at risk of death from drought and from the anarchy that then prevailed. Meanwhile, Somali gangs and militia had seized tons of relief supplies in the capital, Mogadishu.

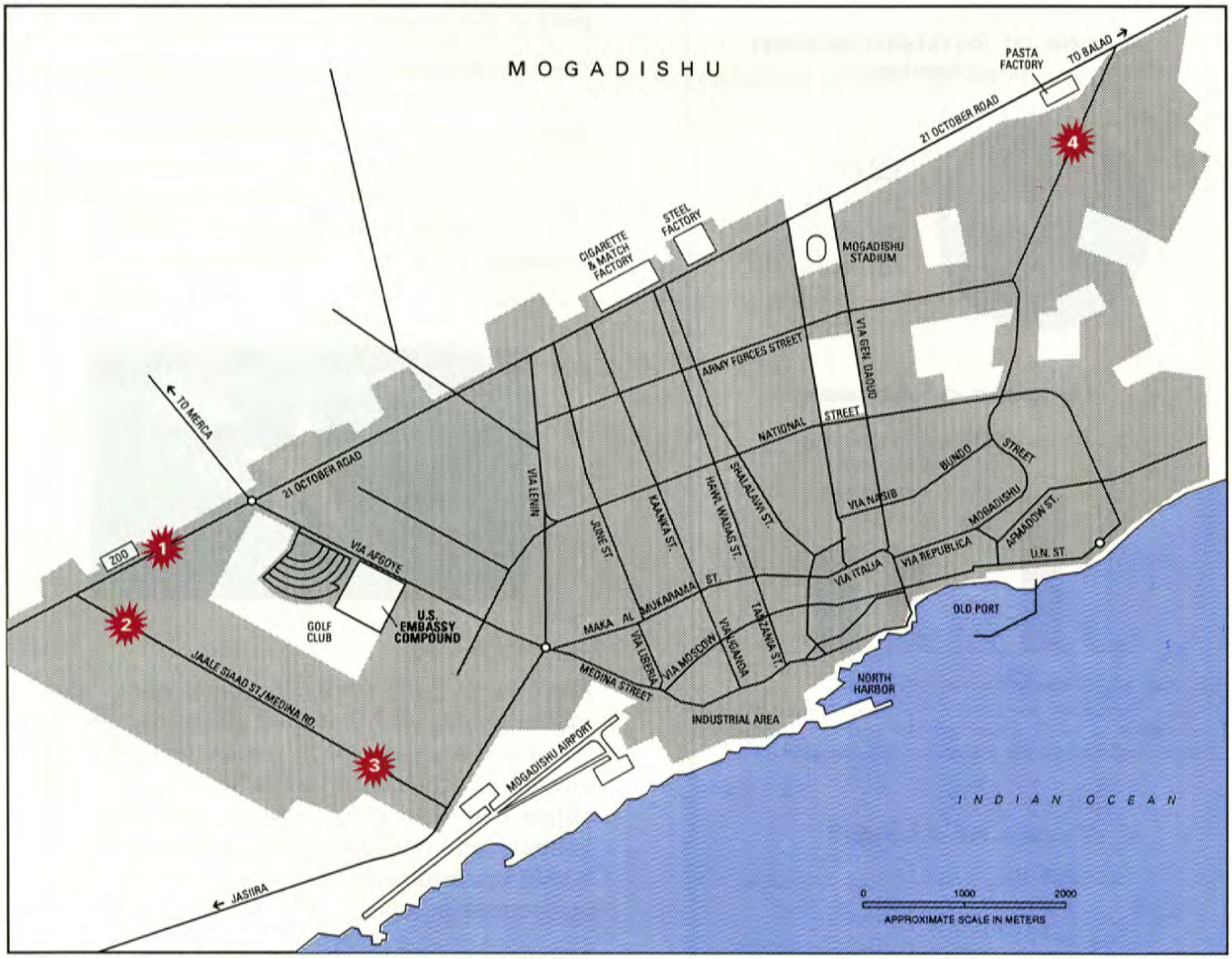
The U.S.-led humanitarian mission succeeded in creating a secure environment in Somalia, enabling food and medicine to reach the sick and hungry. An estimated one million Somalis were saved, and the mission initially provoked little armed resistance. By mid-1993, U.S. troop strength had been reduced to 5,000.

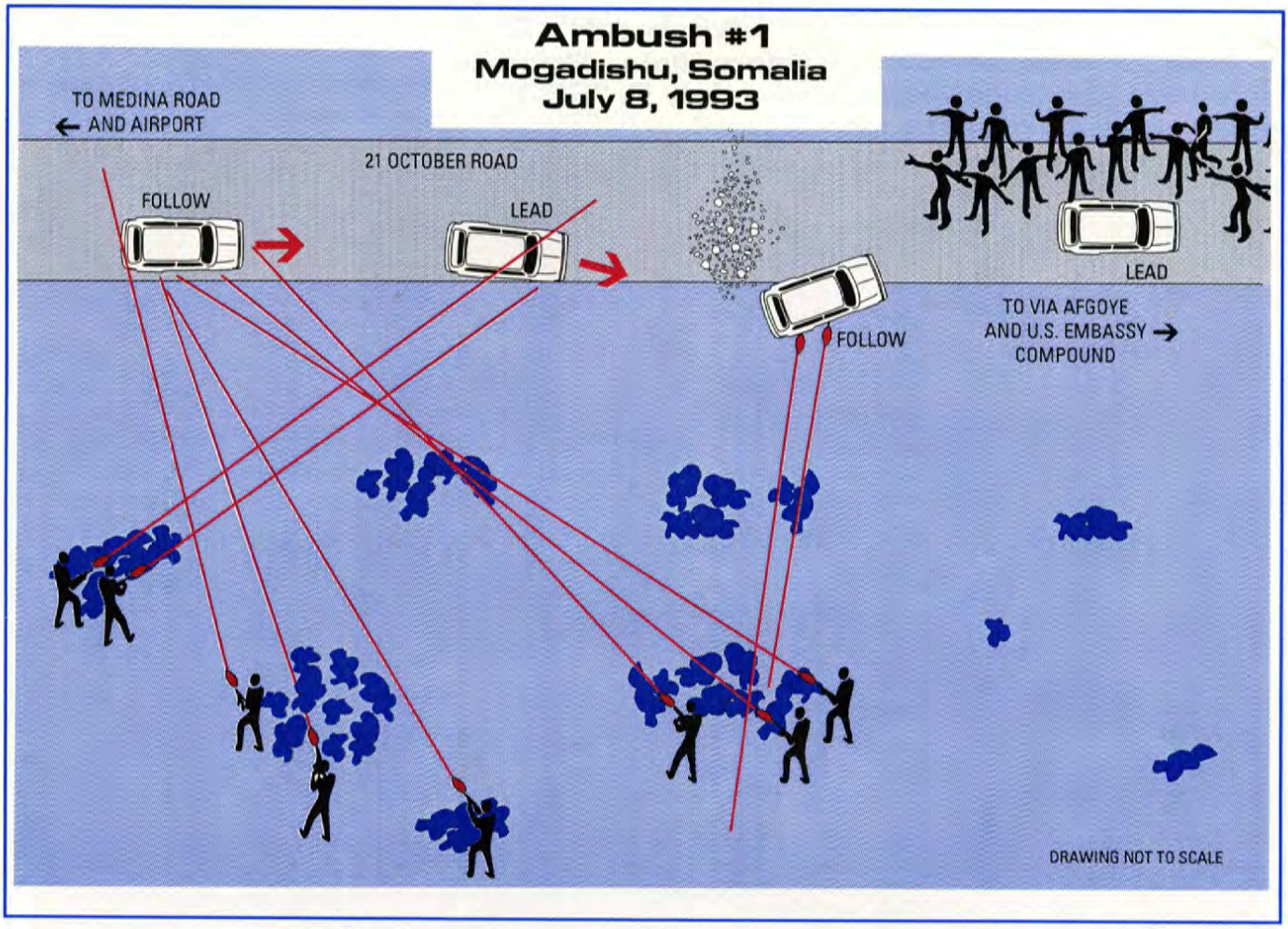
However, in June 1993, the Somali gangs and militia in Mogadishu started attacking American, Pakistani, and other U.N. troops, facilities, and aircraft. Tactics used by the Somalis included sniper and hit-and-run attacks, vehicle ambushes, land minings and command-detonated bombings, and rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) and mortar attacks.

The most deadly attacks occurred in Mogadishu: On August 8, 1993, a command-detonated explosion killed four U.S. soldiers. Three others were killed September 25th, when their Blackhawk helicopter was downed by an RPG. After a raid by U.S. Army Rangers, 18 U.S. servicemen were killed and 75 were wounded in clashes that occurred over a 16-hour period spanning October 3–4. Michael Durant, an

Overview of Four Attacks Against Americans

Mogadishu, Somalia





American Blackhawk helicopter pilot, was shot down and captured during the October 3rd raid, but was released October 14th.

A total of 30 American servicemen were killed in action and 175 were wounded in action, during the U.S. military intervention in Somalia. Twenty-nine of the causalities took place in 1993; 1 occurred in 1992. Fourteen U.S. soldiers died in non-battle incidents.

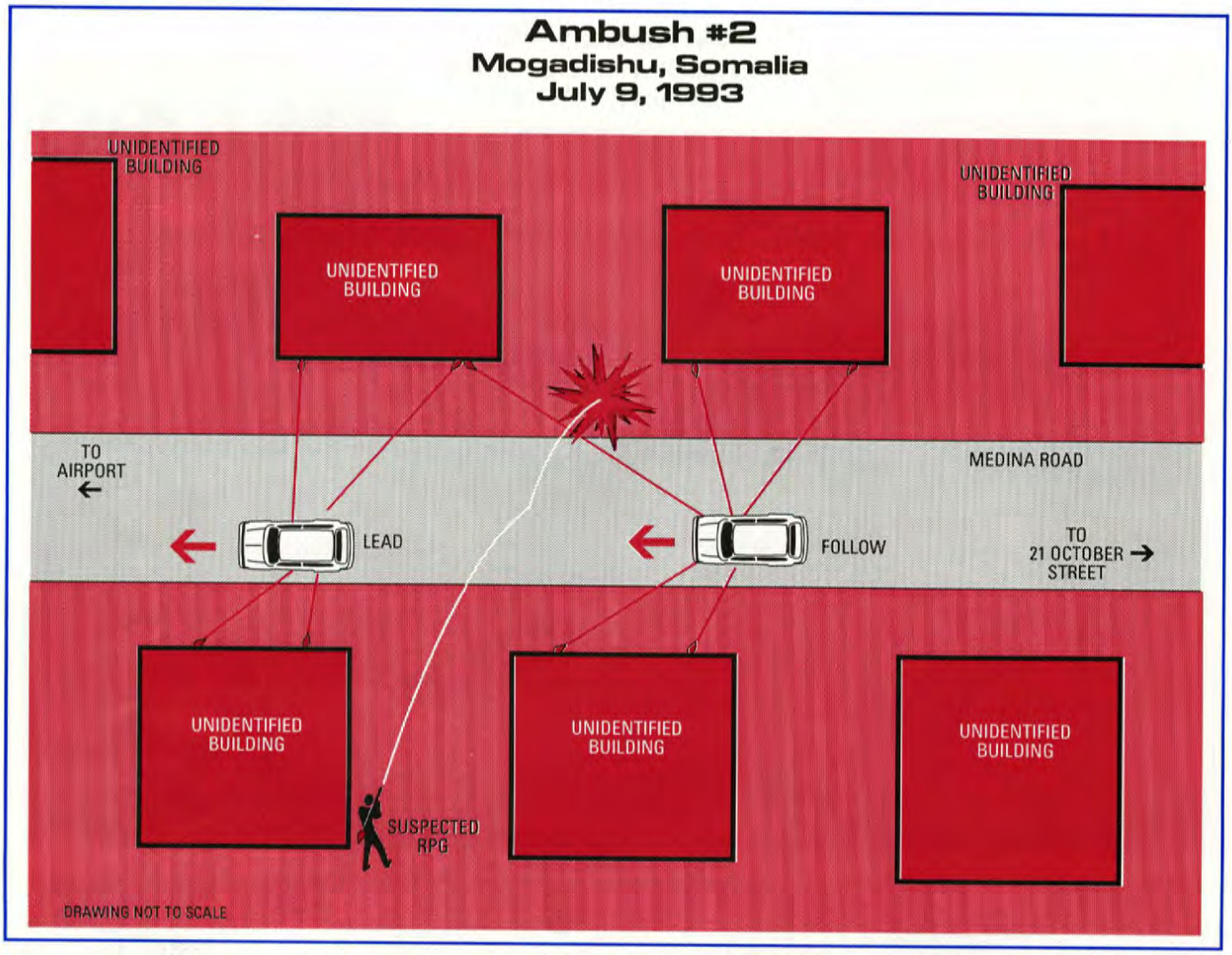
Except for 50 U.S. Marines who remained to guard the U.S. Liaison Office (USLO) in Mogadishu, all U.S. troops were withdrawn from Somalia by March 25, 1994.

May 24, 1993—Soyo, Angola:

Two mortar rounds were fired in the direction of Texaco's Essungo offshore oil platform by members of the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Both rounds missed their target and no injuries resulted. The incident, which occurred during a 3-day UNITA offensive against Soyo, marked the first time that offshore oil platforms have come under direct attack in Angola.

July 8, 1993—Mogadishu, Somalia:

At 11:15 a.m., a USLO two-vehicle motorcade traveling on 21 October Road in Mogadishu was ambushed by 6–8 Somalis with automatic weapons (G-3s and AK-47s). The Somalis emerged from nearby brush and opened fire on the motorcade, drawing return fire from elite U.S. Marines protecting the convoy. The front tires of the USLO follow car were destroyed, but both vehicles were able to drive away from the scene. Americans sustained no serious injuries. Somali casualties are unknown.



July 9, 1993—Mogadishu, Somalia:

A two-vehicle USLO motorcade was fired upon by an undetermined number of Somali gunmen as it traveled on Medina Road. The attack commenced at approximately 11 a.m., when the gunmen fired a suspected RPG round, missed their mark, and then fired upon the convoy with automatic weapons from either side of the roadway. No serious injuries resulted.

July 12, 1993—Mogadishu, Somalia:

Four journalists, including one American and one German, were killed by a Somali mob immediately following a U.N. military operation against the compound of a Somali warlord. American citizen Dan Eldon, a Reuters photographer, and German photographer Hansi Kraus, were beaten to death by the mob. The mob apparently was enraged over the U.N. attack, which reportedly killed dozens of Somalis. Two Kenyan television crewmen working for Reuters were also killed by the Somalis. Another American, Scott Peterson of the London Daily Telegraph, and British citizen Mohammed Shaffi, escaped the mob with minor injuries.

August 8, 1993—Mogadishu, Somalia:

Four U.S. Army Military policemen were killed when the vehicle they were riding in was destroyed by an explosion from a command-detonated mine. The soldiers were in the lead vehicle

of a two-vehicle convoy when the blast occurred at about 8:50 a.m. at an intersection in downtown Mogadishu. The second vehicle was undamaged, but was fired upon by Somali gunmen in buildings surrounding the blast scene. Three of the soldiers were from the 977th Military Police Company, Fort Riley, Kansas, and the other was from the 300th Military Police Company, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

August 24, 1993—Guguletu Township, South Africa:

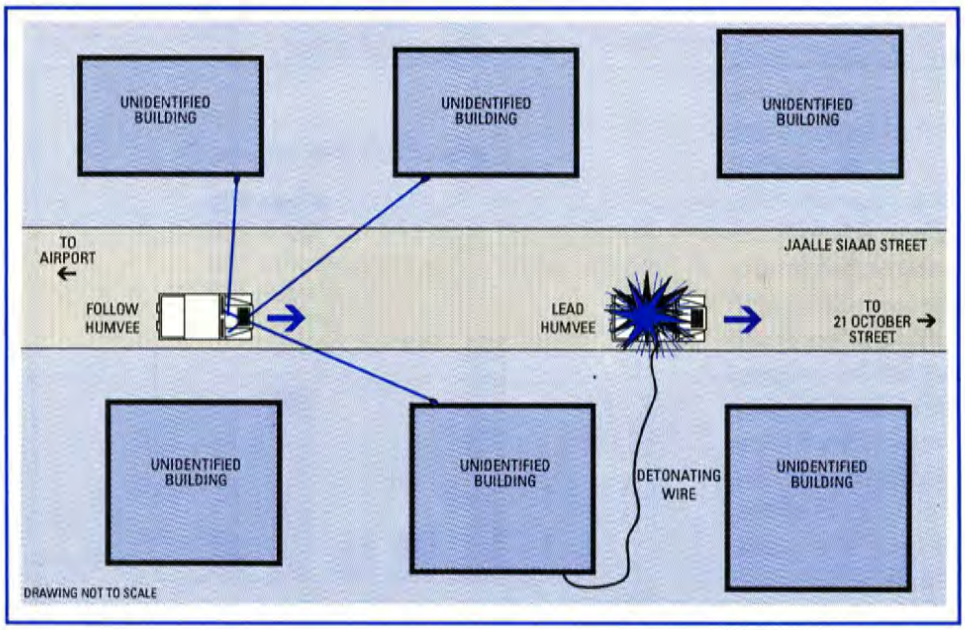
In a township outside Cape Town, a mob of black youths killed a white American woman, 2 days before she was to return to the United States. Amy Elizabeth Biehl, 26, a Fulbright Exchange Scholar, was pulled from her car and stoned and stabbed to death as she attempted to drop off three black friends at their homes. One of the passengers was slightly injured when she attempted to lend assistance to Biehl, but the other two were unharmed. According to a witness, Biehl was singled out for attack because she was white. Ms. Biehl had been conducting research at the predominantly black University of the Western Cape for 10 months. An official of the African National Congress called her "absolutely dedicated and committed to the cause of the oppressed and the democratization process in the country."

September 3, 1993—Wajir, Kenya:

Two Americans were shot, one fatally, during a riot in Wajir. According to sketchy reporting, Somali speaking persons were rioting and looting in Wajir when shooting erupted at approximately 2 a.m. local time. Jeff Butler, an American pilot for Airserv, was shot and killed during the riot, though it is unknown whether he was a specific or an unintended target. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) had hired Airserv to assist in the provision of humanitarian aid to Somali refugees encamped along the Kenya-Somalia border. Lawlessness and banditry are endemic to the region.

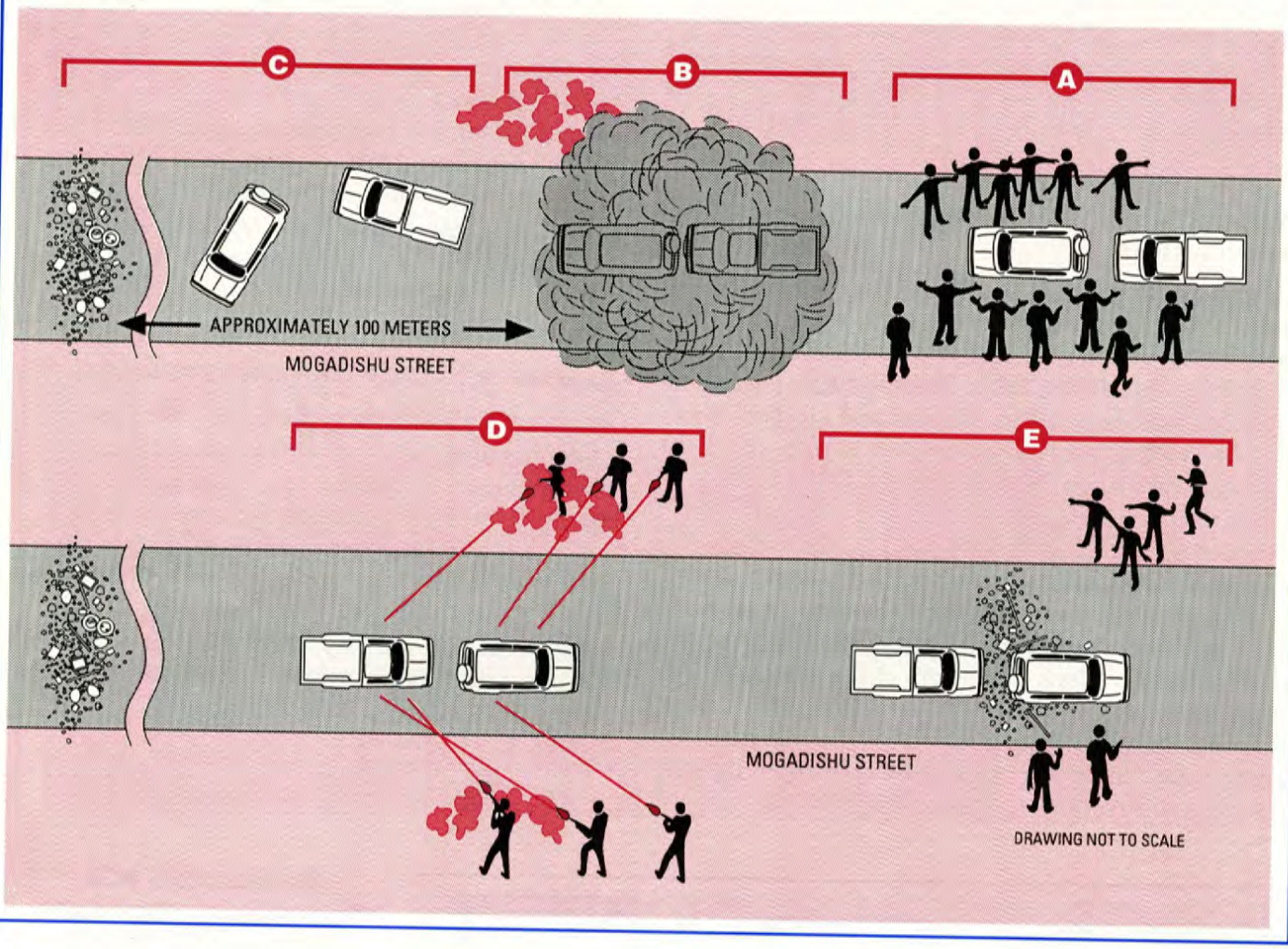
September 5, 1993—Mogadishu, Somalia:

At about 8:45 a.m., a two-vehicle USLO motorcade traveling south on Mogadishu Street was fired upon by Somali gunmen. An estimated 40–50 rounds were shot at the motorcade as it made a U-turn and drove north to avoid a barricade manned by a large but undetermined number of armed Somalis. One of the rounds penetrated the left rear passenger window of the lead vehicle, critically wounding a USLO officer in the neck. No other injuries occurred.

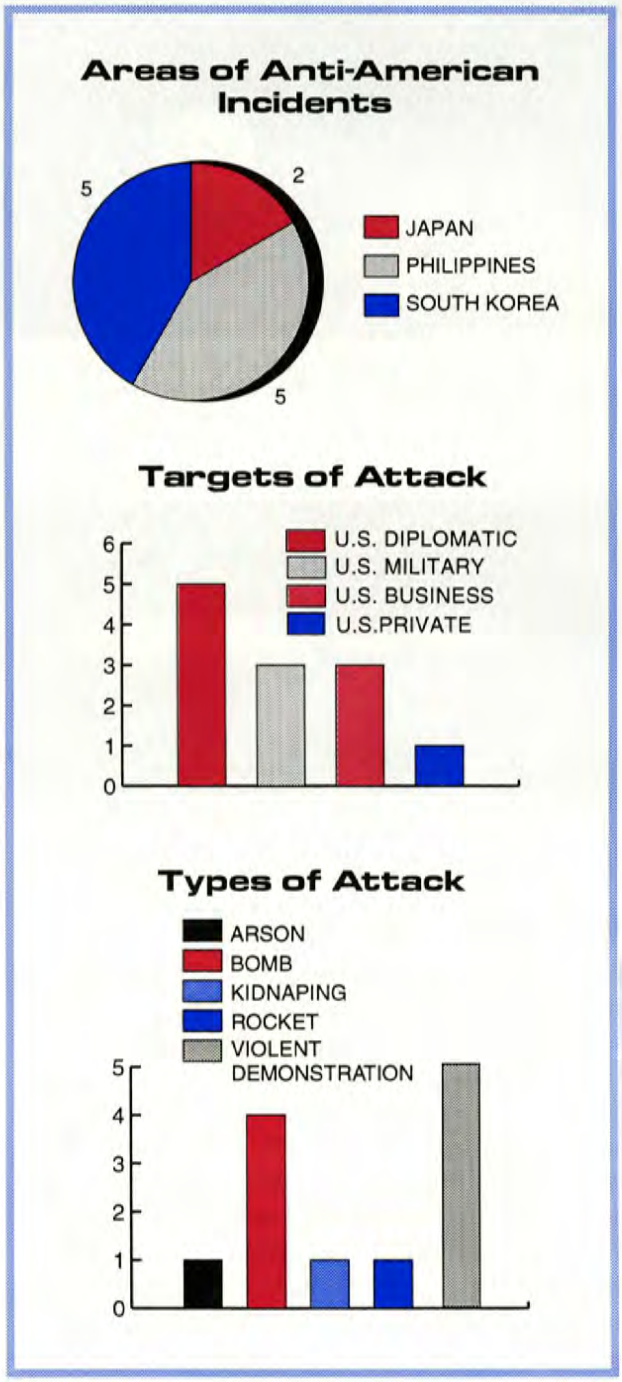


Ambush #3
Mogadishu, Somalia
August 8, 1993

Ambush #4
Mogadishu, Somalia
September 5, 1993



East Asia and The Pacific



February 11, 1993—Manila, Philippines:

In Ermita, Metro Manila, unidentified assailants tossed a homemade bomb at a Pepsi truck parked in front of a shopping mall.

February 13, 1993—Davao City, Philippines:

On the island of Mindanao, a Pepsi truck was burned when two men doused the parked vehicle with gasoline and set it on fire.

February 13, 1993—Manila, Philippines:

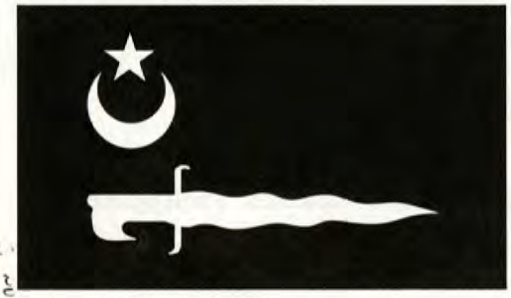
In Marikina, Metro Manila, two passers-by were killed and four were wounded in a fire bombing of a Pepsi Cola delivery truck. A lone assailant hurled an explosive device at the truck, but the device bounced off and exploded in front of an adjacent store. The dead included a school teacher and a 5-year-old girl. Two vehicles parked nearby received substantial damage but the Pepsi truck was not damaged and no Pepsi employees were among the casualties.

February 17, 1993—Seoul, Korea:

Approximately 200 protestors staged an anti-U.S. demonstration at a court where a U.S. Army private was being tried for the murder of a South Korean woman. After demonstrators attacked and damaged a U.S. Army CID vehicle sent to retrieve the private, 10–15 of the demonstrators attempted to attack the private and his U.S. Army CID protective escort as the private was being transported from the courtroom. One member of the protective detail was seriously injured in the foot when he was kicked, apparently karate-style, by a demonstrator. Reinforcement South Korean police responded to the scene and secured the area so the private could be safely returned to the court area for his safety. The private was later safely transported from the courtroom.

March 29, 1993—Lun Masla, Philippines:

A back hoe owned by USAID contractor Morrison Knudsen was burned by seven armed individuals known to be members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). The group was led by MNLF rebel returnee Manny Lumansa, alias "Commander Manny." The incident is believed to have been an attempt to gain employment as "security protection" which the contractor had refused in the past. Lumansa believed that he could gain employment through intimidation.



April 29, 1993—Kwangju, South Korea:

Approximately 1,000 demonstrators belonging to the student organization Namchong-ryon staged a surprise demonstration in front of the American Cultural Center (ACC). The demonstration became violent with bottles of paint, rocks, and steel pipes being used as weapons. After the demonstrators penetrated the barricades, they threw rocks at the ACC and scuffled with police. Approximately 30 police were injured and three police cars, marked and unmarked, were completely destroyed. The ACC sustained no damage and no Americans or demonstrators were reported to be injured.

July 1, 1993—Tokyo, Japan:

A projectile was fired at the U.S. Air Force base in the Yokota area of western Tokyo. The device was fired during the early morning hours from a construction site located approximately 400 meters from the base's perimeter. The projectile missed the base and there were no injuries. Damage was limited to approximately 20 broken windows discovered at the launching site. On July 3, Kakurokyo Hazama-ha claimed responsibility for the attack. The group's communique protested the July 1993, Tokyo G-7 Summit and U.S. actions concerning Iraq and Somalia.

July 7, 1993—Tokyo, Japan: One of the launching tubes and one of the projectiles fired at the U.S. Military facility at Camp Zama.

July 7, 1993—Tokyo, Japan:

Four explosive devices were launched at the U.S. military facility at Camp Zama during the early morning hours. The military base is located 35 miles southwest of Tokyo. There were no injuries and the impact of the projectiles caused only minimal damage. On July 9, a Japanese leftist group, Chukaku-ha, claimed responsibility for the attack, which occurred at the start of the Tokyo G-7 Summit. The group's communique protested the Summit and U.S. actions concerning Iraq, Cambodia, and North Korea.

September 8, 1993—Kwangju, South Korea:

Members of the student organization Hanchong-ryon conducted a surprise anti-U.S. demonstration at the American Cultural Center (ACC). The students wielded metal pipes and threw rocks, paint bottles, and eggs at police and in the direction of the ACC. Police and civilian vehicles in the vicinity sustained property damage. No Americans were injured, but several students climbed the perimeter fence of the ACC and unsuccessfully attempted to remove the ACC sign. Other students damaged the intercom system located at the outer perimeter gate. The incident was the first occasion of penetration and property damage at the ACC since its relocation to its present site in 1990.

October 28, 1993—Kwangju, South Korea:

Approximately 500 students staged a violent demonstration at the American Cultural Center (ACC). Just after daybreak, the students gathered on both sides of the ACC, chanted anti-U.S. slogans, and hurled approximately 800 rocks at riot police, who had already deployed and set up barricades near the center. Police responded with tear gas. The demonstration ended about 75 minutes after it had begun. There were no injuries to American personnel and no damage was sustained by the ACC.

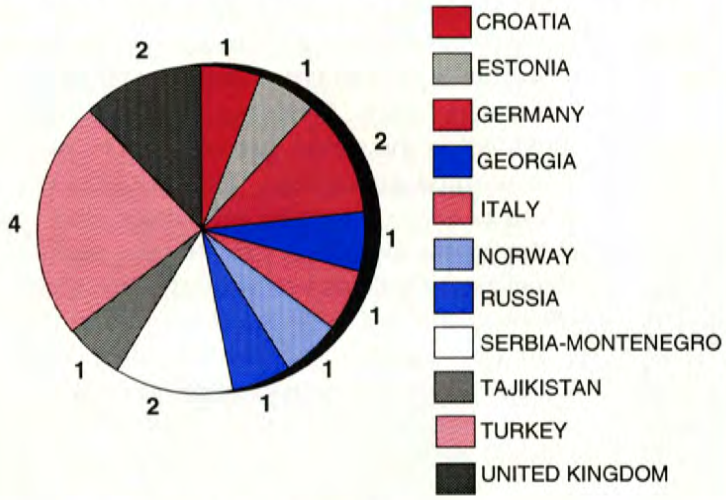
November 2, 1993—Kwangju, South Korea:

An attack by Namchong-ryon students (calling themselves the May Storm Unit) took place against the American Cultural Center (ACC). The students gathered at 6:30 a.m., just before day break, and were armed with steel pipes, rocks, and molotov cocktails. At 6:40 a.m., students launched the attack by throwing rocks, molotov cocktails, and tear gas cannisters at police buses and parked cars. Students then cut chains barricading the street, penetrated the police line, and scuffled with police. The students used arson to destroy a police bus and a jeep. Seven police buses and three private cars parked on the street had windows broken out. The students removed the ACC sign and took it with them. By 7:30 a.m., police had restored order. Twenty-five police officers had been injured, five of whom were in serious condition with head injuries and other fractures caused by being struck with steel pipes. No ACC personnel were involved in the incident.

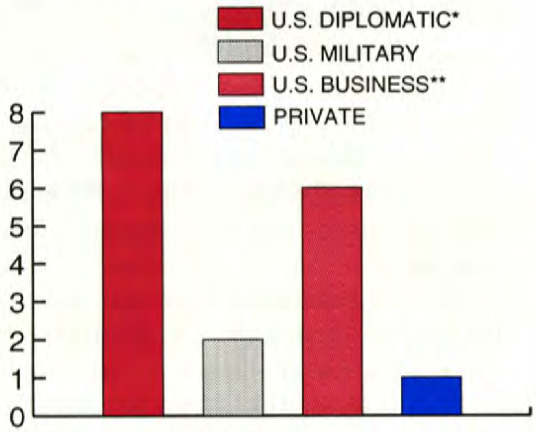
November 14, 1993—Simbahan, Philippines:

American citizen Charles Walton was kidnaped by 12–14 gunmen from his house on Pangutaran Island (located in the Sulu Archipelago) around 7:30 p.m. Walton had been with the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL), a missionary organization involved in translating the Bible, and had lived on and off in Pangutaran for nearly 20 years. The kidnapers were said to have fled with the subject aboard two locally made boats. Police, on another boat, gave up the chase because of bad weather and shortage of fuel. Following negotiations, Walton was released unharmed on December 7. Press reports identified the kidnapers as being associated with the Muslim fundamentalist Abu Sayyaf Group.

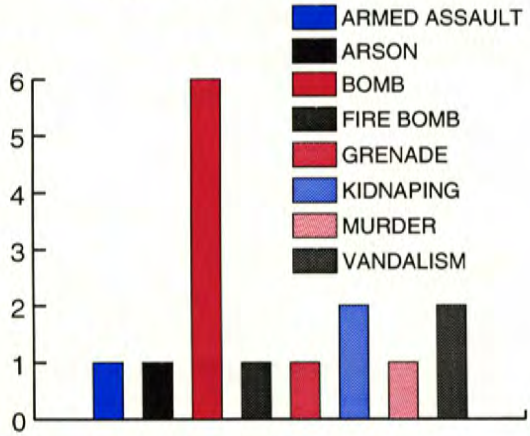
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



*** February 26, 1993—Zagreb, Croatia:**
An Embassy guard spotted a bomb on the street some 40 feet from the U.S. Embassy. It is believed that the device was jarred loose from a vehicle that passed over tram tracks at the intersection where the Embassy is located.

**** November 10, 1993—Moscow, Russia:**
A rifle-launched grenade was fired at a Coca-Cola plant under construction. Damage was minimal, and no one was hurt. There is speculation that the attack was criminally motivated and aimed at one of the contracting firms working on the plant.

Europe

January 13, 1993—Oslo, Norway:

At approximately 11:44 p.m., an unknown person hit the main entrance door of the U.S. Chancery destroying the door's glass within the frame. No one was hurt in the incident, and the attacker fled the scene. It is believed that the attack was in response to the U.S. bombing of Iraq. The next day, some 50 people, mostly Norwegians representing the Young Communist Party, held a peaceful protest against U.S. actions in the Gulf across the street from the U.S. Consulate.

January 14, 1993—Hamburg, Germany:

At approximately 9:40 p.m. police and fire vehicles responded to a call that there was a fire at the U.S. Consulate. The fire had burned out prior to the arrival of the police and fire department. It appears that an unidentified person scaled the Consulate wall, slightly injuring himself—there were some bloodstains—and, carrying a 2-liter plastic container filled with gasoline, proceeded to the well area of the Consulate immediately adjacent to the front facade. He poured the gasoline around the area and then set it ablaze. Before departing, he left behind a postcard-sized photograph of Ayatollah Khomeini on the fence surrounding the building.

February 18, 1993—Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro:

At 2:40 p.m. three people using bricks broke two display windows at the USIS American Center. One of the bricks had a piece of paper around it that read: "Die Americans, (expletive deleted)." One of the alleged perpetrators was arrested by a policeman who was in the area at the time of the attack. Minutes prior to this attack, bricks were thrown at the German library.

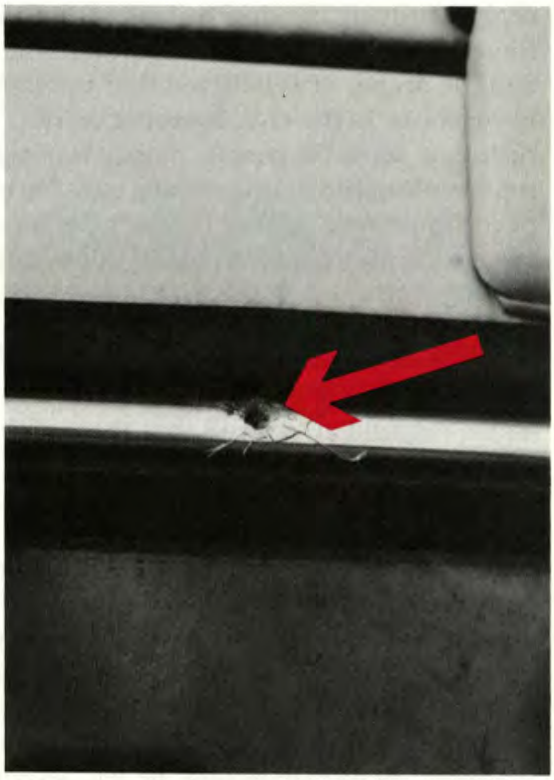
February 26, 1993—Zagreb, Croatia:

At approximately 2 p.m., a U.S. Embassy guard spotted a strange looking device on the street some 40 feet away and directly opposite the U.S. Embassy. The police were notified and, upon closer examination, the device was found to be a bomb. The bomb was deactivated by police. It consisted of 1 kilo of explosive material (dynamite), and a remote control device held by four loudspeaker magnets to the bottom of a red Fiat 126. The device is believed to have been jarred loose from a vehicle that passed over tram tracks at an intersection where the Embassy is located.

February 27, 1993—London, United Kingdom:

At 12:12 p.m., an anonymous caller believed to be a member of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) phoned in a warning of a bomb at the Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC) restaurant in Oxford street. Twelve minutes later, another telephone call gave the location as another KFC outlet at the north end of Camden town. As police were evacuating the latter area, a bomb exploded in a litter bin several hundred yards to the south. Three people, including a a Swedish tourist were seriously injured. At least ten others were treated and released.

August 8, 1993—Natkhtari, Georgia: U.S. Embassy officer Fred Woodruff was shot and killed when the car he was a passenger in was fired upon. The arrows indicate where the fatal round entered the vehicle.



March 3, 1993—Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro:

At approximately 10:43 p.m., what appeared to be a fragmentation grenade exploded 3 meters in front of the U.S. Embassy. No one was injured and there was only minor damage to the building. Eyewitnesses noticed a suspect fleeing after the explosion. No one claimed credit for the attack.

June 13, 1993—Zweibruecken, Germany:

At approximately 1 a.m., an unknown individual threw a molotov cocktail into the Red Kaserne compound. The molotov cocktail exploded and burst into flames but burned itself out. There were no injuries or damage. Red Kaserne is a U.S. Air Force compound where war readiness material is stored.

June 27, 1993—Antalya, Turkey:

At approximately 10 p.m., four bombs exploded at four different parts of the city. Twenty-eight people were injured, 16 Turkish citizens and 12 foreign tourists. One of the bombs exploded in the autopark of the Sheraton Antalya hotel. No Americans were injured in the attack.

July 29, 1993—Dushanbe, Tajikistan:

At around 9 p.m., a handgrenade exploded in the street several feet from a U.S. Embassy-leased house. The explosion shattered some windows in the house. No Americans were living in the house at the time of the attack.

August 8, 1993—Natkhtari, Georgia:

U.S. Embassy officer Fred Woodruff was shot and killed when a bullet was fired at the car Woodruff was riding in along with Eldar Gugusladze, chief of the protective detail for Georgian Head of State Shevardnadze. The incident occurred around 9:30 p.m., near the village of Natkhtari, some 20 kilometers from Tbilisi, the Georgian capital. Woodruff was returning from a private unofficial tour of the village of Kasbegi. According to press reports, Anzor Sharmaidze, a Georgian soldier, confessed to firing a round from his AK-47 assault rifle at the car carrying Woodruff because it did not stop to pick him up.

On February 77, 1994, a three-judge civil court of the Republic of Georgia found the defendant, Anzor Sharmaidze, guilty of all charges filed against him, which included a robbery committed in April 1992. Sharmaidze was sentenced to 15 years in a hard labor camp that is not subject to appeal.

August 12, 1993—southeast Turkey:

At 4:30 p.m., a utility crew of four Mobil oil contractors and three third-party contractors (none Americans) were reported missing while en route to Batman. The minibus was eventually found empty near the Batman-Diyarbakir highway. According to Turkish press reporting, the workers were released on the weekend of August 21-22, 1993.

September 2, 1993—Aviano, Italy:

At 11:45 p.m., three unidentified individuals stopped their car next to the perimeter of the U.S. Air Force base. One of the three got out of the car and threw a grenade over the wall. As the car sped away, they fired seven shots at the base's dormitory. No one was injured in the attack, and damage was minimal. Aircraft at Aviano Air Base are used in the United Nations' "Deny Flight" operations over Bosnia and in support of NATO close-air support missions to protect UNPROFOR. An unidentified caller claimed the attack on behalf of the Red Brigades.

September 28, 1993—Tallinn, Estonia:

At approximately 3:42 a.m., a bomb detonated on the roof of a garage building located behind the U.S. Embassy. The explosion toppled the main telecommunication satellite dish. No one was injured and damage was minimal.

October 2, 1993—London, United Kingdom:

At approximately 12:20 p.m., a Domino's pizza restaurant located on Finchley Road, north London, received a warning that a bomb would explode in 6 minutes. As the police arrived on the scene, two bombs exploded outside the restaurant slightly injuring six people.

December 2, 1993—Adana, Turkey: An IED damaged this U.S. Government van used by Vinnel, Brown, and Root, an American contracting company that provides service to Incirlik Air Force Base.

October 9, 1993—eastern Turkey:

Colin Patrick Starger, a U.S. citizen, and New Zealand citizen Dougal Ellis were kidnaped by members of the Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) while traveling along the Erzurum-Erzincan highway in eastern Turkey. Starger and Ellis were eventually released by their captors unharmed on November 18, 1993.

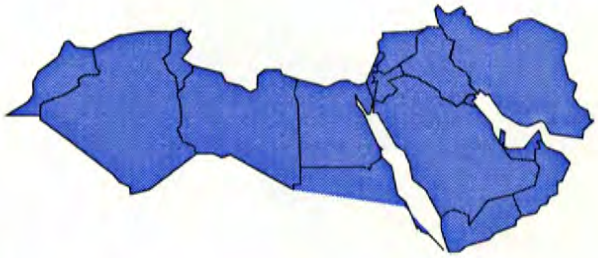
November 10, 1993—Moscow, Russia:

Between the hours of 12 and 12:30 a.m., a rifle-launched grenade was fired at the Coca-Cola plant which was under construction. No one was injured in the attack and damage was minimal. No one claimed credit for the attack. There is speculation that the attack was criminally motivated and aimed at one of the contracting firms working on the plant.

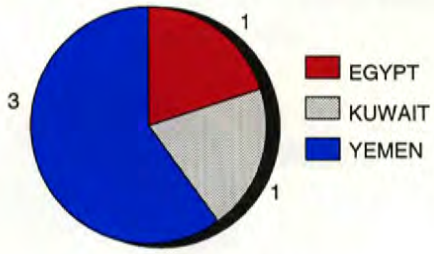
December 2, 1993—Adana, Turkey:

At 1:30 p.m., an improvised explosive device (IED) damaged a U.S. Government van used by Vinnel, Brown, and Root (VBR), an American contracting company that provides service to Incirlik Air Base. No one was hurt. The van was parked in front of VBR's office at the time of the explosion. Following the attack, an anonymous caller contacted several local newspapers and claimed the attack in the name of the Mesopotamia Army (MEZOR).

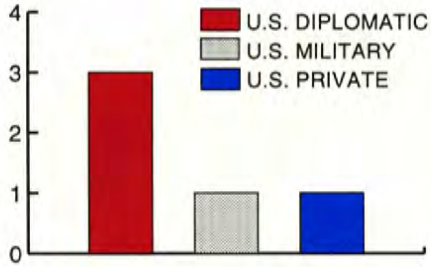
Near East



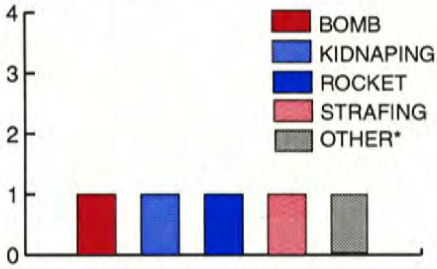
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



*** October 21, 1993—Cairo, Egypt:** A lone, apparently deranged gunman opened fire in the coffee lounge of the Semiramis Hotel, killing two Americans, one Frenchman, and one Italian.

January 15, 1993—Sanaa, Yemen:

An M-20 bazooka round fell in an open field approximately 70 meters outside the U.S. Embassy perimeter wall at the back of the compound, causing no injuries or damage. Yemeni security forces recovered several pieces of shrapnel, and an intact motor and fin assembly from a 3.5 inch antitank rocket. The projectile was probably fired from the vicinity of an apartment housing complex, located northeast of the Embassy compound.

January 25, 1993—Sanaa, Yemen:

An explosive device detonated outside the perimeter wall of the U.S. Embassy, causing minor damage and no injuries.

August 30, 1993—Kuwait City, Kuwait:

Unknown persons using automatic weapons fired on an apartment building housing employees of a U.S. Department of Defense contractor. The exterior of the building was hit by approximately 20 rounds, with 4 penetrating the interior of the building. There were no casualties.

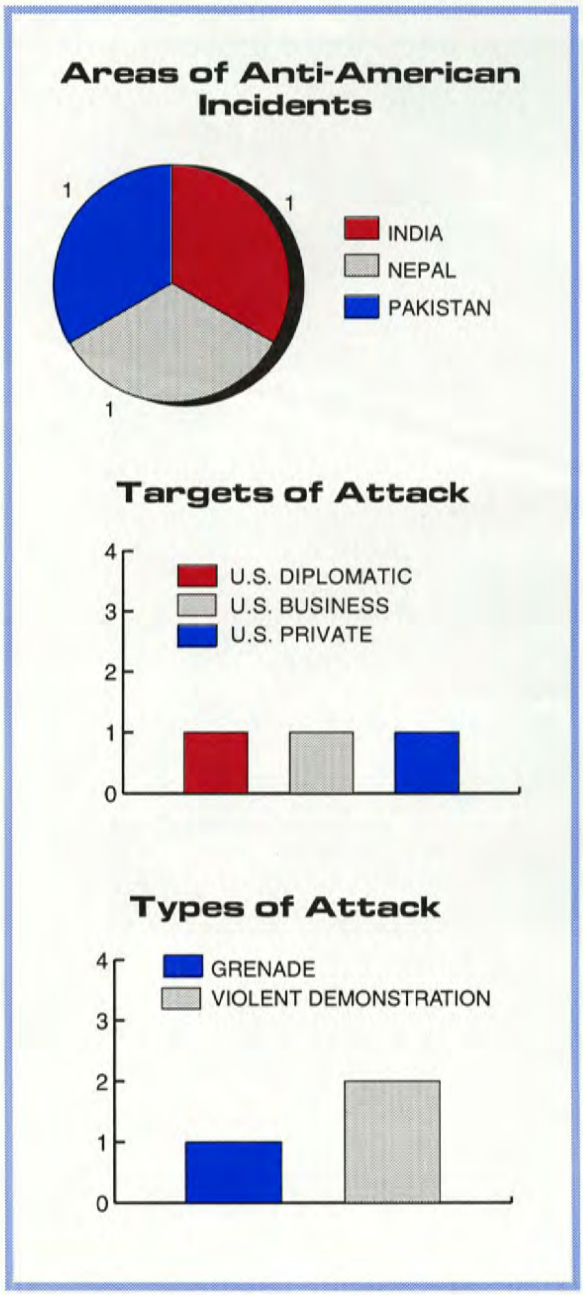
October 26, 1993—Cairo, Egypt:

A lone, apparently deranged, gunman opened fire in the coffee lounge of the Semiramis Hotel, killing two Americans, one Frenchman, and one Italian. Three other people were wounded in the attack.

November 25, 1993—Sanaa, Yemen:

Haynes Mahoney, a public affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy, was kidnaped by the Jehm tribe. Mahoney was released unharmed on December 1, 1993.

South Asia



January 25, 1993—Peshawar, Pakistan:

Two men threw a grenade into the yard of the Peshawar director of the International Rescue Committee (IRC). The director and his wife, who was the office manager of AID/REP, were not at home at the time of the attack. The pair threw the grenade over the 7-foot wall and 15-foot trees into the front yard, then fled into an area called Academy Town. The grenade detonated against one wall of the house, blowing out the windows of a guest room and causing slight shrapnel damage to the wall.

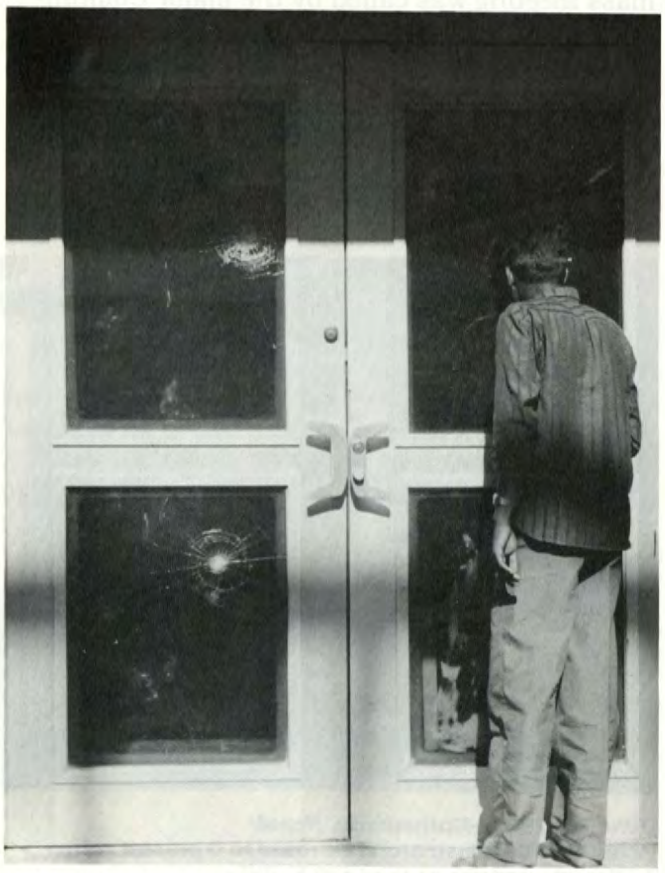
June 18, 1993—Kathmandu, Nepal:

About 500 leftist demonstrators, en route to a mass rally, broke 26 windows at the USIS building on New Road in central Kathmandu. One window was broken on a USIS vehicle. The mass meeting was called by the major Communist opposition party, the Nepal/United Marxist and Leninist (UML) to protest the government's report that concluded their general secretary died due to his driver's negligence. The group claimed he was the victim of a conspiracy.

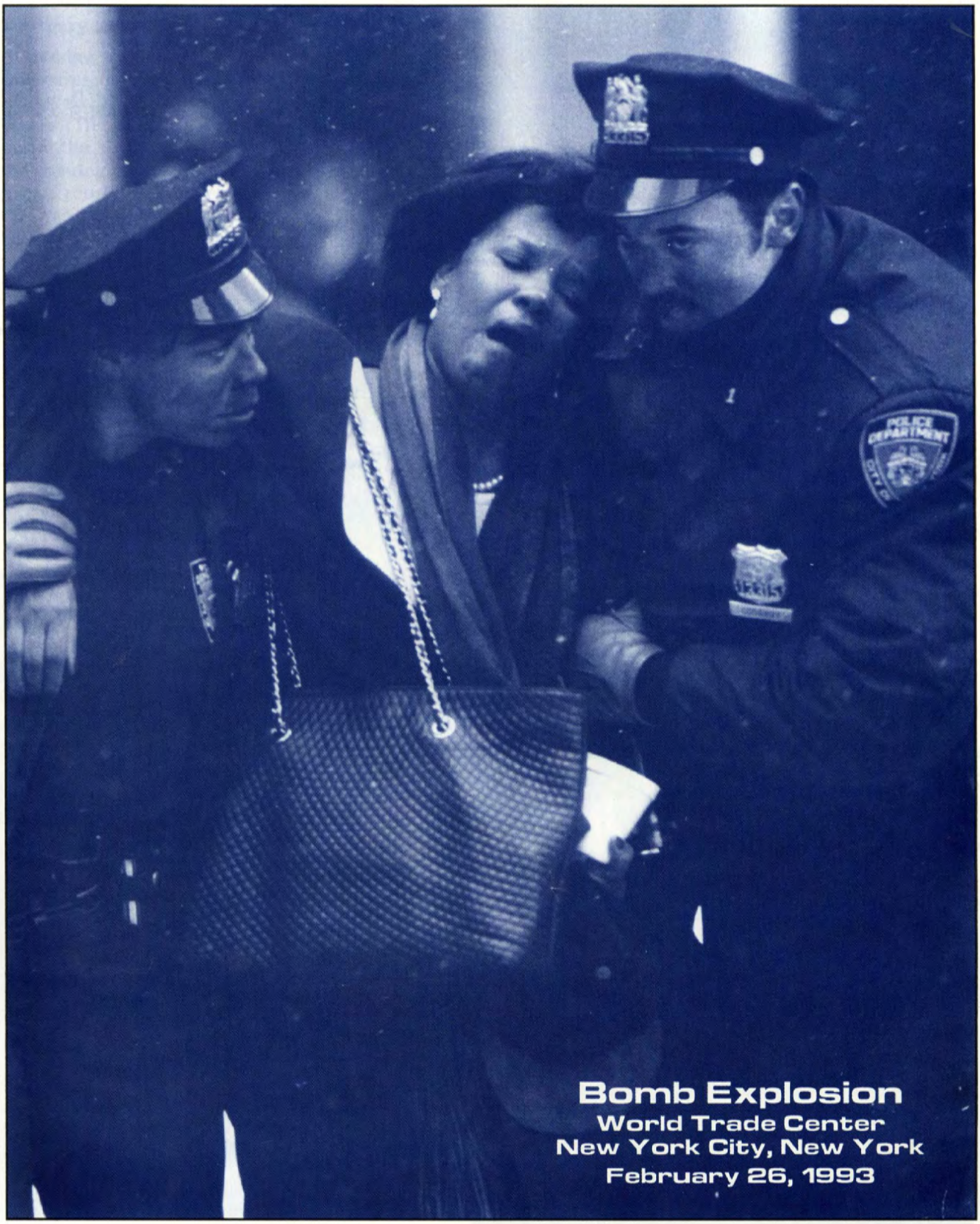
June 18, 1993—Kathmandu, Nepal:
About 500 demonstrators, en route to a protest rally broke 26 windows at the USIS building.

July 12, 1993—Sirwara, North Karnataka, India:

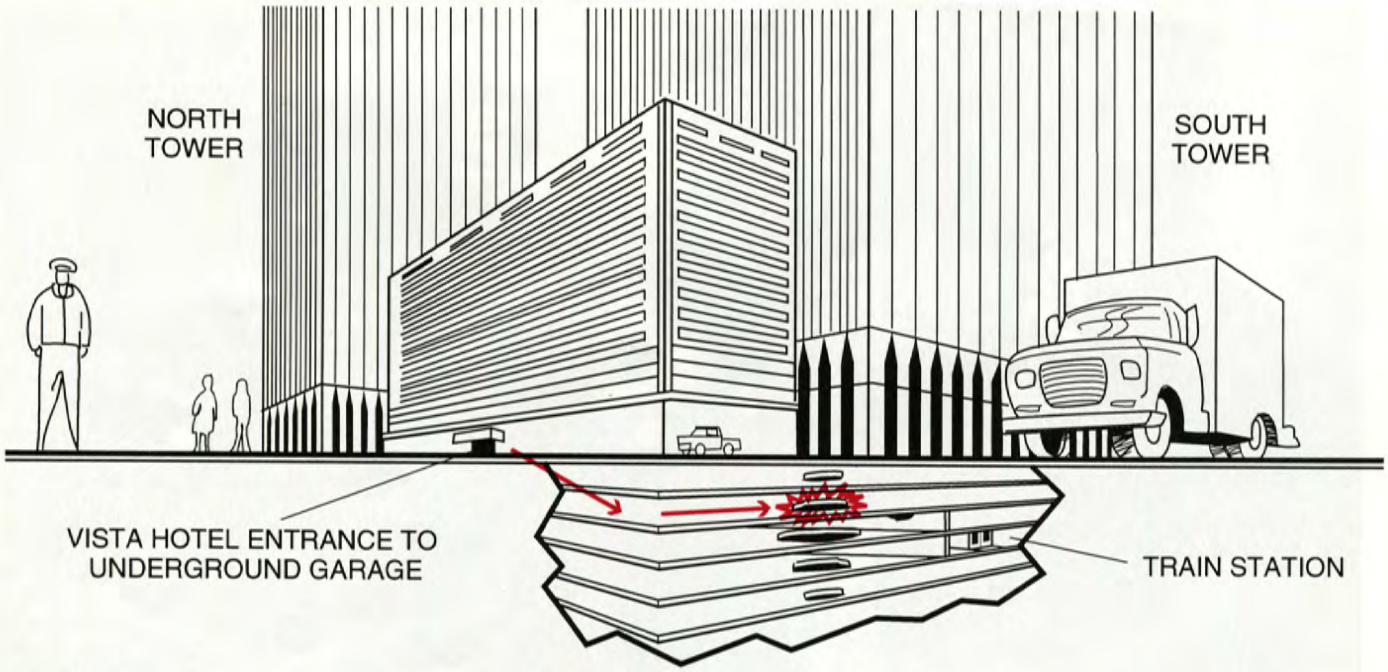
Several farmers belonging to the Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha (KRSS) attacked the newly constructed office building of the Cargill Seed Company in Sirwara village in north Karnataka. There were no casualties, but damage was estimated at $160,000. The KRSS previously attacked Cargill Seeds in Bangalore in December 1992. Following that attack, the leader of the group threatened an attack on the Sirwara complex if the Indian Government did not withdraw its support for Cargill, which is a joint venture of Cargill Corporation USA and the New Delhi-based TEDCO group.

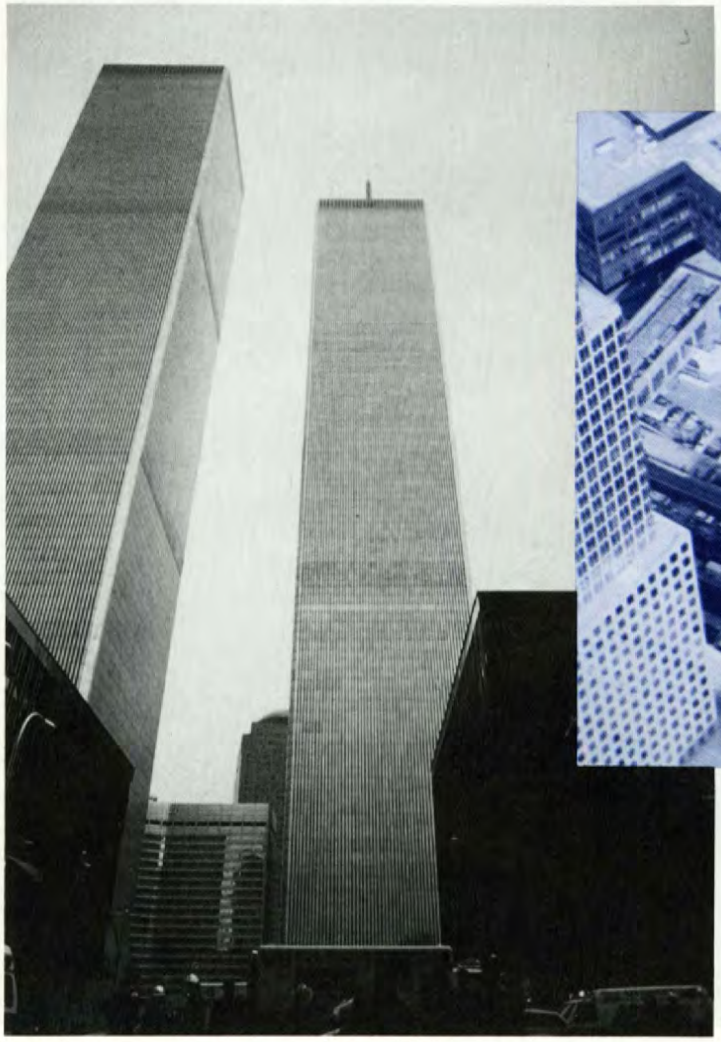


Crime scene photos of the damage done to the USIS facility.



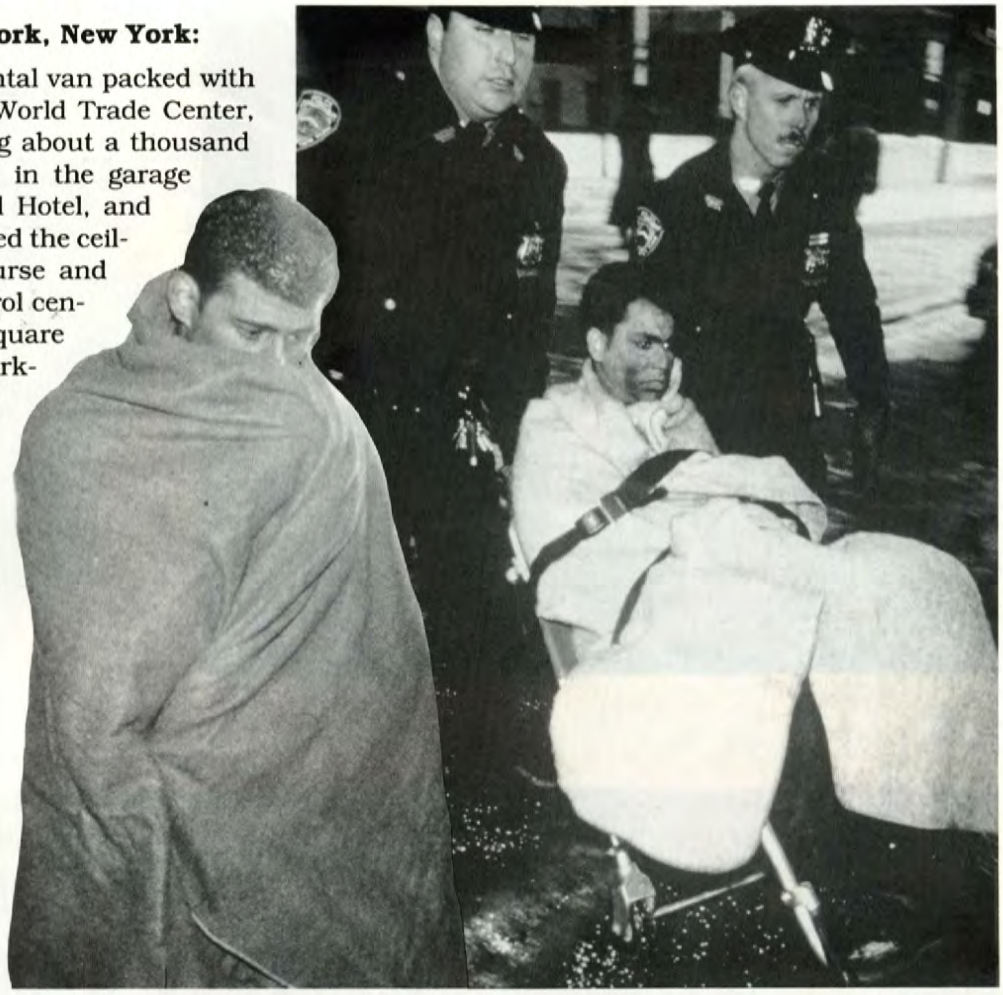
Bomb Explosion
World Trade Center
New York City, New York
February 26, 1993

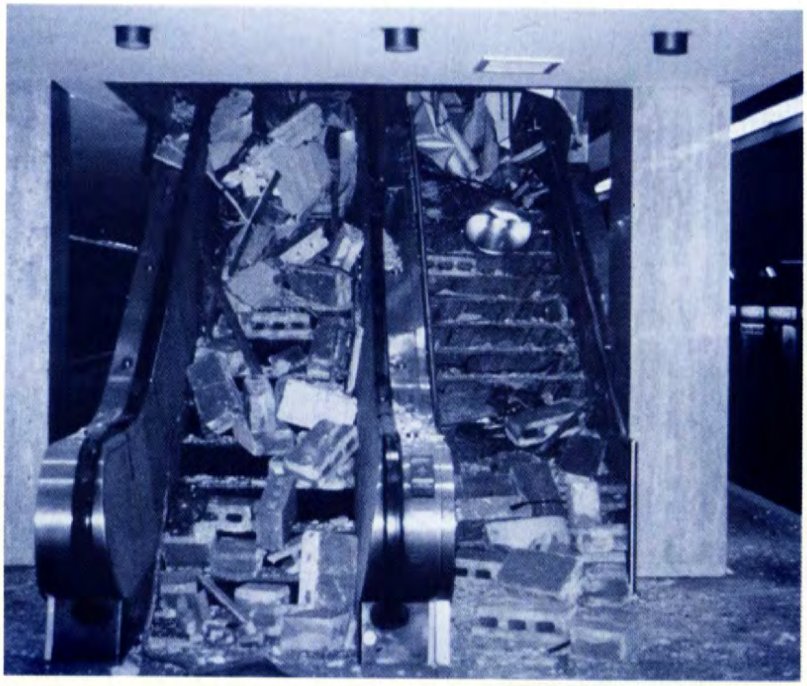

NORTH
TOWER
SOUTH
TOWER
VISTA HOTEL ENTRANCE TO
UNDERGROUND GARAGE
TRAIN STATION



February 26, 1993—New York, New York:

At midday, a yellow Ryder rental van packed with explosives detonated at the World Trade Center, killing six people and injuring about a thousand others. The van was parked in the garage below the Vista International Hotel, and the ensuing explosion collapsed the ceiling of the Path train concourse and destroyed the building's control center. It also left a 100-foot-square opening in the underground parking garage, scattered debris throughout the adjacent subway station, and filled all 110 floors of the north tower with smoke. Investigation of the incident by various Federal law enforcement agencies led to the arrest of several suspects, most of whom were foreign nationals and followers of the blind Egyptian cleric Omar Abdel Rahmen. Despite the fact that the suspects were foreign nationals, the FBI found no concrete evidence that a foreign government was responsible for the bombing.





FIRE

Americans in Captivity

Aspillera, Carlos Eufracio.

An American citizen of Philippine descent was kidnaped on April 21, 1993, near the town of Amalci, located outside of Medillin, Colombia. **He was released unharmed on June 25, 1993.**

Dougherty, Richard Wayne.

An American citizen was kidnaped on August 28, 1992, in La Gabarra, Colombia. The National Liberation Army (ELN) claimed responsibility for the kidnaping. **Mr. Dougherty was released unharmed on June 4, 1993.**

La Marque, John.

An American kidnaped on February 6, 1993, in Languana Larga, Venezuela. **Mr. La Marque was released unharmed in March 1993.**

Mahoney, Haynes.

An American diplomat, kidnaped on November 25, 1993, in the Yemeni capital of Sanaa. The Jehm tribe claimed responsibility for the kidnaping. **Mr. Mahoney was released unharmed on December 1, 1993.**

Mankins, David.

An American missionary kidnaped on January 31, 1993, in Pucuro, Panama. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) are suspected. **Mr. Mankins is still in captivity by year's end.**

Manning, Lewis A.

An American mining engineer kidnaped on February 23, 1993, in the jungle area of Choco, Colombia. The National Liberation Army (ELN) claimed responsibility for the kidnaping. **Mr. Manning was released unharmed on March 3, 1994.**

Rich, Mark.

An American missionary kidnaped on January 31, 1993, in Pucaro, Panama. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) are suspected. **Mr. Rich is still in captivity by year's end.**

Starger, Colin Patrick.

An American, kidnaped on October 9, 1993, along the Erzurum-Erzincan Highway, eastern Turkey. The Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK) claimed responsibility for the kidnaping. **Mr. Starger was released unharmed on November 18, 1993.**

Tenenoff, Rick.

An American missionary kidnaped on January 31, 1993, in Pucaro, Panama. The Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Colombia are suspected. **Mr. Tenenoff is still in captivity by year's end.**

Walton, Charles.

An American working with the Summer Institute of Linguistics, a missionary organization involved in translating the bible, was kidnaped on November 14, 1993, on Pangutaran Island. The Abu Sayyaf group claimed responsibility for the kidnaping. **Mr. Walton was released unharmed on December 7, 1993.**