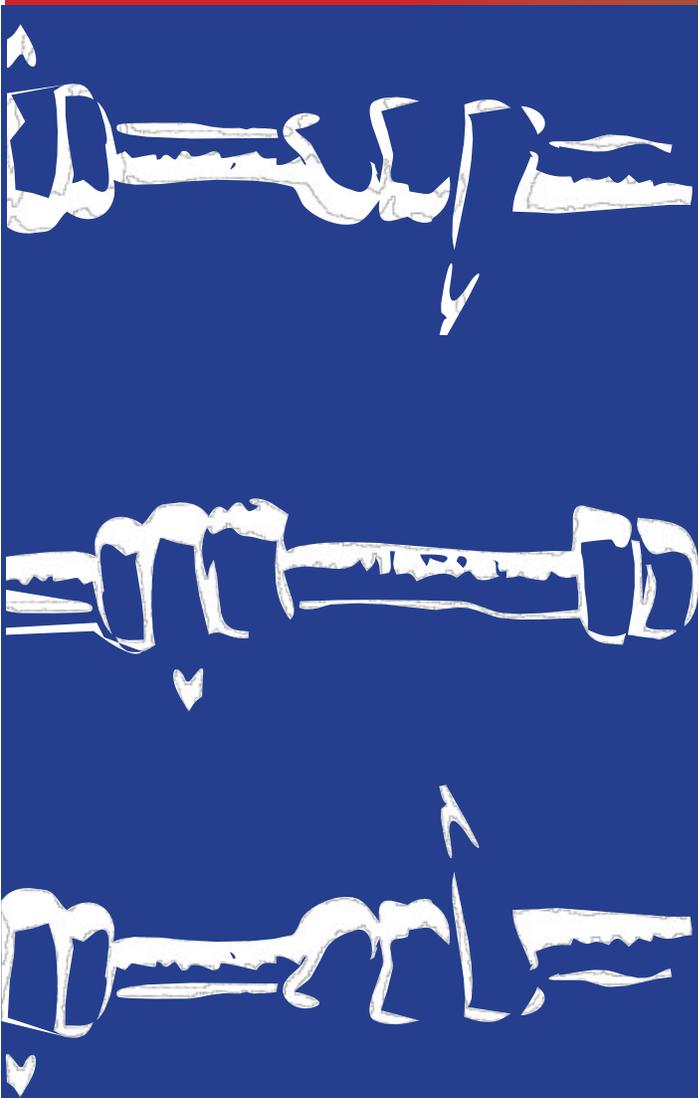


United States Department of State
Bureau of Diplomatic Security



Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans



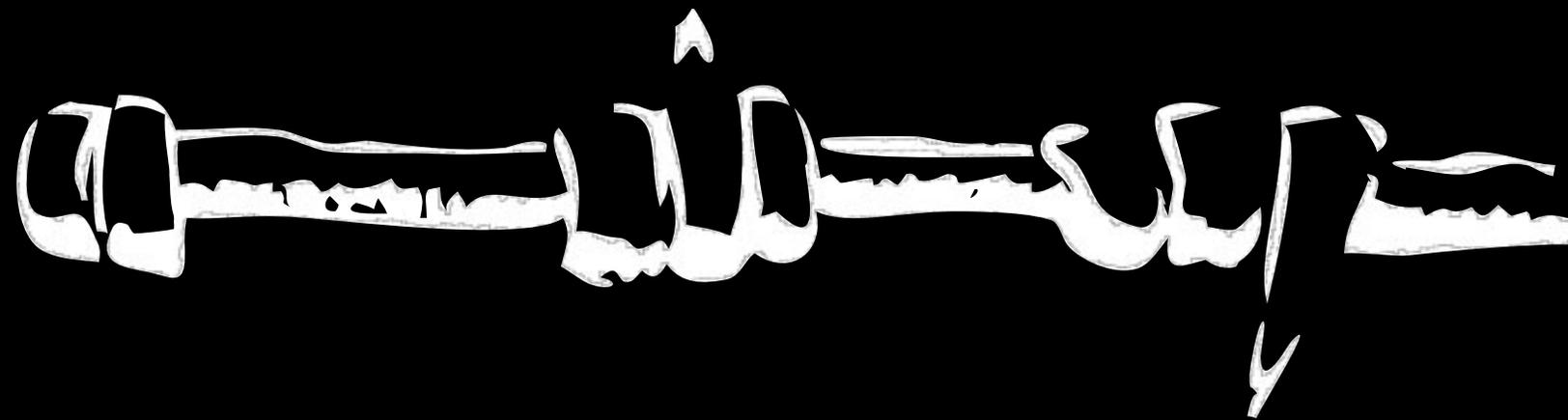
**This publication was prepared by the
Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis,
Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS/DSS/ITA)**

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

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 10347
Bureau of Diplomatic Security
*Released July 1996***

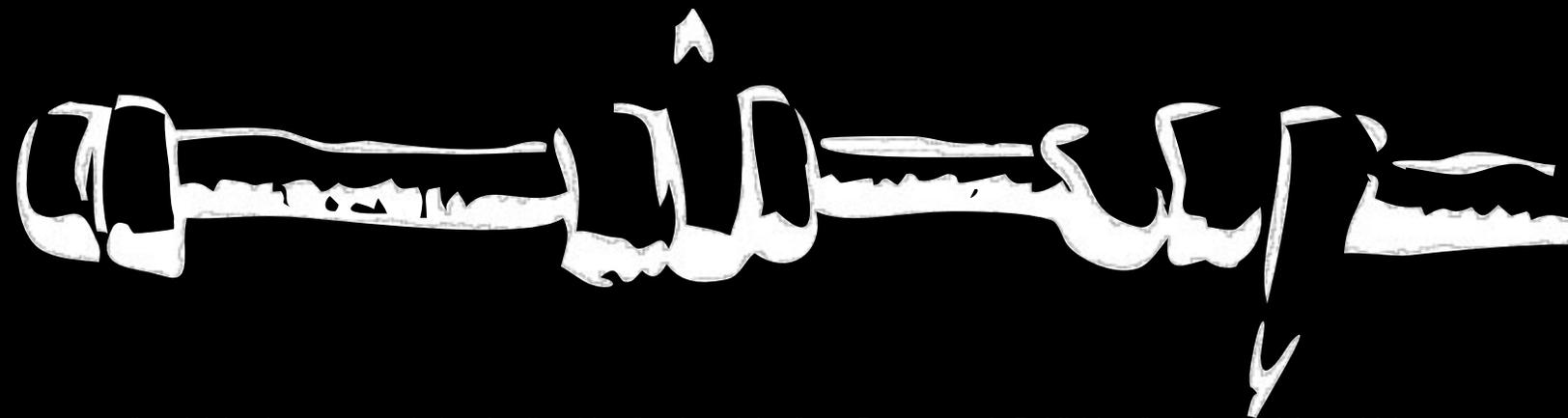
Internet Address: <http://www.state.gov>

Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans



1995

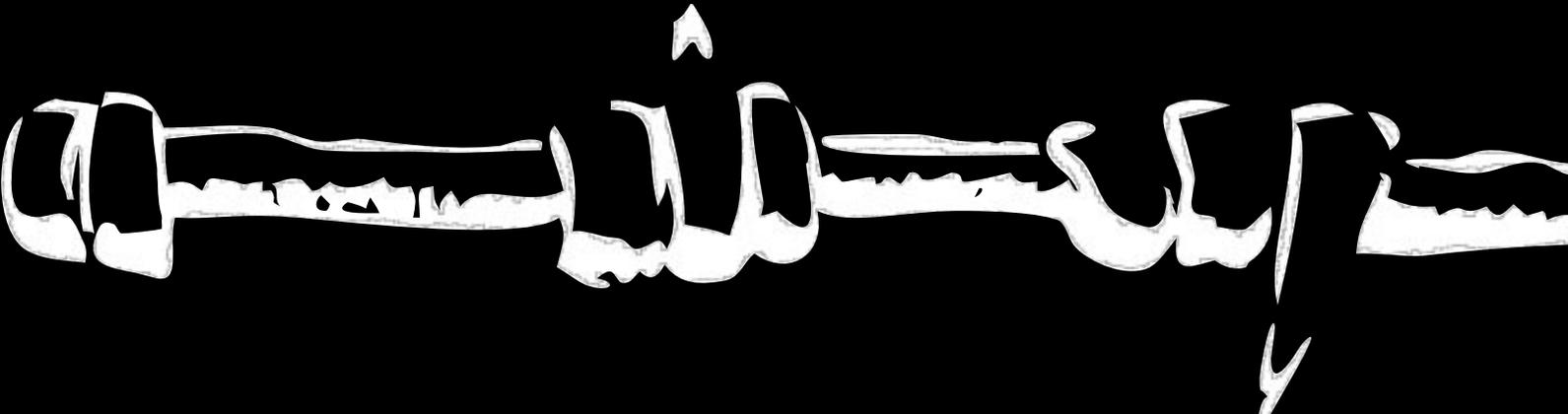
Acknowledgments



Special thanks are extended to the Graphics Section of the State Department's Publishing Services Division, which is responsible for most of the original art work in this publication; the Protective Intelligence Investigations Division (DS/DSS/PII); and to regional security officers (RSOs) at embassies worldwide who provided DS/DSS/ITA with the necessary information and photographs on a timely basis.

Andrew Corsun
Editor

Contents



Introduction IV

A Statistical Overview of 1995 V

Inter-America (ARA) 11

Sub-Saharan Africa (AF) 17

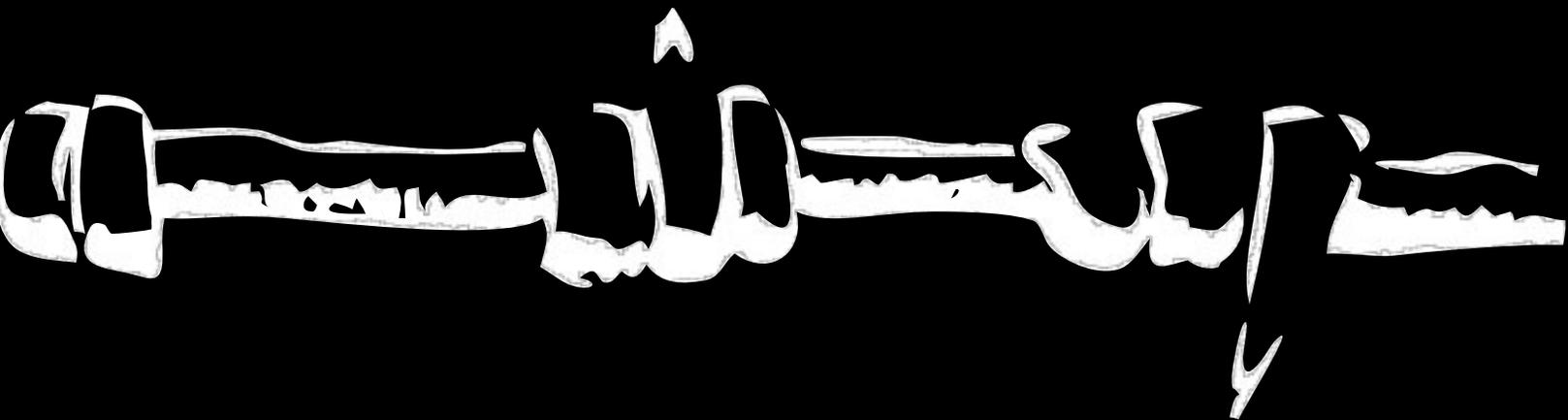
East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) 21

Europe (EUR) 23

Near East and South Asia (NESAs) 31

Americans in Captivity 35

Introduction



Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans: 1995, 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 1995. In addition to examining terrorism-related acts, this study also includes other instances of violence affecting Americans.

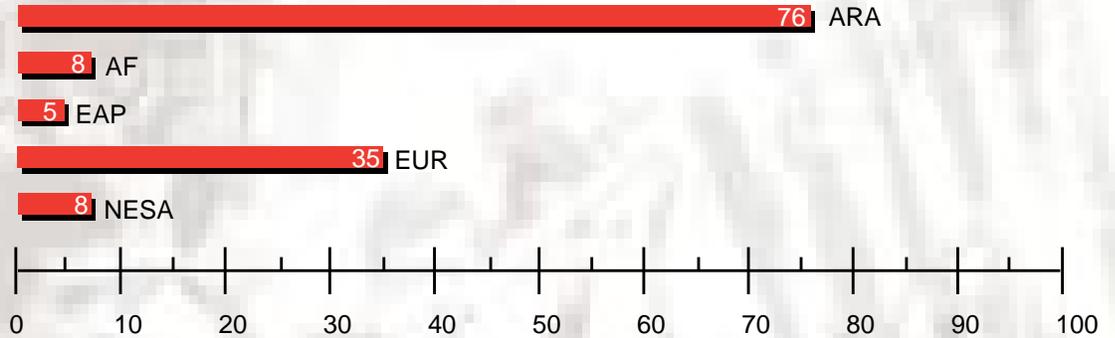
This chronology is designed to encompass major anti-U.S. incidents that occurred in 1995. Unfortunately, to keep the publication at the unclassified level, some incidents had to be omitted due to the sensitive nature of the information associated with them.

The selection of incidents used in this study was based upon the following criteria: lethality, substantial property damage, use of unusual tactics or weapons, and perceptibility of targets as U.S. or representative of U.S. interests.

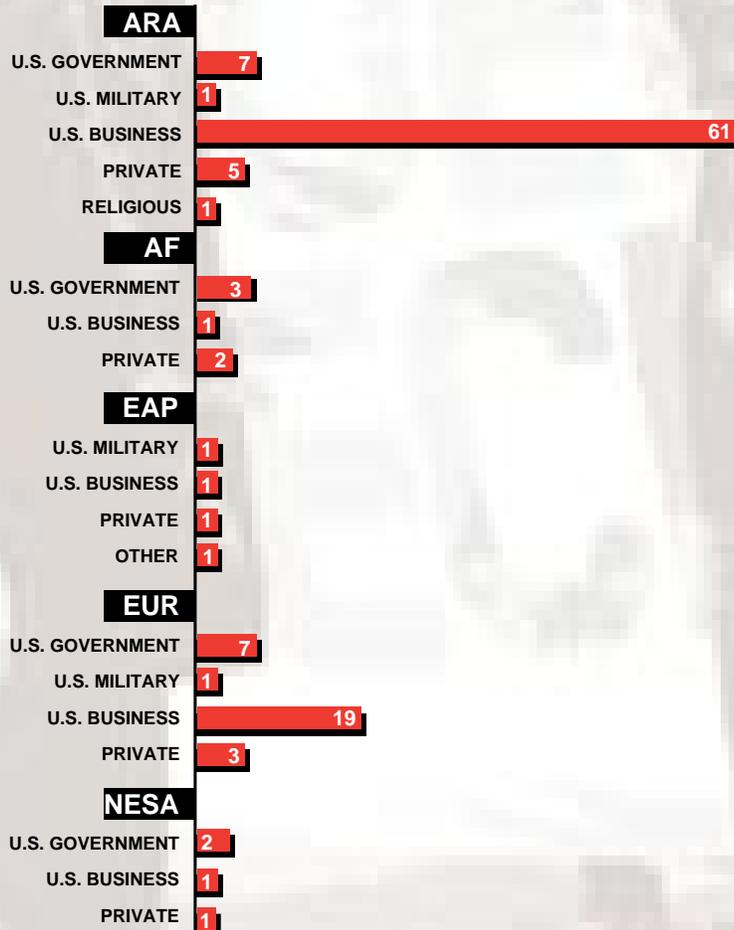
The policy of the U.S. Government is that no double standard will exist regarding the dissemination of threat information that may affect U.S. citizens. U.S. Government employees may not benefit from possession of information that may apply equally to the American public, but is not available to them. 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.

Of the 132 incidents that involved U.S. citizens and interests, 119 specifically targeted Americans.

Areas of Anti-U.S. Incidents in 1995



Targets of Anti-U.S. Incidents by Region in 1995



Americans Killed in Terrorist/Politically Motivated Violence in 1995

Inter-America

Two missionaries were killed on June 19, 1995, in Meta Department, Colombia.

East Asia and the Pacific

An American tourist was killed by Khmer Rouge guerrillas near Siem Reap, Cambodia, on January 15, 1995.

Europe

An American working for the United Nations was shot and killed near Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina, on November 19, 1995.

Near East and South Asia

One American was killed in a suicide bombing in the Gaza Strip on April 9, 1995.

One American was killed in a suicide bombing in Jerusalem on August 22, 1995.

An Israeli-American dual citizen was stabbed to death in Jerusalem on September 5, 1995.

One American serviceman and four U.S. contractors were killed in the bombing of the Office of the Program Manager/Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM/SANG) building in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on November 13, 1995.

Two American diplomats were killed in an attack on a U.S. Consulate shuttle bus in Karachi, Pakistan, on March 8, 1995.

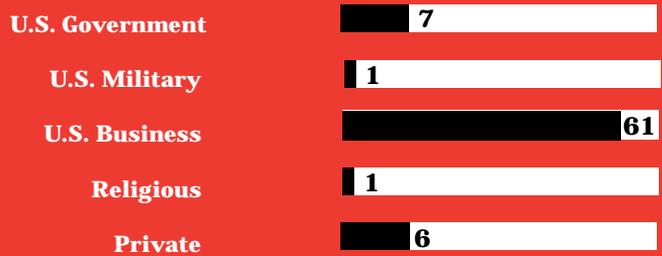
Inter-America



Areas of Anti-American Incidents



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack

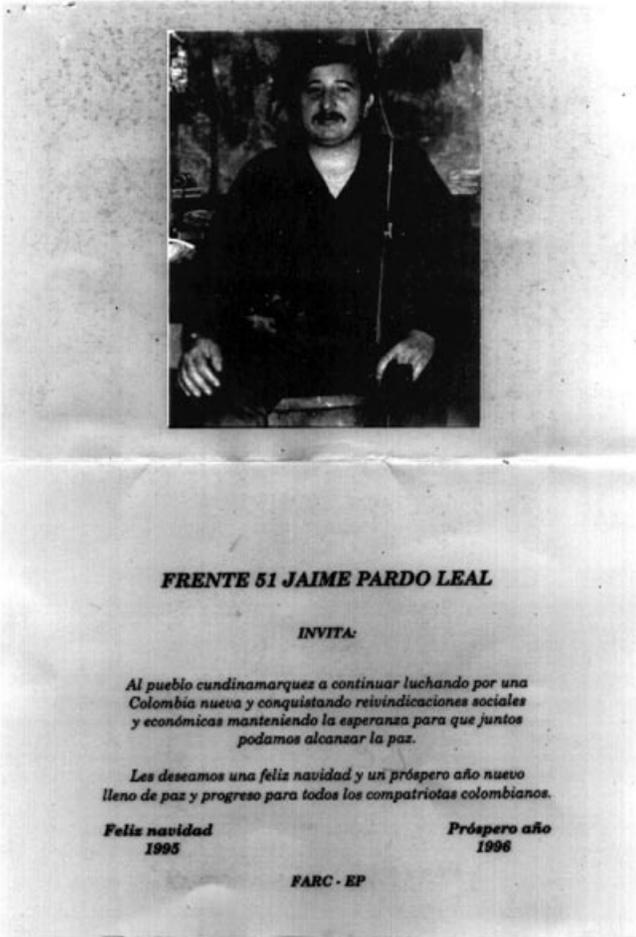
Armed Attack	1
Bombing	55
Banditry	1
Detention	1
Violent Demonstration	4
Suspicious Device	1
Kidnaping	7 *
Attempted Kidnaping	1
Murder	2
Sniping/Strafing	3

*The seven kidnapings included nine people.



May 22, 1995•Bogota, Colombia:

Aftermath of the bombing of the Dunkin Donuts restaurant. No one was injured in the blast.



FARC-EP

A Christmas card that the FARC-EP sent to the U.S. Embassy in Bogota, Colombia. The card is entitled 51st FARC Front James Pardo Leal. Jammie Pardo Leal (pictured) is the leader of the 51st FARC Front. The inscription reads “The people of Cundinamarca (Department) continue to fight for one new Colombia and to regain social and economic position in the hope that we can gain peace together. We wish you a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year full of peace and progress for all our Colombian compatriots.”

January 1, 1995–December 31, 1995•

Columbia:

During 1995 Marxist guerrillas from the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) conducted 50 attacks against the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline and other U.S. related oil interests. The 24-inch diameter, 490-mile pipeline is jointly owned by Ecopetrol of Colombia and a consortium of foreign oil companies, including Occidental Petroleum (U.S.) and Royal Dutch Shell. The guerrilla forces view the pipeline as a symbol of U.S. exploitation of Colombian natural resources.

Fifty attacks in 1995 caused 29 actual breaks in the pipeline, spilling thousands of barrels of crude oil. The remaining 21 attacks caused only dents or weaknesses in the pipeline. Since 1986, there have been 396 attacks on the pipeline, causing loss of production, ecological damage, and constant repairs.

January 18, 1995•La Guajira Department, Colombia:

Edward Grabowski, an employee of Sococo S.A., was kidnaped by the Popular Liberation Army/Dissident Faction (EPL/D). Grabowski was kidnaped by ten guerrillas in the rural municipality of Hato Nuevo, La Guajira Department.

February 9, 1995•Georgetown, Guyana:

A U.S. Embassy local guard, while conducting a routine vehicle inspection prior to allowing entry to the chancery compound, discovered a suspicious device on the vehicle's undercarriage. The device, which was taped to the gas tank, was a small metallic canister with protruding wires. A local military explosives specialist was called to the scene, and he determined there was no explosive in the device. RSO inquiry into the matter determined the incident was most likely a hoax, as no threats or other additional information had been received.

February 11, 1995•Jinotega, Nicaragua:

An American citizen residing in Jinotega, was kidnaped by a Nicaraguan group led by a former Contra using the name "Charro." Gary Alan Hicks, an employee of Project Humboldt, was kidnaped along with a British citizen and five Nicaraguans. The kidnapers claimed that the victims were involved in arms trafficking on behalf of the Sandinistas.

After 2 days of mediation by Nicaraguan Government officials, including the Organization of American States, Hicks was released unharmed. It is not known if a ransom was paid. The British citizen and five Nicaraguans were released separately.

February 28, 1995•Lima, Peru:

An explosive device of about 500 grams of dynamite detonated on the sidewalk across the street from the U.S. Embassy. The bomb was tossed near the fence that surrounds the park. There were no injuries or damage to U.S. property, but people at a nearby bus stop were injured.

March 1–7, 1995•Santa Marta, Colombia:

During the first week of March 1995, four armed insurgents attempted to kidnap two U.S. employees of Drummond Company, Inc., near one of Drummond's coal mines, in the vicinity of Santa Marta, Colombia. As the two employees approached their vehicle on the side of the road, four men armed with pistols dismounted from a vehicle across the road and pointed their weapons at the Drummond employees. At that moment, a bus went by forcing a division between the employees and the armed men. In the confusion, the employees were able to get in their vehicle and escape.

March 20, 1995•Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic:

A U.S. Embassy van was burned by student demonstrators. The van was caught up in a violent demonstration in downtown Santo Domingo and does not appear to have been specifically targeted. A sudden increase in bus fares prompted university students to riot over a 2- to 3-day period. During the riots, two policemen were kidnaped and four vehicles were torched in the areas of the National University and the east-northeast sectors of the city. One protester was injured by a teargas canister launched by the police.

April 5, 1996•Tegucigalpa, Honduras:

Terrorists of the Morazanist Patriotic Front (FPM) claimed responsibility for a leaflet propaganda bomb that exploded in front of the building housing U.S. (Associated Press), German, and Spanish press agencies. The attack caused minor damage, but no injuries.

Inter-America

April 28, 1995 • Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic:

Students at the National University commemorated the anniversary of the 1965 U.S. military intervention by burning tires and setting fire to a vehicle owned by a USAID-supported enterprise. The vehicle was parked near the university in front of a hospital.

April 28, 1995 • Barahona, Dominican Republic:

A Mormon chapel was the target of two improvised explosive devices (IEDs). The incident took place in Barahona during a dance sponsored by the church and attended by approximately 50 people, most of whom were Dominican. It was reported that 2 or 3 men entered the front entrance area of the chapel and tossed two IEDs contained in soup cans. Only one device exploded, injuring a woman guest in the arm. As the perpetrators departed, they fired five or six gunshots in the air. No claims of responsibility were provided, although the incident was most likely related to the anniversary of the 1965 U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic.

May 6, 1995 • Palin, Guatemala:

During a training flight to the southern coast, a helicopter assigned to the U.S. Embassy's Narcotics Assistance Section (NAS) in Guatemala was fired upon in the vicinity of Palin. One round, thought to be 7.62mm, penetrated the helicopter but caused no casualties. No group has claimed credit for the attack.

May 15, 1995 • Chimbote, Peru:

Alleged Sendero Luminoso guerrillas stopped a bus by blocking the road with a log and robbed 50 passengers, including three U.S. citizens. Five individuals wearing black ski masks with the red hammer and sickle painted on them boarded the bus carrying machineguns and grenades. The passengers were all released unharmed.

May 22, 1995 • Bogota, Colombia:

At approximately 5:30 a.m., an explosive device containing an estimated 1 kilogram of dynamite was placed under the metal security door of a Dunkin Donuts restaurant located in downtown Bogota. The device exploded but did not result in any injuries. Damage was estimated at \$18,000. The store

manager stated that it was the first attack in 12 years against Dunkin Donuts in Bogota. Prior to the blast he had not received any threats. A second bomb exploded at a local drug store during the same time frame, leading police to speculate that the explosions were part of a FARC extortion plan.

May 23, 1995–June 3, 1995 • Nevado de Tolima, Colombia:

Three Americans were backpacking near Nevado de Tolima, when they were abducted by 12–14 guerrillas, thought to be members of a “renegade” M–19 splinter group. One was released and contacted family members who then contacted a private security consulting firm. The firm sent a hostage negotiator to Colombia, and together with the Colombian antikidnaping bureau, UNASE (Unidad Antiextorsion y Secuestro), negotiated the release of the two others for an undisclosed ransom on June 3. All were released in good health.

May 31, 1995 • Zaragoza, Colombia:

Seven ELN members entered the Vereda-Limon gold mine compound in rural Zaragoza and kidnaped an American geologist and two Colombian engineers. While they were fleeing with their victims in stolen mining company vehicles, the ELN kidnapers were attacked by a Colombian patrol. The attack resulted in the successful rescue of the American and one of the Colombian engineers. The other engineer was killed in the firefight. Three ELN guerrillas were captured and two were killed.

June 19, 1995 • Meta Department, Colombia:

Timothy Van Dyke and Steven Welsh, two American missionaries of the New Tribes Mission (NTM) who were kidnaped by rebels of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) on January 17, 1994, were shot dead by their FARC captors. The murders were triggered when a firefight ensued between the FARC captors and a Colombian military unit that was conducting a routine antiguerrilla patrol in the area where the missionaries were being held hostage.

June 26, 1995 • Marmol, Colombia:

One American and six other tourists of various nationalities were released unharmed after being held a few hours by an unidentified subversive group in the Marmol area of the Cauca Department of Colombia. The tourists had been traveling by bus from Huila to Cauca. The national police interviewed the victims who stated that they had not been harmed and no demands were made by the kidnapers.

July 3, 1995 • La Capilla, Peru:

A four-man Sendero Luminoso (SL) team killed a Peruvian mining engineer who worked for a U.S. company. The SL team had originally targeted an American geologist working in the area several days earlier. When they found that the geologist had already left, SL killed the leader of the Peruvian personnel. The rest of the team was released unharmed. Police found Sendero propaganda pamphlets left in the area which read, "Yankee go home, we give you time (warning) to leave or we are not responsible (for the consequences). If you want gold, go (back) to U.S." There was also a pamphlet with a hammer and sickle and one with "PCP" (Communist Party of Peru).

August 7, 1995 • Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic:

A disturbance in the streets surrounding the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo occurred at 10:00 a.m. and lasted almost 7 hours. National police riot units were called out to suppress the demonstrators. The students burned two minibuses used for public transportation and a Pepsi-Cola delivery truck. They also burned tires in the streets and shattered the windows of several local businesses. Twenty students were arrested and many others injured.

September 3, 1995 • Bucaramanga, Colombia:

Two bombs detonated outside a Coca-Cola plant at about 3:00 a.m. local time, shattering windows and causing other minor damage to the bottling plant and to nearby houses. There were no reported injuries or deaths. The privately owned bottling franchise has been the object of ELN extortion attempts for some time.

September 6, 1995 • Cali, Colombia:

An American lumber businessman and his Colombian business associate were kidnaped on a road between Cali and Buenaventura. The two men and the Colombian's wife and three children were traveling by jeep when they were stopped by five masked men. The captors allowed the wife and children to leave and took the two men to a jungle camp. The Colombian's family paid a \$70,000 ransom, and he was released on September 13, 1995. The Colombian later negotiated a \$30,000 ransom for the American and paid for his release on September 22, 1995. No group claimed responsibility for the kidnaping.

September 10, 1995 • Colombia:

A USAF C-130 aircraft was damaged by suspected ground fire while flying a mission to a radar site at Leticia. Damage consisted of a large dent and a tear at the top of the hydraulic ground test access panel. There were no injuries. Responsibility for the attack is undetermined. The source of the ground fire could have been the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia or narco-traffickers.

September 15, 1995 • Colombia:

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas attacked the operations of an American fruit company because the company refused to pay extortion money. The FARC claimed responsibility for the destruction of containers of produce and threatened to destabilize operations if an "agreement" was not reached.

September 27, 1995 • Miraflores, Colombia:

A U.S. Government-owned plane used for spraying coca crops was shot down by guerrilla ground fire near the town of Miraflores. The Colombian pilot of the T-65 Turbo Thrush was killed in the crash. Two other aircraft were hit with gunfire but were able to land safely. Reports on the shootdown are sketchy, but it appears that the T-65s and the escort helicopters came under heavy fire, presumably from FARC guerrillas, as they approached large coca fields approximately 10 kilometers north of Miraflores.

Inter-America

October 15, 1995 • Port-au-Prince, Haiti:

Disorderly Haitian slum dwellers stoned the motorcade transporting the wife of the U.S. Vice President as it arrived at a health center in Cite Soleil. The vehicle carrying Tipper Gore was safely inside the gate of the health center when the violence broke out. One of the trailing motorcade vehicles was hit, resulting in smashed windows and a head injury to a U.S. soldier. The crowd had apparently become unruly before the motorcade arrived, and tear gas had been fired into the crowd. The crowd threw stones at U.N. Peacekeepers in response to the tear gas. U.S. officials said the protest appeared to be spontaneous and the motorcade was caught in the middle of a local dispute between slum dwellers and the director of the U.S.-funded health center.

November 9, 1995 • Bogota, Colombia:

An American executive was reported as missing from the Hotel Tequendama in Bogota where he was attending an international security convention. The executive left the hotel at 5:30 a.m. and believes he was drugged on the street by a man and was forced into a car where two men drove him to a house in Medellin. He was bound hand-and-foot during his confinement. According to the businessman, on the morning of November 14, he escaped from his captors by removing his bonds and climbing out a bathroom window. He walked all day cross country, slept that night in the woods, and arrived in a small town on November 15, where he called for assistance. The identity of the perpetrators is unknown.

December 10, 1995 • Quito, Ecuador:

Purported members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) kidnaped an American citizen employed by the Nazarene Missions. The three kidnapers used the ruse that they were interested in buying a car from the seminary and took the victim with them on a test drive. The victim's wife later received a phone call from a person claiming to be a FARC member, who said they would be in contact later with a ransom demand. On December 24, the Ecuadoran Anti-Kidnapping Unit rescued the victim from a mountainous area outside of Quito. Three kidnapers were killed during the attack and two others escaped.

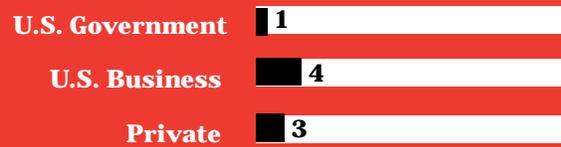
Sub-Saharan Africa



Areas of Anti-American Incidents



Targets of Attack



Types of Attack

Ambush	1
Detention	1
Grenade	2
Kidnaping	1
Landmine	1
Seizure	1
Sit-in	1

Sub-Saharan Africa

January 19–20, 1995 • Mobimbi, Sierra Leone:

Rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) seized the Sierra Rutile titanium mine, owned in part by a U.S. firm. The assault on the mine began January 19, when the rebels fired “thousands of AK–47 rounds” at the mining facility, according to a witness. The next day, an estimated 100-strong rebel unit attacked again, seizing the mine and abducting five hostages (two Britons and three Sierra Leoneans). Over the next 2–3 months, government and rebel forces fought a seesaw battle for control of the facility. Government troops recaptured the mine February 3, but the rebels would seize it again before finally surrendering control to government forces in late April.

February 26, 1995 • Addis Ababa, Ethiopia:

Two hand grenades exploded on the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) compound, located about 1 mile from the Addis Ababa International Airport, at 8:15 p.m. The locations of the recovered pull rings, safety pins, and levers indicate the perpetrators were on foot, and threw the grenades from the northeast corner of the compound. Two blast sites were identified on either side of the main building entrance. One site, 10 inches in diameter, 2–3 inches deep, was on the asphalt driveway. The other site, 8 inches in diameter, 4–5 inches deep, was in a garden area adjacent to the perimeter wall. Damage caused by the explosions was minor, with blast fragments making pockmarks on the building’s facade and damaging its shatter-resistant windows. The fragments also broke the windshields and dented or pierced the body panels of three vehicles parked inside the compound. No injuries were reported and there has been no claim of responsibility.

March 18, 1995 • Mao, Chad:

Four rebel gunmen kidnaped American citizen Anthony Johnson from his home in Mao (in the Kanem region north of Lake Chad), along with his Malian cook and two Chadian guards. Using Johnson’s car, the kidnapers fled with their captives into Nigeria and Niger. Johnson, an insulin-dependent diabetic, had been working on an agricultural project for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Following U.S. Government demands for Johnson’s immediate and unconditional release, he was set free unharmed on March 26, 1995. The Moussa Medella splinter faction of the

Movement for Democracy and Development (MDD), a Chadian rebel group, claimed responsibility for the kidnaping. In a statement faxed to Agence France Presse (AFP), the group said it had abducted Johnson to prove to the world that “insecurity is total in Chad contrary to what the Government of President Deby would like the world to believe.”

June 14, 1995 • Cibitoke Province, Burundi:

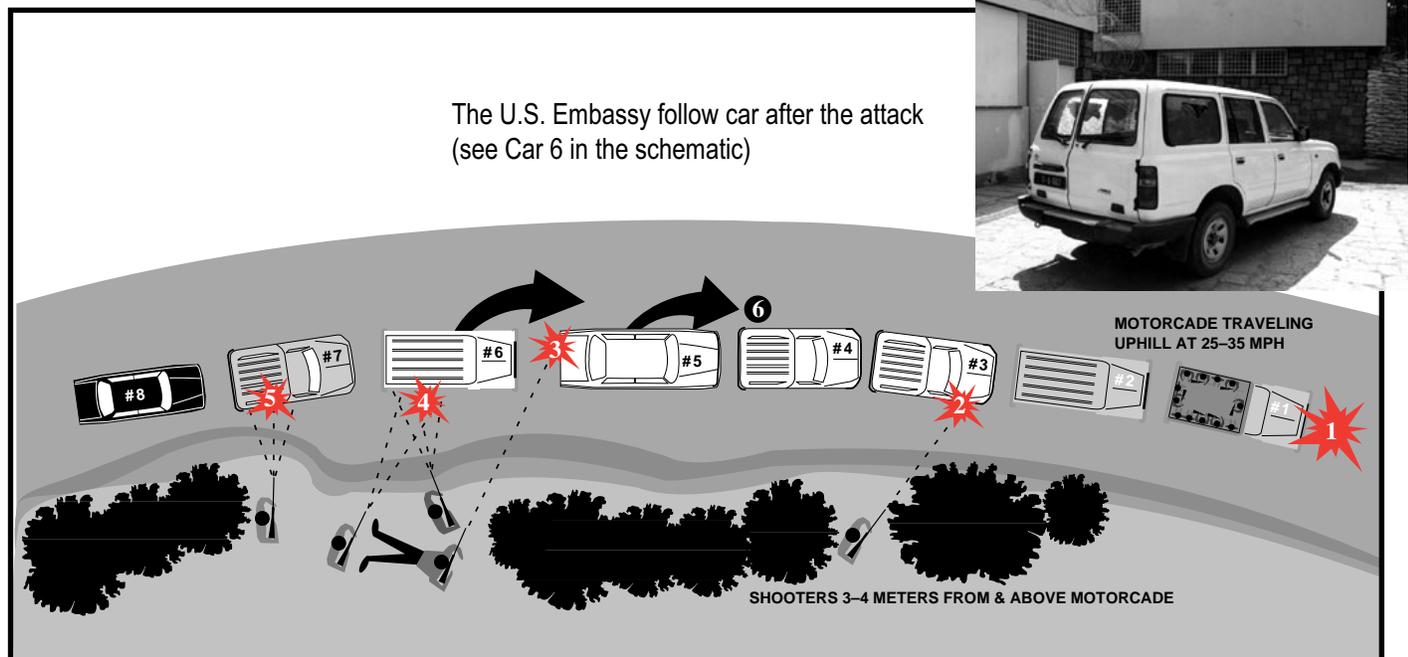
At 4:30 p.m., a Burundian Government convoy was ambushed on an isolated stretch of road in Cibitoke, a lush mountainous region of northwestern Burundi. The eight-vehicle convoy was escorted by a dozen or more Burundi soldiers, each equipped with an automatic rifle. The trip had been organized by then-foreign minister Jean-Marie Ngendahayo to investigate reports of escalating interethnic violence in the region. The fact-finding team included U.S. Ambassador to Burundi Robert Krueger, two U.S. Diplomatic Security personnel, local officials, and foreign observers.

As the convoy proceeded around a bend, a grenade was detonated in front of the lead vehicle, disabling it. A cacophony of sounds—the grenade explosion followed by tire blowouts—reverberated through the convoy. In this brief period, perhaps just a second or two, the initial salvo had sown confusion and fear, while creating a kill zone for gunmen situated in superior positions on a forested bluff overlooking the road. With most of their quarry stunned and disoriented, the estimated five to nine assailants opened fire with AK–47 assault rifles.



The arrow shows where the round penetrated the U.S. Ambassador’s vehicle.

Sub-Saharan Africa



June 14, 1995•Cibitoke Province, Burundi

The fourth car in the convoy (see schematic, Car 4) lurched to a halt, while the fifth car (Car 5), a lightly armored vehicle occupied by Ambassador Krueger and U.S. Regional Security Officer (RSO) Chris Reilly, stopped just behind it. With the Ambassador's driver immobilized by fear, Reilly, from his position in the right-front seat, used his right hand to shift the steering column-mounted gearbox in reverse, and pressing his free left hand against the gas pedal, backed the car up and got it moving forward. Steering with one hand, and accelerating with the other, Reilly maneuvered the Ambassador's vehicle out of the kill zone, avoiding the 200-foot escarpment on the left side of the narrow road. Just one round struck the fifth car, harmlessly piercing the left rear-quarter panel.

Meanwhile, Car 6, the U.S. Embassy's unarmored Toyota Land Cruiser (driven by RSO Larry Salmon), was taking automatic weapons fire. Two rounds quickly found their mark, wounding the foreign minister's bodyguard seated in the right rear. With bullets whizzing by, glass shattering, and shrapnel flying, Salmon pushed the French journalist seated next to him onto the floorboard. Then, leaning onto her vacated seat and spotting a shooter, he returned fire with his Smith and Wesson, expending all six rounds. Salmon's suppressing fire caused a brief lull in the attack, allowing the Ambassador's vehicle to escape, with Salmon trailing closely behind.

Cars 5 and 6 were the first two vehicles to escape. RSO Reilly estimated the total time under fire until escape as not more than 10 seconds. In the brief hail of gunfire, two people had been killed (a foreign observer and a Burundian gendarme) and 13 wounded, including RSO Salmon who was injured by flying glass and shrapnel.

For their actions, RSOs Chris Reilly and Larry Salmon received awards for valor from the U.S. Department of State.

March 28, 1995•Parc Bas, Casamance, Senegal:

Five tourists, including one American, two British, and two Germans, were detained and questioned for several hours by villagers presumed to be members of the Movement of Democratic Forces of the Casamance (MDFC), an armed separatist group. The tourists had been hiking in Parc Bas, located in southern Senegal southeast of Cap Skirring, near the border with Guinea Bissau, when they were accosted. The villagers asked the tourists whether they were spies and what they were doing in the Parc Bas area, before releasing them. The MFDC launched a revolt for independence in Casamance province (largely cut off from Senegal by the Gambia) in 1982. An 18-month ceasefire in the region collapsed in January 1995.

Sub-Saharan Africa

July 27, 1995 • Cape Town, South Africa:

At 11:45 a.m., four South Africans staged a brief sit-in demonstration in the lobby of the U.S. Consulate General. The protesters, dressed in Muslim garb, handed American officials a letter, signed by the Islamic Unity Convention, expressing “vehement rejection” of U.S. and European policy in Bosnia-Herzegovina. After 45 minutes, South African police forcibly removed the protesters, who had refused to leave. The expelled protesters were joined outside the building by a crowd that, over a 2-hour period, grew to more than 100 people. Some of the demonstrators wore T-shirts identifying themselves as members of Qibla, a radical Western Cape Muslim organization. In midafternoon, a violent melee ensued when police in full riot gear, reinforced by dog squads, tried to clear the road in front of the building. Shots rang out from the crowd as unidentified protesters fired at least eight rounds at the police. Other demonstrators pelted the officers with rocks and sticks and surged toward the building’s entrance. The mob dispersed when police responded with a salvo of rubber bullets. There were no serious injuries on either side.

August 4, 1995 • Bujumbura, Burundi:

A small grenade exploded in the yard of a U.S. diplomat’s residence at 9:30 p.m., slightly damaging his house but causing no casualties. The detonation site, 6 inches in diameter and 3 inches deep, was near the side steps to the residence. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

October 29, 1995 • Kibumba Camp, Zaire:

Two Americans working for the American Refugee Committee (ARC) were seriously injured when their car ran over and detonated a mine planted in a road. Marianne Holtz, an ARC nursing coordinator, had both her legs amputated below the knee, a broken jaw, and extensive facial injuries. ARC operations manager David Lillie, the driver of the car, received broken ribs, bruises, and lacerations. The explosion occurred in eastern Zaire, 2 miles south of Kibumba refugee camp, near Goma, Zaire. No group claimed responsibility for the apparently indiscriminate attack, which took place on a road traversed by foreign aid workers, Rwandan refugees, and Zairian security personnel.

East Asia and the Pacific



Areas of Anti-American Incidents

Burma	1
Cambodia	1
Japan	1
South Korea	1
Taiwan	1

Targets of Attack

U.S. Military	1
U.S. Business	1
Private	2
Other	1

Types of Attack

Ambush	1
Murder	1
Nerve Gas	1
Violent Demonstration	2

East Asia and the Pacific

January 15, 1995 • Cambodia:

Susan Ginsburg Hadden, an American tourist, was killed and her husband was seriously wounded by unknown assailants about 25 kilometers from Siem Reap. The attack occurred about 9:45 a.m. as Mr. and Mrs. Hadden, accompanied by a policeman, a driver, and guide, were on their way to visit historical ruins. The victims' vehicle was the last in a four-vehicle convoy. Several armed men blocked the path of the vehicle and fired a shot at it, forcing it to stop. The policeman fired at the attackers, who responded with a blast that killed Mrs. Hadden and the Cambodian guide. The fatal blast may have come from a shoulder-mounted rocket grenade launcher. The assailants then robbed the remaining passengers. Khmer Rouge guerrillas claimed responsibility for the attack but it is not known if the attack was criminally or politically motivated.

March 8, 1995 • Kambauk, Burma:

Five members of a gas pipeline survey team were killed and 11 others were wounded by armed attackers near the village of Kambauk in Burma. The pipeline is being built by the Total Oil Company and Unocal, a California oil firm. All of the victims were Burmese nationals. The attack took place as the team of workers was performing preparatory work on the project. A month earlier, the Thai press reported that ethnic Karen and Mon guerrillas had threatened to obstruct and destroy the gas pipeline, arguing that the resource belonged to the Burmese people and not to the military junta in Rangoon.

March 20, 1995 • Tokyo, Japan:

A deadly nerve gas was released in the Tokyo subway system during the rush hour, killing 11 people and injuring more than 5,000. Members of the Aum Shinrikyo (Supreme Truth) sect are believed to be the perpetrators. At least two Americans were among the injured.

June 10, 1995 • Seoul, South Korea:

During a period of anti-U.S. demonstrations, a firebomb was thrown over a wall at the Hannam Village U.S. Military housing area in the area of Itaewon. The incident, which occurred at 4:30 a.m., resulted in no damage.

November 30, 1995 • Taipei, Taiwan:

Supporters of Taiwan's Labor Party held a demonstration in front of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) that turned violent. The protestors burned a U.S. flag, threw eggs at the building, and spray-painted slogans on the building. They began to push towards the building entrance, and the police pushed them back. They then hit some of the policemen and a "free-for-all" erupted. Although no arrests were made, seven policemen received minor injuries and two or three protestors also were injured.

Europe



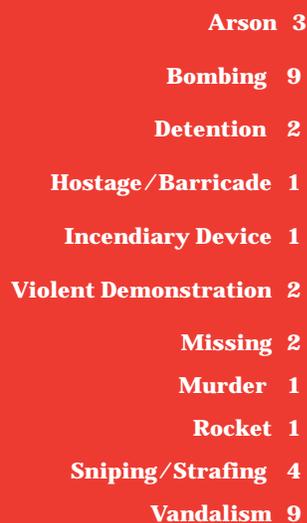
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



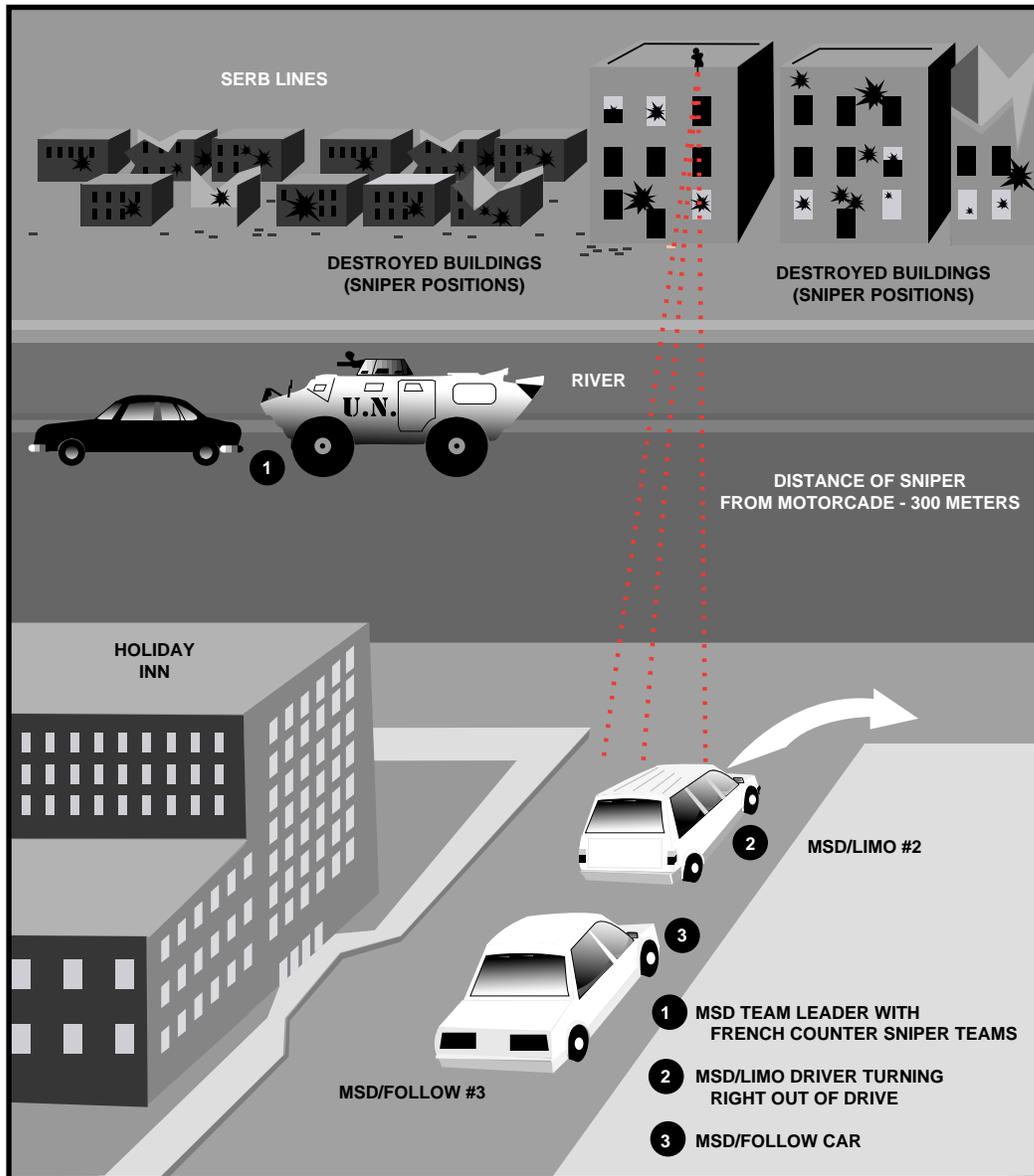
Targets of Attack



Types of Attack



Europe



March 25, 1995•Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina

January 21, 1995•Tashkent, Uzbekistan:

At 5 a.m., there was an explosion at the home of the American Pepsi-Cola representative. The living room portion of the dwelling where a visiting Pepsi-Cola representative (non-U.S.) was sleeping was damaged. No one was hurt in the explosion. No one claimed credit for the attack, and it is believed that the attack may be linked to competition between various local distribution companies.

March 4, 1995•Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina:

American citizen Johnathan Knapp and four French drivers of the humanitarian organization Pharmaciens sans Frontier

were arrested by Bosnian Serbs after taking a wrong turn into the Bosnian Serb-held suburb of Lukavica in an ill-fated attempt to cross the airport from Sarajevo. Knapp and his associates were released on May 9, 1995.

March 25, 1995•Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina:

At approximately 1:30 p.m., the U.S. Chief of Mission's (COM) fully armored Chevy Suburban vehicle was fired at as it drove around the Holiday Inn. The COM was not in the car at the time of the attack; the vehicle was occupied by two Embassy Foreign Service nationals (FSNs) and a special agent from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of

Diplomatic Security. The COM's vehicle was the lead car of a two-car motorcade. The follow car was driven by another Diplomatic Security special agent. The COM's vehicle was being used to familiarize a new FSN driver with the routes and sites commonly visited by the COM.

The motorcade had just driven around the north end of the hotel and was proceeding at a slow rate of speed towards the stretch of road known as "sniper alley," when it came under fire. The motorcade was able to flee the area, and no one was hurt in the incident. Once safely back at the U.S. Embassy, it was discovered that a 7.65 caliber full metal-jacketed round had hit the left front headlight of the COM's vehicle, penetrating the engine compartment and entering the battery. The follow car was not hit in the attack. No one has claimed credit for the attack, however, the COM's vehicle is the only Chevy Suburban in Sarajevo.

March 31, 1995 • Chechnya, Russia Republic:

Fred Cuny, an American disaster-relief specialist, and three Russian colleagues departed Sleptsovskaya, in the Russian Republic of Ingushetia for Chechnya. They were last heard from in Bamut, a rebel-held mountain town in Chechnya. As of this report, their whereabouts are unknown.

May 6, 1995 • Athens, Greece:

At 2:30 a.m., an IED exploded under a van belonging to Wackenhut Security Services company while parked in the Athens suburb of Lambrini. The van was destroyed, but no one was injured. An unknown male caller to the newspaper *Eleftherotypia* claimed the attack in the name of the Group of Revolutionary Catastrophes.

May 29, 1995 • Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro:

At approximately 5 p.m., a U.S. Embassy Marine Security Guard (MSG) saw three men in a car driving slowly past the Embassy. As the MSG lost sight of vehicle, he heard what appeared to be two gunshots. A few seconds later, an Embassy local guard assigned to the front of the U.S. Embassy ran up to the MSG and stated that he had just been fired upon.

July 2, 1995 • Berlin, Germany:

Incendiary devices were found underneath two trucks belonging to United Parcel Service (UPS). The devices did not detonate and were disposed of by UPS employees prior to the arrival of the police. The Berlin editorial offices of CNN and Associated Press (AP) received a letter in which a group called Autonomous Parcel Service claimed credit for the attack in order to "build up pressure" against the execution of Mumia Abu-Jamal. (Mumia Abu-Jamal was convicted of fatally shooting Philadelphia police officer Daniel Faulkner in August 1981 during a dispute between the officer and Abu-Jamal's brother. A jury convicted Abu-Jamal of murder and he had been scheduled to die by lethal injection on August 17, 1995, pending his appeals to a higher court.)

July 3, 1995 • Kassel, Germany:

At approximately 3:30 a.m., unknown individuals destroyed all the windows of three vehicles on a Chrysler car lot. In addition, a window pane of the salesroom was damaged. The perpetrators wrote the following in capital letters on the sidewalk in front of the damaged cars, "Abandon the death penalty, and freedom for Mumia."

July 3, 1995 • Berlin, Germany:

Seven branches of Citibank were damaged by supporters of Mumia Abu-Jamal. Vandalism to these facilities included spray painting walls and windows, putting glue in locks, breaking windows, and damaging automatic teller machines (ATMs). On July 4, 1995, the newspaper *Neus Deutschland* received a letter signed by "autonomous groups," women's groups, and lesbian groups jointly claiming responsibility for the attacks on Citibank, and demanding the release of Mumia Abu-Jamal.

July 14, 1995 • Istanbul, Turkey:

Ten militants from the leftist Revolutionary People Liberation Party Front (DHKP/C, formerly Dev-Sol) occupied the Galata Tower and took 24 people hostage, including three Americans. The militants hung two banners from the tower, a popular tourist site, denouncing alleged human rights abuses by the police. As the police prepared to storm the tower, the militants surrendered.

Europe

July 23–24, 1995 • Chechnya, Russian Republic:

Andrew Shumack, Jr., a journalist with the St. Petersburg Press was on a 3-month assignment in Chechnya taking photos and providing text of the fighting for the newspaper. He was reported missing by other journalists staying at the same hotel in Ingushetia. His whereabouts are unknown and he is believed missing in either Chechnya or in neighboring Ingushetia.

July 25, 1995 • Vilnius, Lithuania:

At approximately 11:25 p.m., an explosive device detonated on the window sill of a building housing the office of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). No one was injured, and no group claimed credit for the attack.

August 3, 1995 • Frankfurt, Germany:

Unknown individuals attacked the office of Delta Airlines using a slingshot with nuts and bolts as projectiles. Damage was minor and no one was hurt in the attack. A Coca-Cola bottle containing white paint and a note stating, "Freedom for the U.S. radical" was found at the scene. It is believed that the U.S. radical refers to Mumia Abu-Jamal.

August 5, 1995 • Athens, Greece:

At approximately 3 a.m., a bomb slightly damaged the entrance of a branch office of Citibank. No one was hurt in the bombing explosion. Twenty minutes prior to the bombing, the Greek newspaper *Eleftherotypia* received a telephone warning from a Greek man who stated, "In twenty minutes, a powerful strike will take place at the Citibank in Panormou Street." The caller claimed the attack on behalf of a previously unknown group called the Anti-Regime Nuclei organization in support of American deathrow inmate Mumia Abu-Jamal.

August 6, 1995 • Athens, Greece:

At approximately 1:45 a.m., an Apple computer company car was set on fire. The car was totally destroyed. An unknown man telephoned the Greek newspaper *Eleftherotypia* and claimed credit for the attack in the name of the Class War group. The attack was an act of solidarity with American deathrow inmate Mumia Abu-Jamal.

August 7, 1995•Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro:

Shortly after midnight, some 100 people approached the U.S. Embassy and seven to ten of them threw pavement stones at the Embassy. The Embassy suffered minor damage, and no one was hurt in the attack. The demonstrators dispersed after 2 minutes.

August 7, 1995•Belgrade, Serbia-Montenegro:

At approximately 9:10 p.m., a crowd of 700–800 people marched down Kenza Milosa Street and stopped in front of the U.S. Embassy. Some 50–60 people broke from the crowd and threw stones and vandalized the front of the Embassy. The demonstration lasted 15 minutes before the crowd moved on to the German Embassy, which was also attacked, but suffered little damage. The U.S. Embassy suffered multiple broken windows on the first and second floors of all three buildings comprising the front of the Embassy compound. A front door also was severely damaged. No one was hurt in the incident.



August 7–10, 1995•Belgrade, Serbia Montenegro:
Damage done to the U.S. Embassy during two violent anti-U.S. demonstrations.



August 10, 1995•Athens, Greece:
Aftermath of the bombing of a branch of an American Express bank.

August 10, 1995•Athens, Greece:

At approximately 3 a.m., a bomb exploded and slightly damaged the entrance of an American Express bank branch. No one was hurt in the attack. Fifteen minutes prior to the explosion, the Flash radio station received a warning call from an anonymous caller speaking on behalf of the Anti-Regime Nuclei.

August 10, 1995•Kassel, Germany:

A vehicle parked at a U.S.-owned Chrysler dealership was set on fire. No one was hurt in the attack. A letter was found at the scene, claiming the attack in the name of the Anti-Imperialist Group Liberty for Mumia Abu-Jamal.

August 14, 1995•Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina:

At approximately 11:05 a.m., a U.S. Embassy vehicle, bearing a magnetic U.S. flag on its hood, was struck by two and possibly three rounds of small-arms fire near the airport. The vehicle suffered minor damage, and no one was hurt in the attack. The vehicle was en route to the Embassy after making a supply run when it was attacked.

Europe

August 27, 1995 • Istanbul, Turkey:

Two IEDs placed in trash cans exploded near the Aga Mosque. A Turkish citizen and a visiting Jordanian were killed in the blast. Some 20 people were injured, including an American.

September 13, 1995 • Moscow, Russia:

At approximately 4:25 p.m., a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) hit the front of the U.S. Embassy building on Novinskiy Bulvar. The rocket penetrated the wall between the fifth and sixth floor of the building causing minor damage, but no injuries. It appears that an unknown individual fired the RPG from the courtyard entrance of a building across the street from the Embassy. A black, fullface pullover mask, a glove, the RPG launching tube, and a large paper bag used to carry the RPG were found in the courtyard. No one claimed credit for the attack.

September 21, 1995 • Vienna, Austria:

At approximately 5:50 a.m., the cook at the American International School (AIS) discovered a fire located in a section of the building. The fire department responded and put out the fire. It appears that the fire was started by one or two fire bombs thrown through one or more windows of the AIS. On September 22, 1995, the Austrian Press Agency received a letter from a group called the The Cell for Internationalism claiming credit for the attack on the AIS. Portions of the letter dealt with the war in Bosnia and anti-American and anti-NATO sentiment.

October 20, 1995 • Adana, Turkey:

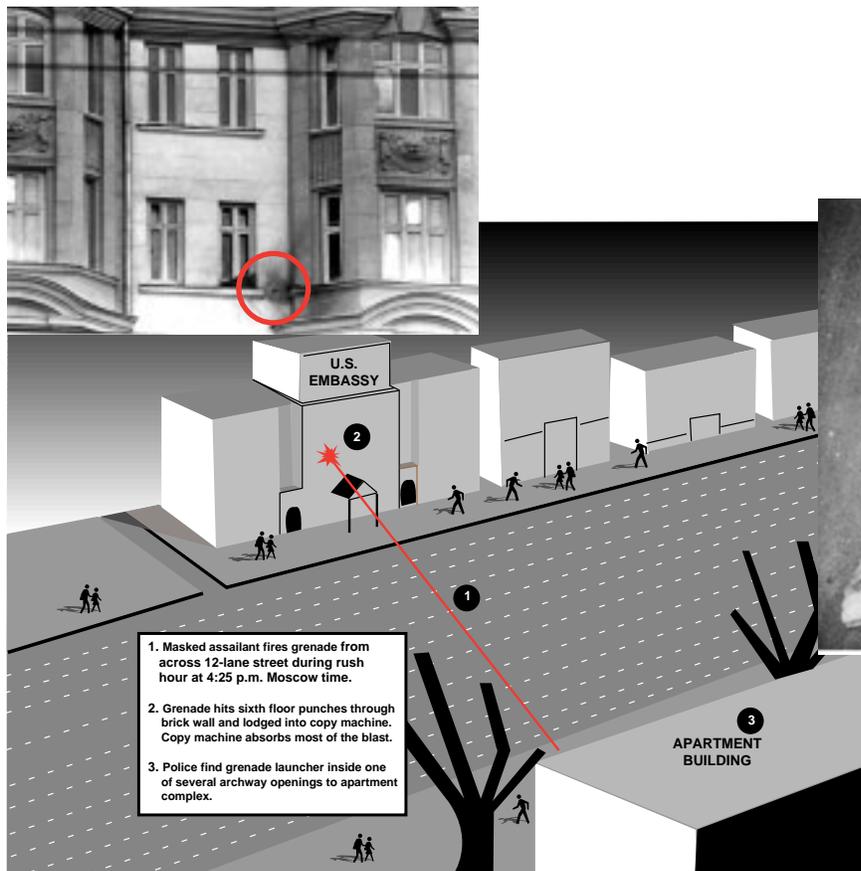
At approximately 12:10 a.m., a bus contracted to transport U.S. Air Force military personnel between Incirlik Air Base and leased military housing in Adana was fired at by unknown individuals. The targeted bus was the second of two buses traveling together some 50 yards apart from each



September 13, 1995 • Moscow, Russia:

Pictured is the view the shooter had when he fired an RPG rocket at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Europe



Following the attack on the U.S. Embassy Moscow, a black, fullface mask, a glove, a RPG launching tube, and a large paper bag used to carry the RPG rocket were found in a courtyard across the street from the U.S. Embassy.

other. One round hit the bus and shattered a window, but none of the three occupants (two Turks and a USAF member) were hurt in the attack. No one has claimed credit for the attack.

October 20, 1995 • Istanbul, Turkey:

At approximately 7 p.m., an IED exploded outside the ground floor apartment where a local distributor stores bottles of Coca-Cola. The explosion occurred after the shop was closed. There were no deaths or injuries, but a delivery truck sustained damage. The Revolutionary Peoples Liberation Party Front (DHKP-C) claimed credit for the attack.

October 27, 1995 • Adana, Turkey:

At approximately 2:15 a.m., a bomb exploded under a car belonging to the Turkish manager of a Pepsi-Cola bottling company. No one was hurt in the attack, and no group claimed credit.

October 29, 1995 • Zvornik, Bosnia-Herzegovina:

American correspondent David Rhode, was arrested by Bosnian Serbs and charged with crossing the border illegally with falsified papers. Mr. Rhode, a correspondent with the Christian Science Monitor, was doing some follow up reporting earlier in the year

suggesting that thousands of Muslims were killed by Serbs in the United Nations "safe area" of Srebrenica. He was released on November 8, 1995.

November 19, 1995 • Tuzla, Bosnia-Herzegovina:

William Jefferson, an American citizen working for the United Nations in Tuzla, was shot and killed. His body was found some 6 kilometers west of Banovici (southwest of Tuzla in North Bosnia). Mr. Jefferson was last seen on November 18, when he left a party in a white U.N. vehicle with U.N. plates. The car has not been recovered. No one has claimed credit for the attack, and the investigation into the murder continues.

December 16, 1995 • Valencia, Spain:

Several bombs detonated in several areas of the El Cortes department store, killing one person and injuring eight others, including an American. Two bombs exploded in the restrooms and a third in the parking lot. Police defused two devices in the parking lot. Damage was minimal. Prior to the attack, two Basque radio stations contacted the police after receiving a telephone call from a person speaking on behalf of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) warning of the bombings.

Europe



December 20, 1995 • Salzburg, Austria:
Damage to an American Express office caused by two molotov cocktails thrown into the office.



December 20, 1995 • Salzburg, Austria:

At approximately 12:45 a.m., two young men were observed smashing the window of the American Express office and throwing a molotov cocktail into the office. The office's computer system suffered extensive damage, but there were no injuries. The two young men departed the scene on bicycle. Following the attack, the Cell for Internationalism (ZFI) claimed credit for the attack in a communique sent to the Austrian Public News Organization.

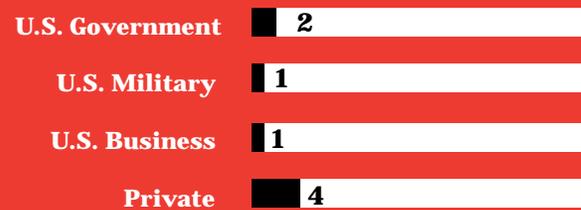


Near East and South Asia

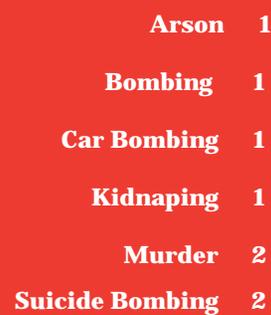
Areas of Anti-American Incidents



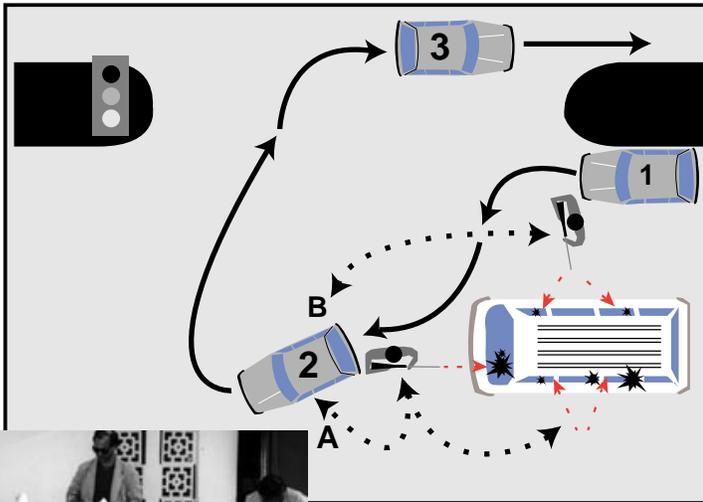
Targets of Attack



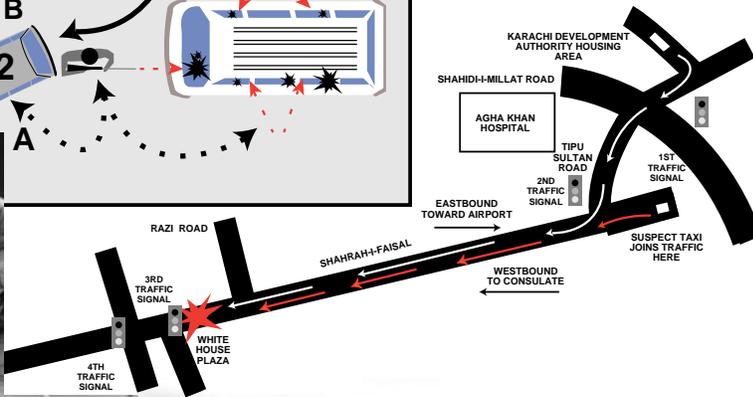
Types of Attack



Near East and South Asia



1. Taxi cab overtakes shuttle bus; stops at an angle in front of bus.
2. Two gunmen (A and B) get out of taxi; One from the rear, the other from the right-front seat of the cab. A fires into the front of the bus first, then gunman moves to the side still firing. Meanwhile, gunman B fires into the opposite side of the bus. The gunmen return to the cab.
3. The escaping cab pulls off and joins the traffic going in the opposite direction.



A view of the U.S. Consulate shuttle bus.

March 8, 1995 • Karachi, Pakistan:
 Inside the U.S. Consulate shuttle bus after the attack. Above: A taxi cab similar to that used by the terrorists against the U.S. Consulate shuttle bus.

March 8, 1995 • Karachi, Pakistan:
 A U.S. Consulate shuttle transporting employees was attacked by at least two men armed with AK-47 rifles. The attack occurred as the shuttle negotiated rush-hour traffic. Two Americans were killed and a third was wounded. There was no claim of responsibility.

REWARD
 up to
\$2,000,000⁰⁰
 (6,00,00,000 RUPEES)
 FOR INFORMATION AND HELP IN THE
MURDER CASE
 OF TWO AMERICAN DIPLOMATS AND THE
 WOUNDING OF A THIRD ON SHARA-E-FAISAL NURSERY
 AREA, KARACHI, ON 8 MARCH 1995, AT 7:45 AM



ANYONE WITH INFORMATION PLEASE CALL
US CONSULATE: (021) 568-5171
 CONFIDENTIALITY WILL BE ASSURED

Near East and South Asia

March 15, 1995 • Manama, Bahrain:

The management of the Sheraton Bahrain Hotel discovered two containers with approximately 4 gallons of gasoline concealed in wooden pallets and plastic-covered equipment near the intake ducts for the air-conditioning system. In addition, security located a primitive fuse consisting of a burning cigarette clipped to a gasoline-soaked paper. The apparent intent was for the cigarette to ignite the paper and set fire to the wooden pallets, thereby causing the explosion of the gasoline containers. The fuse apparently failed. No injuries or damage occurred. There was no claim of responsibility.

April 9, 1995 • Kfar Darom, Gaza Strip:

Two cars carrying approximately 70 kilograms of explosives pulled alongside an Israeli civilian bus and detonated. Eight people, including one American, were killed. One Israeli-American was among the 41 injured. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the bombing.

July 4, 1995 • Srinagar, India:

Al-Faran, a militant Islamic group, kidnaped a group of seven tourists and their Kashmiri guides. Two American women, one man, and the guides were released, but the other hikers, including two American men, later identified as John Childs and Donald Hutchings, were held. On July 8, 1995, John Childs managed to escape, and at least one of the European hostages was killed. Negotiations between the Indian Government and al-Faran failed to secure the release of the hostages as of December 31, 1995. Al-Faran is believed to have ties to the Kashmiri insurgent group Harakat-ul-Ansar, which seeks the unification of the Indian province of Kashmir with Pakistan.

August 22, 1995 • Jerusalem:

Six people, including one American, were killed and more than 100 were injured when a suicide bomber detonated a device aboard an Israeli civilian bus during rush hour. The bomb exploded as two buses passed each other. Two additional American citizens were among those injured. Hamas's Izz Al-Din Al-Qasam brigades claimed responsibility.

September 5, 1995 • Jerusalem:

One Israeli-American was killed and his wife was wounded during a stabbing outside their home at the Maale Mikhmas settlement. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) claimed responsibility for the attack, saying it was in retaliation for the arrest of three PFLP activists in Ramallah and the continued detention of a fourth PFLP member who had been imprisoned for 3 years.

November 11, 1995 • Algiers, Algeria:

Arsonists set fire to the U.S. Embassy off-compound warehouse, destroying the facility and its contents. No claim of responsibility was received, but the attack is consistent with the activities of Islamic extremists.



April 9, 1995 • Kafar Darom, Gaza Strip:

Eight people, including one American were killed when two suicide car bombers pulled alongside the bus and detonated.

Near East and South Asia



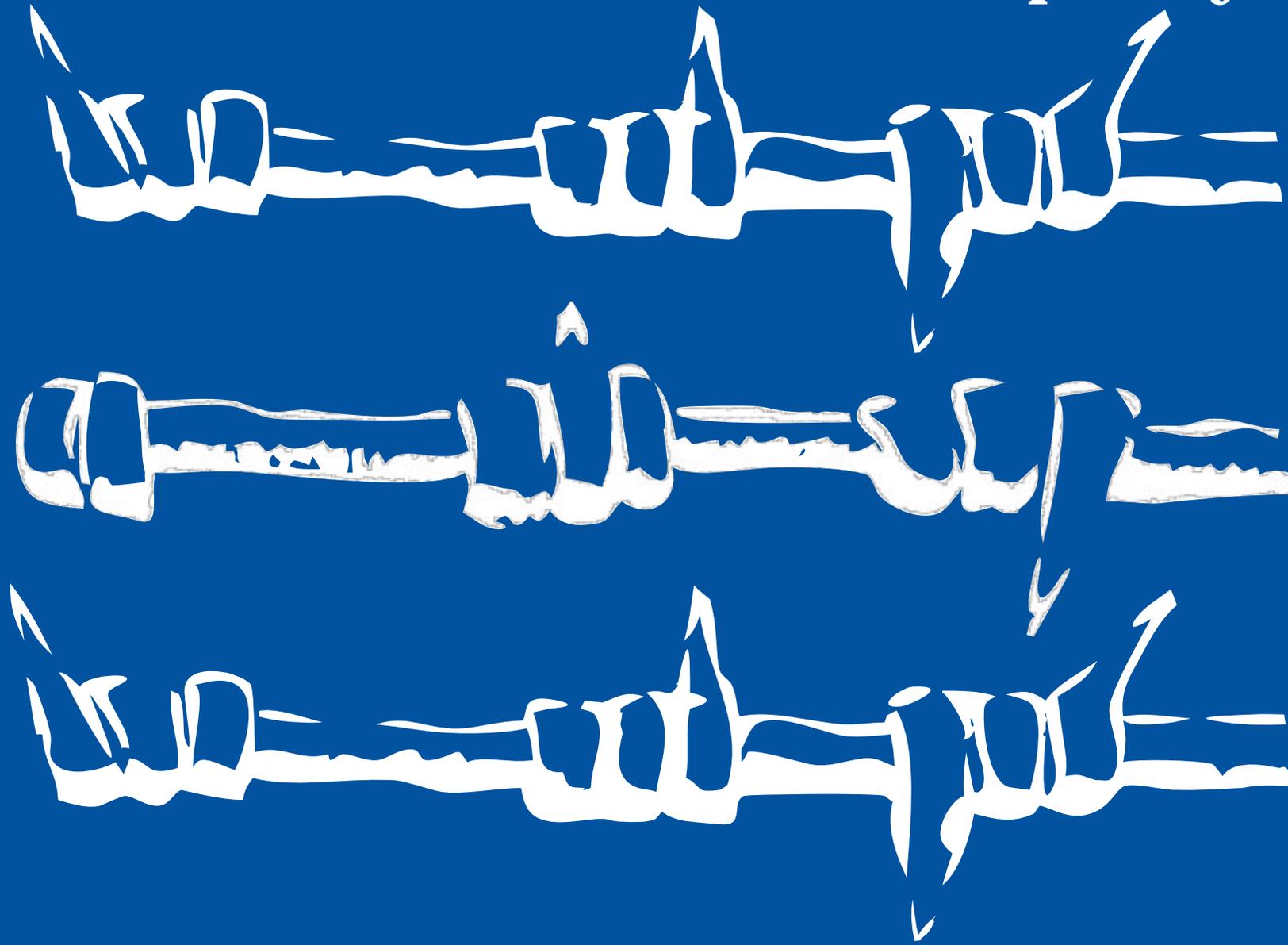
November 13, 1995•Riyadh, Saudi Arabia:
Circle shows where a car bomb detonated outside the Office of the Program Manager/ Saudi Arabian National Guard building. Seven people, including five Americans, were killed in the attack.



After the blast of the OPM/SANG building in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

November 13, 1995•Riyadh, Saudi Arabia:
A car bomb detonated outside the Office of the Program Manager/Saudi Arabian National Guard building. Seven people, including five Americans, were killed and approximately 40 were wounded. Responsibility was claimed by a number of groups, including Ansar Allah, the Tigers of the Gulf, the Combatant Partisans of God and the Eagles of the Arabic Islamic Nation.

Americans in Captivity



Americans in Captivity

Americans Captured in 1995

Childs, John and Donald F. Hutchings

American tourists, kidnaped on July 4, 1995, while hiking in Kashmir, near Srinagar, India. An Islamic extremist group al-Faran is suspected. **John Childs escaped on July 8, 1995. As of this report, Donald Hutchings is still in captivity.**

Cuny, Fred

An American disaster-relief expert, along with three Russian colleagues, departed the Russian Republic of Ingushetia on March 3, 1995, for Chechnya. They were last heard from in Bamut, Chechnya. **As of this report, their whereabouts are unknown.**

Grabowski, Edward

A civil engineer with Sococo S.A., an American mining subsidiary, kidnaped on January 18, 1995, near Rioacha, Colombia, by the Popular Liberation Army/Dissident Faction (EPL/D). **Mr. Grabowski was released unharmed on April 28, 1995.**

Hicks, Gary Alan

An American employee of Project Humboldt, a nongovernment organization, was kidnaped on February 11, 1995, in Jinotega, Nicaragua, along with a British citizen and five Nicaraguans. The kidnapers claimed that the victims were involved in arms trafficking on behalf of the Sandanistas. **After 2 days of mediation by government officials, Hicks was released unharmed. The other victims were released separately.**

Johnson, Anthony

An American working for the United Nations Development Program was kidnaped on March 18, 1995, in Mao, Chad. The Moussa Medella faction of the Movement for Democracy and Development (MDD) claimed responsibility. **Mr. Johnson was released unharmed on March 26, 1995.**

Knapp, Johnathan

An American employee of the French humanitarian organization Pharmaciens sans Frontier arrested by Bosnian Serbs on March 4, 1995, near Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. **Mr. Knapp was released unharmed on May 9, 1995.**

Rhode, David

An American correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor* arrested by Bosnian Serbs on October 29, 1995, in Zvornik, Bosnia-Herzegovina. **Mr. Rhode was released unharmed on November 8, 1995.**

Shumack, Jr., Andrew William

An American journalist working for the St. Petersburg Press has been missing in Ingushetia or Chechnya in the Russian Federation since July 23–24, 1995. **His whereabouts are unknown as of year's end.**

Names Withheld

Three American backpackers were kidnaped on May 23, 1995, near Nevado de Tolima, Colombia, by alleged members of a renegade 19th of April Movement (M-19) splinter group. **One of the victims was released to arrange for a ransom payment. The two other victims were released on June 3, 1995.** (The names of the Americans are being withheld for privacy reasons.)

Name Withheld

An American geologist and two Colombian engineers were kidnaped on May 31, 1995, in Zaragoza, Colombia, by members of the National Liberation Army (ELN). The kidnapers were intercepted by a Colombian security patrol and a gunbattle ensued. **The American and one Colombian engineer were freed; the other engineer was killed.** (The name of the American is withheld for privacy reasons.)

Name Withheld

One American tourist and six other tourists of various nationalities were briefly held near Marmo, Colombia, on June 26, 1995, by an unidentified subversive group. **They were released unharmed a few hours later.** (The name of the American is withheld for privacy reasons.)

Name Withheld

An American businessman and his Colombian business associate were kidnaped on a road between Cali and Buenaventura, Colombia, on September 6, 1995, by unidentified guerrillas. **Both men were released unharmed on September 22, 1995.** (The name of the American is withheld for privacy reasons.)

Americans in Captivity

Name Withheld

An American businessman was kidnaped on November 9, 1995, in Bogota, Colombia, by unidentified individuals. **He escaped from his captors on November 14, 1995.** (The name of the American is withheld for privacy reasons.)

Name Withheld

An American missionary was kidnaped on December 10, 1995, in Quito, Ecuador, by presumed guerrillas belonging to the Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). On January 26, 1996, Ecuadoran security forces engaged the kidnapers in a shootout. **He was released unharmed.** (The name of the American is withheld for privacy reasons.)

Americans Previously Captured

Mankins, David, Rich Mark, and Rick Tenenoff

Three American missionaries kidnaped on January 31, 1993, in Pucuro, Panama, by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). **All three are still in captivity by year's end.**

Hargrove, Thomas

An American employee of the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) was kidnaped on September 23, 1994, near Puerto Tejada, Colombia, by presumed guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). **Mr. Hargrove was released unharmed on August 2, 1995.**

Horton, Eldon Lee

An American oil worker kidnaped on June 3, 1994, near Shushufindi, Ecuador, by presumed guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). **Mr. Horton was released unharmed on June 7, 1995.**

Rising, Raymond

An American employee of the Summer Institute of Linguistics was kidnaped on March 31, 1994, near Loma Linda, Colombia, by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). **Mr. Rising is still being held captive.**

Van Dyke, Timothy and Steve Welsh

Two American missionaries kidnaped on January 17, 1994, in Villavicencio, Colombia, by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). **Mr. Van Dyke and Mr. Welsh were killed by their captors on June 19, 1995, when a Colombian Government security patrol stumbled upon their location.**

