The RAND Chronology of International Terrorism for 1987

Karen Gardela, Bruce Hoffman

RAND

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PREFACE

International terrorism continues to be a source of concern throughout the world. In response to the governmental, military, scholarly, and public need for a detailed and accurate compendium of international terrorist incidents and trends in worldwide terrorist activity, RAND annually publishes a Chronology of International Terrorism. The Chronology contains data on international terrorist incidents since 1968, derived from the open literature—newspapers, journals, radio broadcasts, and the foreign press. It provides a comprehensive database with which trends in various aspects of terrorism can be analyzed.

This report details and analyzes incidents recorded in RAND's Chronology of International Terrorism for 1987. A statistical abstract based on the Chronology, as well as several pertinent charts, tables, and a bibliography of terrorist perpetrators, are contained in the appendixes. It was prepared under the International Security and Defense Policy Program in the National Security Research Division as part of the RAND Terrorism Research Group's continuing work on the subject of international terrorism. RAND provided support for this analysis from its own research funds. This report should be of interest to policymakers and to the general public as well.

Forthcoming reports will be published for the years 1988 and 1989 and thereafter will work backward to provide a complete set of analyses for the entire decade.

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I. CRITERIA USED IN THE RAND CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Throughout the 1980s terrorism has increased throughout the world and become increasingly bloody. What do we mean by terrorism? The term, unfortunately, has no precise or widely accepted definition. The problem of definition is compounded by the fact that *terrorism* has become a fad word that is applied to a wide variety of violent acts. Some governments label as terrorism all violence committed by their political opponents, while antigovernment extremists frequently claim to be the victims of government terror. What is called terrorism thus seems to depend on one's point of view.

In RAND's continuing research on this subject, *terrorism* is defined by the nature of the act, not by the identity of the perpetrators or the nature of the cause. Terrorism is violence, or the threat of violence, calculated to create an atmosphere of fear and alarm. These acts are designed to coerce others into actions they would otherwise not undertake or refrain from taking actions that they desired to take. All terrorist acts are crimes. Many would also be violations of the rules of war, if a state of war existed. This violence or threat of violence is generally directed against civilian targets. The motives of all terrorists are political, and terrorist actions are generally carried out in a way that will achieve maximum publicity. The perpetrators are members of an organized group, and unlike other criminals, they often claim credit for their acts. Finally, terrorist acts are intended to produce effects beyond the immediate physical damage they cause, having long-term psychological repercussions on a particular target audience. The fear created may be intended to cause people to exaggerate the strength of the terrorists and the importance of their cause, to provoke governmental overreaction, to discourage dissent, or simply to intimidate and thereby enforce compliance with their demands.

This study of trends in terrorism is concerned with *international terrorism,* defined here as incidents in which terrorists go abroad to strike their targets, select victims or targets that have connections with a foreign state (e.g., diplomats, foreign businessmen, offices of foreign corporations), or create international incidents by attacking airline passengers, personnel, and equipment. It excludes violence carried out by terrorists within their own country against their own nationals, and terrorism perpetrated by governments against their own citizens. For example, Irish terrorists blowing up other Irishmen in Belfast would

not be counted, nor would Italian terrorists kidnapping Italian officials in Italy. Of course, such attacks may lead to actions that could imperil foreign nationals, be carried abroad to other countries, be imitated by other groups, affect the stability of nations individually and collectively, or strain relations between nations. Although our study focuses on international terrorism, we inevitably cross over into areas of domestic political violence. Thus the study distinguishes between international and domestic terrorism but recognizes that the two are often related and at times may overlap. In addition, incidents occurring during an actual war, or in war-like circumstances, are also excluded.[1]

Among the tactics included in RAND's Chronology of International Terrorism are:

- Kidnapping.
- Bombing.
- Attacks on installations (including hand grenade, bazooka, and rocket-propelled grenade attacks; drive-by shootings; arson; vandalism; and sabotage other than bombing).
- Airline and other transportation hijackings (even those where the motive appears to be less political than personal—for example, the homesick Cuban national who hijacks an American aircraft so that he can return to his homeland).
- Barricade and hostage situations.
- Assassinations and shootings.
- Incidents involving significant threats or conspiracies.[2]

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[1]Since violence perpetrated by separatist movements and violence that occurs in areas that may be considered "war-zones" are often difficult to classify, the following examples have been used as guidelines to determine an incident's inclusion in the RAND Chronology: Attacks by Irish terrorists in Northern Ireland against British targets are excluded; however, incidents committed by Irish terrorists in Britain itself (England, Wales, and Scotland) are included. Although attacks by Corsican separatists against French targets in Corsica are excluded, Corsican attacks that occur within metropolitan France are included. Terrorism in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Golan Heights is excluded; however, terrorist incidents that occur in Israel proper (within the "Green Line," Israel's pre-1967 borders) and in Jerusalem are included. All incidents directed against UN peacekeeping forces or other nations' military forces in Lebanon are included, although random sniper fire, minor skirmishes, and acts that evince the characteristics of guerrilla warfare (tactical operations by groups of irregular fighters in support of a discrete military objective) rather than terrorism (acts designed to intimidate and coerce that are often undertaken regardless of a specific military objective) are not.

[2]This category embraces terrorist attacks that were planned or threatened, but never carried out. Usually—but not always—the terrorists were apprehended before executing their attack. An incident that occurred during 1987 and falls within this category is the security breach by members of Fatah who were killed after having entered Israeli territory by evading a network of electronic and other security systems. Documents found on their bodies indicated the terrorists had planned on taking Israeli hostages in exchange for the release of Palestinian prisoners.

Hoaxes, arrests of terrorists, the discovery of terrorist weapon caches, and other incidents involving smuggling, bank robbery, or unsubstantiated threats are not included in RAND's Chronology.

II. TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: AN OVERVIEW

The level of international terrorism continued to decline from 477 incidents in 1985 and 412 in 1986 to 394 in 1987. Although fewer terrorist incidents occurred in 1987 and, moreover, fewer of those incidents resulted in fatalities (108 in 1986 versus 71 in 1987), the total number of persons killed by terrorists increased 11 percent (374 in 1987 compared with 329 in 1986). Terrorists were less active but more lethal.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST TACTICS AND TARGETS

Once again, bombings accounted for nearly half of all terrorist acts in 1987 (45 percent compared with 50 percent in 1986), repeating a pattern that has not changed in more than two decades.[1] As has also been true for many years, attacks on installations remained the second most common tactic (25 percent in 1987, 23 percent in 1986); followed by kidnapping (13 percent in both 1987 and 1986); assassination/shooting (13 percent in 1987, 15 percent in 1986); with hijacking, barricade and hostage situations, and substantial threats accounting for the remaining 5 percent of the incidents in 1986.

The remarkable consistency in these figures indicates that the vast majority of terrorist organizations are not particularly innovative. Although radical in their politics, they are conservative in their operations. In the few cases where terrorists have been somewhat innovative, such as in the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* in October 1985, the result has been a failure. Moreover, the little innovation terrorists have attempted has been in their choice of *targets* and not in their choice of tactics or in their use of unconventional weapons (chemical, biological, or nuclear).

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[1]The reason for terrorists' reliance on bombing, cited in the *The RAND Chronology of International Terrorism for 1986,* still holds true: Bombs provide a dramatic, fairly easy, and often risk-free means of drawing attention to the terrorists and their causes. In this respect, bombings do not require the same organizational expertise, logistics, and knowledge needed by more complicated or sophisticated operations such as kidnapping, assassination, and assaults against defended targets. A terrorist would need few skills to manufacture a crude bomb, surreptitiously plant it, and then be miles away when it explodes. See Karen Gardela and Bruce Hoffman, *The RAND Chronology of International Terrorism for 1986,* The RAND Corporation, R-3890-RC, March 1990, p. 3.

Another longstanding pattern of international terrorist activity evident during 1987 was the preponderance of attacks against inanimate targets—government offices, embassies, consulates, military installations, businesses, airline or tourist offices, and the like. Indeed, only 18 percent of all terrorist incidents worldwide killed anyone, suggesting that, no matter which tactic is used, most terrorist attacks are intended primarily to draw attention to the terrorists and their causes.

At the same time, however, international terrorism is undeniably becoming more lethal. Although few terrorist attacks are fatal, attacks that do kill people are killing on average more people. This trend has remained constant since 1982 and is evidenced in 1987 by the aforementioned 11 percent increase in terrorist-inflicted fatalities, despite a decline in the total number of terrorist incidents. Terrorists apparently have come to regard victims as an important ingredient of a successful terrorist attack. Thus, terrorism has become more indiscriminate, with attacks increasingly directed toward ordinary citizens who happen to be in the wrong place at the wrong time.

In terms of frequency of attack, business and diplomatic targets exchanged the number one and two spots in 1987, with businesses attacked in 27 percent of all terrorist incidents (a slight increase over the previous year). Twenty percent of attacks were directed against diplomatic targets. Next, in order of frequency, were military targets (15 percent), civilians (11 percent), and religious/ethnic targets (5 percent). Although attacks on airlines continued to account for a small percentage of all terrorist operations (3 percent in 1987 and 8 percent in 1986), the number of incidents involving airlines recorded in 1987 (14) declined dramatically from the 1986 figure (35).

INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ATTACKS ON AMERICAN TARGETS

The United States once again was the country most frequently targeted by terrorists. Nearly a third of the 1987 attacks were directed against American citizens or interests, a proportion virtually identical to the previous year's.[2] Indeed, the United States has been the favorite target of terrorists throughout the world since 1968.[3] This status is in large measure a reflection of the stature of the United States as a superpower and leader of the free world, its visibility because of the

[2]During 1987, Israel was second, followed by France, the United Kingdom, and Pakistan.

[3]Followed by Israel, France, Great Britain, West Germany, the Soviet Union, Turkey, Cuba, Spain, and Iran.

geographical scope and diversity of its overseas commercial interests, and the number of American military installations in foreign countries, all of which translate into a plethora of available targets replete with symbolic effect. Moreover, a terrorist operation against any American target, especially if it results in death and injury, is guaranteed to marshal the globe's most powerful media and bring unparalleled attention to the perpetrator and his cause. Hence, hitherto small and otherwise inconsequential terrorist groups increasingly find it to their advantage to target Americans. A case in point is the series of unexplained attacks against U.S. interests in Spain that were perpetrated in 1987 by two Catalonian irredentist movements, Terra Lliure (Free Land) and Red Army for the Liberation of Catalonia (ERCA), whose cause and goals have little, if anything, to do with American foreign policy.[4]

STATE SPONSORSHIP OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Perhaps the most impressive trend affecting international terrorism has been the growing incidence of state-sponsored terrorism—that is, the use by foreign governments of terrorist surrogates as an inexpensive and potentially risk-free means of anonymously attacking their enemies and so avoid retaliation. This development has had at least three important effects on trends and patterns in international terrorism. First, it has placed greater resources in the hands of terrorists and has enhanced terrorist planning, intelligence, logistical capabilities, training, finances, and sophistication. It is not surprising, therefore, that identifiable state-sponsored terrorist attacks are on average eight times more lethal than those carried out by groups acting on their own (incidents #214 and #215). Second, because state-sponsored terrorism is geared less to obtaining publicity than to facilitate foreign policy, covertly bringing pressure to bear on the sponsor's opponents through violence short of open warfare, it operates under fewer constraints than does ordinary terrorism. Since state-sponsored terrorists do not depend on the local population for support, they need not concern themselves about alienating popular support or provoking a public backlash (incident #365).[5] Finally, the state-sponsored terrorist does not have to be the rabid ideologue, religious zealot, or extreme nationalist common to ideologically and religiously motivated groups or

[4]These particular incidents (#139, #176, #228, #307, #381, and #385) are discussed below in the section on regional international terrorist trends in Europe.

[5]Brian Michael Jenkins, *International Terrorism: The Other World War*, The RAND Corporation, R-3302-AF, November 1985, p. 19.

ethnic-separatist organizations, but can be an independent mercenary or hired gun available for the right price (the various assassinations of Iranian, Libyan, and South African dissidents cited in the chronology).

During 1987, state-sponsored terrorists are believed to have been responsible for 46 incidents. They include:

- The bombing of a popular cafe in Djibouti, allegedly carried out at Libya's behest, that killed 11 persons and wounded 44 others (incident #068).
- The mortar attack on three U.S. diplomatic facilities in Madrid, claimed by the International Front Against Imperialism (a suspected cover-name for the Libyan-backed Anti-Imperialist International Brigades—which is, in fact, a reconstituted version of the 1970s-era Japanese Red Army) to commemorate the first anniversary of the U.S. airstrike against Libya (incidents #098, #099, and #100).
- The machine-gun attack (also linked to Libya) that wounded a British serviceman and his young daughter in Cyprus (incident #108).
- The car-bomb explosion outside the U.S. Embassy in Rome and the subsequent rocket attacks against the same site and the nearby British Embassy claimed by Anti-Imperialist International Brigades (incidents #159, #160, and #161).
- The coordinated car bomb attacks carried out by agents of Afghanistan's secret intelligence service, WAD, in the Karachi, Pakistan commercial district that killed 72 persons and wounded more than 250 others (incidents #214 and #215).
- The year's single most lethal crime, the inflight bombing by two North Korean agents of a Korean Air Lines plane en route from Baghdad to Seoul that killed all 115 persons on board (incident #365).

Libya's suspected involvement in at least a third (15) of the international terrorist incidents with likely state-sponsors again raises questions about the effectiveness of the 1986 U.S. retaliatory airstrike in deterring Libya's continued support of international terrorism.[6] Revenge for the U.S. raid was certainly the motive behind the incidents in Madrid, Rome, and Cyprus, where American as well as British targets were attacked (the U.S. warplanes that carried out the airstrike were based in Britain). Libya is also believed to have sought

[6]For example, more terrorist attacks against American targets occurred during the three months following the U.S. airstrike than during the three months preceding it (53 compared with 41). See Gardela and Hoffman, 1990, p. 6.

retaliation for France's intervention in Chad, which thwarted Libyan territorial designs over that former French colony, allegedly by arranging the bombing of a Djibouti cafe popular with French visitors.

State-sponsored terrorism also figured prominently during 1987 as a means of stifling external dissent among exiles and emigres who had fled their native countries. Iranian agents, for example, allegedly carried out operations against exiled dissidents residing in Austria, Switzerland, and England; Libyan "hit-men" are suspected of assassinating an opponent of the Qaddafi regime living in Italy; South African operatives are believed to have staged four attacks on African National Congress (ANC) officials based in Zimbabwe, Swaziland, and Zambia.

Afghanistan, however, accounted for the largest number of state-sponsored incidents (23). The attacks, which all occurred in Pakistan, were part of an Afghani campaign designed both to crush the rebel mujahedeen ("holy warriors") based along the border and to pressure the Pakistani government to withdraw its support for the rebels. The two remaining state-sponsored incidents involved Iraqi agents who are suspected of having planned the car bomb assassination of an Iranian diplomat in Spain (incident #194), and Turkish agents who, Kurdish refugees claim, are responsible for the assassination of a Kurdish Communist Party (PKK) official in France (incident #182).

REGIONAL TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The regional distribution of international terrorist activity was very similar to that of previous years, although the percentage shares for some regions varied widely. Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America together continued to account for most of the world's incidents (78 percent). This proportion, however, has been gradually shrinking (90 percent in 1985, 86 percent in 1986), while Asia's has been increasing (from 3 percent in 1985 to 9 percent in 1986 and 15 percent in 1987). Thus, international terrorist activity in Asia increased by a third in 1987 (60 incidents versus 41 in 1986) in contrast to the decreases recorded in Europe (97 incidents in 1987 compared with 123 in 1986), the Middle East (113 in 1987, 122 in 1986), and Latin America (99 in 1987, compared with 110 in 1986). Although few international terrorist acts are annually committed in sub-Saharan Africa, the number of incidents in that region more than doubled in 1987 (from seven in 1986 to 18). Only eight attacks occurred in North America, one fewer than in 1986.

Asia

The growth of international terrorist activity in Asia was fueled by both the Afghani-backed terrorist campaign in Pakistan and escalating civil unrest in the Philippines, which produced increased attacks against non-Filipino targets. These two countries together accounted for the overwhelming majority of the region's international terrorist incidents (26 Afghan and 21 Filipino).

All but three of the attacks that occurred in Pakistan were directed against Pakistani targets and were part of the state-sponsored terrorist campaign orchestrated by WAD, Afghanistan's secret intelligence service. Indiscriminate bombings were the state-terrorists' principal tactic, accounting for 23 of Pakistan's 26 international incidents. The three incidents not attributed to WAD include the unclaimed bombing of an American diplomatic facility (incident #172) and the two attacks that pro-Khomeini Iranian exiles staged against members of an Iranian opposition party (incidents #206 and #207).

The 21 international terrorist incidents recorded for the Philippines are a three-fold increase from the previous year and reflect the growing domestic unrest and rebellion in that country. The New People's Army (NPA), the military wing of the Filipino Communist Party, committed the majority (14) of attacks, 70 percent of which (10) were against American business and military targets. In addition to simple hand grenade attacks or drive-by bombings, NPA assassins (called "Sparrows") murdered two U.S. servicemen and a retired U.S. Air Force officer near Clark Field in a series of coordinated attacks (incidents #308, #309, and #310). Four NPA operations targeted Japanese interests and included the assassination of a journalist (incident #301), the abduction of three employees of a Japanese business firm (incident #149), and two bombings of the same Japanese-owned hotel (incidents #306 and #347). Responsibility for the remaining seven incidents were divided among the the Muslim guerrillas of the Moro National Liberation Front (incidents #086 and #127), unidentified Muslim extremists (incidents #119, #210, and #374), and two unidentified perpetrators (incidents #107 and #339).

The Middle East

The Middle East continued to have the highest incidence of international terrorism, although there were nine fewer incidents in 1987 than in 1986. Palestinian and Shi'a terrorist organizations together were responsible for two-thirds of the attacks, with the remainder divided among the welter of Iraqi, Iranian, Syrian, Libyan, Kurdish, Turkish,

Lebanese, Sudanese, Egyptian, and Moroccan terrorist groups active throughout the region.

Palestinian terrorist organizations committed nine fewer international incidents in 1987 than in 1986. The continued decline in the levels of Palestinian international terrorist activity (90 in 1985, 49 in 1986, and 40 in 1987) is again due largely to the decreased levels of internecine Palestinian violence. For example, in previous years almost as many Palestinian terrorist attacks were directed against Palestinian or Arab targets as against the Palestinians' declared enemy, Israel; but in 1987 only three fratricidal incidents occurred (incidents #054, #064, and #186). Instead, the Palestinian organizations intensified their operations against Israeli targets, carrying out 35 attacks, 11 more than in the previous year. Among the noteworthy incidents were the hand grenade attack on an Israeli border guard unit outside Jerusalem's Damascus Gate, claimed by the PLO's Ali Abu Taouk Unit, which wounded 17 persons (incident #051); the Abu Nidal Organization's seizure of a yacht with its eight French and Belgian passengers in the Mediterranean Sea (incident #340);[7] the attack staged by a Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) terrorist who, using a hang glider to fly from Lebanon to Israel, landed in a field next to an Israeli Army base and killed six soldiers and wounded seven others before he was fatally shot (incident #360); and the letter bombs disguised as Christmas cards mailed from an address in Turkey that killed the two persons who opened them. An intensive search subsequently discovered ten identical envelopes containing similar devices awaiting delivery, which Israeli authorities defused (incidents #389–#394).

The incidence of Shi'a international terrorism[8] veered sharply upward to 35 incidents in 1987 after declining in 1986 by more than half from the 1985 figure of 47 incidents. At the time, the decline in Shi'a terrorist activity was attributed to developments in Tehran where, in hopes of mitigating Iran's diplomatic isolation, the Ayatollah Khomeini had endorsed a curtailment of support for external Shi'a terrorist organizations. Among the steps Khomeini approved were the disbanding of the Office of Islamic Liberation Movements (ILM)—the

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[7]Two of the French hostages, young children, were released in December 1988, following Libya's Colonel Qaddafi's intervention. Their parents, a French woman and a Belgian man, as well as a sibling born in captivity, were freed in April 1990 as part of a French-Libyan deal whereby France released three Libyan-owned Mirage aircraft and ended the trade sanctions imposed on Libya in 1986 because of the latter's sponsorship of terrorism. The remaining Belgian hostages are still being held.

[8]For a more detailed analysis of Iranian support of international terrorism see Bruce Hoffman, *Recent Trends and Future Prospects of Iranian Sponsored International Terrorism,* The RAND Corporation, R-3783-USDP, March 1990.

Iranian coordinating center for all external Shi'a terrorist operations—and the reassignment of its responsibilities to the Iranian Foreign Ministry. In retrospect, however, these moves did not result in a decline of Shi'a terrorist activity but instead brought changes in the geographical focus of these operations and in the terrorists' tactics.

Trends in Shi'a terrorism thus continued to demonstrate the close connection between factional rivalries among the ruling clerics in Tehran and terrorist operations elsewhere. The principal issue affecting both the constellation of factions within the Iranian ruling elite and the conduct of the regime's international terrorist campaign was the dispute over control of the foreign Shi'a extremist groups in the context of the seven year-long war with Iraq. At the heart of this power struggle was the so-called pragmatist faction's contention that the United States and conservative Arab monarchies in the Gulf would never permit an outright Iranian victory. Accordingly, this faction often emphasized the need to end Iran's diplomatic isolation, which, they argued, could be achieved only by improving Iran's external relations through curtailing its support for international terrorism. However, after efforts throughout 1986 to improve relations with the West failed to bear fruit, agitation grew for a resumption of the international terrorist campaign among those who opposed the pragmatist approach. Even more ominous were indications that this campaign was to be waged in Western Europe to further alienate the West and embarrass the pragmatist wing, thereby undermining its stature and influence in Tehran.

Evidence that this hardline faction had made plans for a renewal of Iranian-backed terrorist operations in Western Europe surfaced on January 12, 1987, when Bashir al-Khodur, a Lebanese national, was arrested at Milan's airport after 20 pounds of plastic explosives and several detonators were found in his possession. The following day, Mohammed Ali Hamadei, one of the Hezbollah terrorists wanted for the June 1985 hijacking of a TWA aircraft, was arrested at Frankfurt airport after explosives were discovered in his suitcase. Hamadei's apprehension subsequently led to the arrest of his brother, Abbas Hamadei, a long-time West German resident, on January 26. According to some reports, the Hamadeis and al-Khodur were part of a new deployment of Shi'a extremists sent to Italy, West Germany and France either as active terrorists or as "sleepers."[9]

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[9]As a result of information gleaned from the arrests of the two Hamadei brothers, on March 26, 1987, French authorities arrested eight persons suspected of planning terrorist bombings in France. They admitted to having ties with both Iran's secret service and Hezbollah and are suspected of having been involved in the series of bombings that shook Paris in September 1986, designed to force France to release Lebanese Christian

More successful were efforts to renew the terrorist campaign in Lebanon. On January 13, a new round of kidnappings began in Beirut when Roger Auque, a French journalist, was seized by members of the Revolutionary Justice Organization (incident #014).[10] Then on 17 January, West German businessman Rudolf Cordes was kidnapped by the "Organization of the Oppressed on the Earth" in retaliation for the arrests of the Hamadei brothers by West Germany the previous week (incident #018). The same organization seized another West German businessman, Alfred Schmidt, three days later also as hostage for the Hamadeis (incident #021).[11] On 24 January, three American professors—Alan Steen, Robert Polhill, and Jesse Turner—along with an Indian colleague, Mithileshwar Singh (who holds an American residency permit)[12]—were abducted by a previously unknown group, calling itself the "Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine"[13] (incident #025). On January 30, U.S. officials announced that Terry Waite, the special envoy representing the British Anglican Church, who was in Lebanon attempting to negotiate the release of the American hostages, had himself been kidnapped (incident #035).

Within weeks of the collapse of a major Iranian military offensive against Iraq in February, a series of terrorist incidents occurred throughout the Middle East. In April, a terrorist plot to bomb an American airbase and Israeli diplomatic offices in Turkey was uncovered when Turkish police arrested four members of Islamic Jihad (incident #093). That same month, an individual claiming to be a member of Hezbollah was arrested in Egypt after bombing the American University in Cairo (incident #088). In May, three American diplomats escaped injury although the car they were driving was raked with machine gun fire (incident #148). A group calling itself the Islamic Jihad of Egypt claimed credit for the attack. This group is

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terrorist Georges Ibrahim Abdullah, an imprisoned Armenian terrorist, and an Iranian terrorist serving a prison sentence for the assassination attempt on former Iranian Prime Minister Shahphur Baktiar in 1980.

[10]Auque was released in November 1987 after France allowed Walid Gordji, an Iranian official suspected of involvement in the Paris bombing attacks, to return to Iran.

[11]Schmidt was released in September 1987.

[12]Polhill and Singh were freed by their captors in April 1990.

[13]Although the group's name and its demand that 400 Palestinians being held by Israel be released in exchange for the four hostages suggest that a Palestinian terrorist organization was responsible, in recent years particularly close ties have been established between the PLO and Iranian-backed Shi'a groups in Lebanon. Moreover, this particular organization is thought to include both radical Shi'a and Palestinian guerrillas and to be loosely tied to Hezbollah as well.

believed to be an entirely domestic Egyptian organization composed of Islamic extremists funded and directed by Iran.[14]

Additional terrorist incidents occurred in Lebanon during June, when American journalist Charles Glass was kidnapped by a previously unknown Shi'a terrorist organization calling itself The Organization for the Defense of Free People (incident #180);[15] in August, when the Tunisian branch of Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for several bombings in Tunis (incidents #232 to #235); and again in August when Hezbollah's Saudi Arabian arm took credit for blowing up a natural gas pipeline in that country (incident #253). Shortly afterward, the locus of Shi'a terrorist activity again shifted to Europe. During September and October, two terrorist incidents occurred in France (incidents #268 and #269) and one in England (incident #292). The targets of the attacks were exclusively Arab or Iranian.

The escalation of Shi'a terrorist activity during 1987 was particularly important given the geographical diversity of the operations. In previous years, the vast majority of incidents occurred in Lebanon, but in 1987 eight countries became the sites of terrorist activity and ten of the attacks were carried out in Europe. This change of geographical focus may have been related to the decision made earlier in the year to reassign responsibility for the direction of foreign Shi'a extremist groups to the Foreign Ministry. The officials now responsible for external terrorist activities may have been hesitant to continue to rely on Lebanese groups so closely linked to their long-standing rivals in the disbanded ILM. The Foreign Ministry officials may have feared that their instructions would be disregarded or that effective control had not been established over these organizations. In any case, the decision to use operatives outside of Lebanon meant that the extensive terrorist infrastructure in that country, which had facilitated the execution of such complex operations such as kidnappings and required

[14]A few days later, the same group claimed credit for the attempted assassination of two prominent Egyptians (a former Minister of the Interior and a well-known newsmagazine editor). In the wake of these shootings, the police carried out a massive round-up of Muslim fundamentalists. Information obtained from the arrests led to the apprehension of 37 members of Islamic Jihad of Egypt who were charged with the planning and execution of the attacks. They were also accused of plotting to overthrow the government of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak through a campaign of selectively assassinating senior Egyptian officials, military leaders, journalists, and foreign diplomats. Citing evidence of Iranian involvement in the plot, on May 14, 1987 Egypt severed diplomatic relations with Iran.

[15]On July 1, 1987 NBC news reported that U.S. intelligence agencies had intercepted messages between the Iranian Embassy in Damascus and Hezbollah operatives in Lebanon providing "conclusive evidence that Iran had ordered the kidnapping" of Glass. The journalist escaped captivity on August 18, 1987 and was repatriated to the United States.

sophisticated logistical support to maintain secure safe-houses and move hostages at will, could not be used. As a result, simple bombings and assassinations emerged as the most common tactics employed by Shi'a terrorists during 1987.

Europe

Despite an overall decline of international terrorism in Europe, the number of incidents in most countries remained virtually unchanged: For example, 29 attacks occurred in Spain during 1986, compared with 28 in 1987; Greece had ten incidents in 1986 compared with 11 in 1987; West Germany had 13 in 1986 and 12 in 1987; and Italy experienced six in 1986 and only four in 1987. The two exceptions to this pattern were France and Britain. The number of international terrorist incidents in France dropped dramatically from 40 in 1986 to 15 in 1987; and those in Britain more than doubled, from five in 1986 to 11 in 1987.

The decrease of activity in France can be directly attributed to the dramatic coup scored by French police in March when they arrested eight members of a West European-wide Hezbollah network. The authorities, acting on information obtained from the arrests in West Germany three months earlier of al-Khodur and the Hamadei brothers, apprehended six Tunisians, a Lebanese national, and an Iranian citizen of Armenian extraction. Subsequent investigations revealed that members of this cell had been responsible for the series of terrorist bombings that shook Paris in September 1986, killing eight persons and wounding more than 150 others.[16] In October, the French scored a second major counterterrorist coup when they intercepted a cargo vessel in the Bay of Biscay transporting over 150 tons of Libyan-supplied arms (including semtex plastic explosive and Soviet surface-to-air missiles) to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA).

The escalation of international terrorism in Britain was largely the product of a PIRA letter-bomb campaign directed against members of Prime Minister Thatcher's government. Six officials received the potentially deadly missives, which were all safely defused (incidents #109–#114). The PIRA is also suspected of planting a bomb that exploded in a car outside Kensington Palace, the London home of the Prince and Princess of Wales (incident #217). The group's bloodiest attack, however, occurred not in Britain, but in West Germany, where a car-bomb explosion at a British military base injured 31 persons, including 27 German officers and their wives (incident #076). The

[16]See Gardela and Hoffman, 1990, p. 4.

remaining international incidents occurring in Britain involved attacks on members of the Iranian, Palestinian, and Indian emigre communities residing in that country. In two cases these attacks are believed to have been perpetrated by agents working for Iran.[17]

The paucity of international terrorist incidents in West Germany reflected the waning fortunes of that country's principal terrorist organization, the Red Army Faction. Crippled by arrests and disaffection, the group was dealt a further blow in 1987 by the apprehension of four leaders of the French group Direct Action, its closest European terrorist ally. Accordingly, domestic German terrorists perpetrated only two of the 12 international incidents—the anarchist Autonomous Cells' sabotaging of an American passenger train (incident #043) and the neo-Nazi firebombing of four automobiles at a U.S. military base (incident #255). Incidents carried out in West Germany by foreign terrorist groups included one in which a potential disaster was averted when an American military train was delayed ten minutes on its scheduled daily run to West Berlin and a bomb exploded on a section of track that it would normally have crossed at that moment (incident #265). Two members of the Palestinian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command were subsequently convicted for the bombing. As in Britain, several incidents involved various Middle Eastern emigre groups—in this case, Kurds and Iranians (incidents #061, #083, and #185)—including an alleged Iranian-sponsored assassination of a leading Iranian cleric's former personal pilot (incident #016).

Various Middle Eastern conflicts also spilled over into Greece, accounting for more than half of that country's incidents. These included the assassinations of a Libyan dissident (incident #006) and a former Iranian Army officer (incident #007), the assassination attempt made on an Iraqi diplomat (incident #377), the attempted bombing of an Israeli diplomat's home (incident #067), an attack on a Kurdish exile group (incident #218), and al-Fatah's kidnapping of an Israeli Druse (incident #355). Radical left-wing Greek organizations committed the five remaining attacks, all of which were directed against U.S. targets. The most serious were the two remote-control bombings of American vehicles by the November 17 Revolutionary Organization (incidents #118 and #252). In the first incident, 16 U.S. servicemen and four Greeks were injured; in the second, ten Americans were hurt. Additional attacks are credited to the Athens-based Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA), which bombed a U.S. multinational corporation's offices (incident #123) and an American military commissary in Athens (incident #286). No

[17]One incident was the attempted assassination of a former official in the Shah of Iran's government (incident #193), and the other was the murder of two Iranian dissidents (incident #219).

group claimed responsibility for the shots fired at an American diplomat's house (incident #155).

Indigenous Basque and Catalonian irredentist movements were responsible for the vast majority of international terrorist incidents in Spain. Of the 24 attacks claimed by, or linked to, a particular terrorist group (four incidents were unclaimed), external elements committed only four, all of which appear to have been state-sponsored.[18] ETA, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty organization, carried out 14 attacks against foreign targets. French automobile dealerships were the group's principal target, accounting for eight bombings, with additional attacks against a Swiss pharmaceutical firm (incident #048), an American multinational corporation (incident #065), a Ford dealership (incident #256), a French bank (incident #074), and a French-owned supermarket chain (incident #258). The ETA has singled out France for attack in retaliation for that country's refusal to give sanctuary to ETA terrorists and its cooperation with Spanish authorities in suppressing the separatist movement.

Less comprehensible are the motives behind the Catalonian irredentist movements' targeting of American interests. Either the Terra Lliure or the Red Army for the Liberation of Catalonia, two groups that appear to be linked with one another, bombed a General Electric company office in Barcelona (incident #139), a Hewlett Packard office in the same city (incident #176), a partly U.S.-owned bank (incident #228), and the American Consulate in Barcelona, injuring eight persons (incident #307); and staged the grenade attack on a USO club in that city that killed one U.S. sailor and wounded nine others (incident #381). Although no group claimed responsibility for the bombing of a USO cafeteria in Palma de Mallorca a few days later (incident #385), the two Catalan groups are suspected.

Latin America

Peru, Colombia, and Chile continued to account for the majority of Latin America's international terrorism (68 percent). However, despite continued domestic unrest, indigenous terrorism and guerrilla warfare, and growing narcotics-related violence; fewer international incidents were recorded in both Peru (39 in 1987 versus 47 in 1986) and Colombia (14 in 1987 versus 30 in 1986). The level of international terrorism in Chile was unchanged (14 incidents for both years).

[18]The suspected state-sponsored incidents include the aforementioned mortar attacks on the three U.S. diplomatic facilities claimed by the International Front Against Imperialism, a Libyan-backed group (incidents #098, #100, and #101), and the attempted car-bomb assassination of an Iranian diplomat allegedly by Iraqi agents (incident #194).

The slight decline in the number of international terrorist attacks in Peru during 1987 had no effect on the incidence of anti-American terrorism, which remained at about the same level as in 1986 (19 cases in 1987 and 20 in 1986). Of Peru's two principal revolutionary organizations, Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) and the smaller Tupac Amaro Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), the latter was considerably more active against international targets. MRTA claimed responsibility for 17 incidents (eight against U.S. targets), while Sendero staged only seven (three against U.S. targets). Attacks on American targets as a percent of total operations varied only slightly for both groups (47 percent for MRTA, 42 percent for Sendero).

More than half of all the 1987 incidents in Peru were bombings. Among the more noteworthy terrorist operations were the attempted assassinations of a Japanese bank officer by MRTA (incident #077) and a North Korean diplomat by Sendero (incident #259)[19] and MRTA's seizure of three foreign news services and MIR's (the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, an MRTA splinter) occupation of another to broadcast anti-government communiques (incidents #030, #291, #322, and #364).

Even the more substantial decrease of international terrorism in Colombia had no effect on the incidence of attacks on American targets.[20] In Colombia 71 percent of the incidents were against U.S. citizens and interests. The National Liberation Army (ELN) committed five,[21] including the kidnapping of an Occidental Petroleum employee[22] and the destruction of property belonging to Occidental (incidents #075 and #254) and the Coca-Cola Company (incidents #132 and #135). Another Colombian group, FARC, kidnapped two Americans (incident #290) and a Venezuelan rancher (incident #336), whom they later released. The most important incident perhaps was the attempted assassination in Hungary of former Colombian Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, who was serving as Ambassador to that country (incident #013). While Gonzalez had been Justice Minister, Colombian narcotics traffickers had vowed repeatedly to murder

[19]Both the attempt on the diplomat's life (incident #259) and the bombing of the North Korean trade office in Lima (incident #125) were apparently in retaliation for North Korea's sale of 10,000 assault rifles to Peru the previous year.

[20]The overall decline in the level of international terrorist incidents can be attributed both to the shaky cease-fire between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) that held for much of the year as well as to the unfolding negotiations between the government and M-19 (the Movement of 19 April), another guerrilla army.

[21]A sixth incident involved the kidnapping of a Venezuelan rancher (incident #012).

[22]The victim, a Canadian national named Richard Paulson, was released a year later after a reported $6 million ransom was paid.

him; therefore, under the assumption that a communist bloc country would be the safest place for him, Gonzalez had been assigned to the post in Hungary. Undeterred, the traffickers paid an Argentine couple and an Italian neo-fascist terrorist to travel to Hungary and carry out the assassination.[23]

The high incidence of attacks on American targets in Peru and Colombia was evident in Chile as well, where 11 of that country's 14 international incidents were directed against U.S. citizens or interests. The Mormon Church, as a symbol of both religious and nonreligious American proselytizing, emerged as the terrorists' principal target, accounting for 80 percent (nine) of the attacks.

Sub-Saharan Africa

International terrorist activity in sub-Saharan Africa more than doubled, from seven incidents in 1986 to 18 in 1987. Although various guerrilla armies or national liberation movements committed more than half of the incidents (ten), state-sponsored terrorists were responsible for five,[24] and a lone hijacker, claiming to represent the Lebanese terrorist group Hezbollah, committed another.[25] It was impossible to identify the perpetrators in the remaining three incidents. Contrary to worldwide trends, there were twice as many kidnappings (seven) as bombings (three) in the region involving mostly the abduction of foreign relief workers (who were later released). Assassination was the second most common tactic, accounting for three of the suspected state-sponsored incidents—the murder of three African National Congress officials (incidents #169, #213, and #287) as well as the Mozambican rebel MNR's (Movement of National Resistance, also known as RENAMO) assassination of a Portugese engineer and a Mozambican colleague (incident #061). The MNR was also responsible for one of region's most heinous incidents, the murder of five school children and mutilation of seven others during a cross-border raid into Zimbabwe (incident #350).

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[23]This was the second incident in as many years involving an international terrorist operation directed by Colombian narcotics traffickers. In 1986, a three-man Colombian hit-team entered the United States and assassinated Adler "Barry" Seal, a former TWA pilot who been working for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency for nearly three years. See Bruce Hoffman, *Recent Trends and Future Prospects of Terrorism in the United States*, The RAND Corporation, R-3618, May 1988, pp. 44–45.

[24]Including the aforementioned bombing of a cafe in Djibouti that killed 11 persons and wounded 44 others (incident #068).

[25]Among the hijacker's demands was the release of Mohammed Ali Hamadei (see above) from a West German prison. A cabin steward was shot and mortally wounded while trying to overpower the hijacker during a refueling stop in Geneva (incident #226).

Given the hunger endemic to the most conflict-torn parts of the region, some acts that did not kill anyone nonetheless seemed especially brutal, such as the Ethiopian People Liberation Front's attack on a United Nations supply convoy that destroyed 450 tons of food (incident #312). Other incidents, such as a rebel attack on a missionary station in Zimbabwe, where 16 churchworkers and their families (including two Americans and a Briton) were slaughtered (incident #358), are no less tragic than the terrorist attacks that occur on the streets of Paris or in the refugee camps of Beirut; but because of their isolated location and indifference on the part of the international press to events in black Africa, they generally receive considerably less attention, if any.

North America

Long one of the regions with the fewest international terrorist incidents, North America again experienced a low level of international terrorist activity. Only eight international incidents were recorded during 1987 (one less than the previous year), all of which occurred in the United States. An established pattern of international terrorist activity in the United States has been the prevalence of violence perpetrated by ethnic or emigre terrorist groups. Their causes and grievances often have little or nothing to do with domestic American politics; the United States is simply the battleground where their foreign quarrels are fought.[26]

Indeed, ethnic or emigre groups were responsible for all the international terrorist incidents in the United States save one (the hijacking of an Alaskan Airlines passenger jet, incident #057). Anti-Castro Cuban exiles, for example, are suspected of bombing a Miami business that transports goods to Cuba (incident #147); radical Sikh nationalists are believed to have been responsible for a "dry run" bombing attempt on an Air India jet at New York's JFK airport (incident #152); Jewish militants, affiliated with the Jewish Defense League's east coast chapter, placed a bomb outside a concert hall that was discovered just before the Russian Bolshoi Ballet was to perform (incident #192); Salvadoran death squads operating in the United States were reported to have abducted two women activists (one of whom was tortured and raped) involved with CISPES, the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (incidents #211 and #216); a Vietnamese publisher was assassinated by the so-called

[26]For a more detailed examination of this issue, see Bruce Hoffman, *Terrorism in the United States and the Potential Threat to Nuclear Facilities,* The RAND Corporation, R-3351-DOE, January 1986.

Committee to Exterminate the Communists and Restore the Nation in California (incident #248); and three Lebanese-born Canadians who allegedly belonged to the Syrian Socialist National Party, a pro-Syrian Lebanese group, were arrested shortly after they crossed into the United States on a mission to bomb a Palestinian target in New York (incident #323).

Tables 1–3 present cross-classifications of tactics, targets, and regions. Figure 1 provides a graph of international terrorism dating back to 1968.

The remainder of this report contains a chronological description of the international terrorist events that occurred during 1987, as well as a statistical abstract based on the chronology and a bibliography of terrorist perpetrators.

Table 1

TACTIC AND TARGET

	KID	ATCK	HIJ	BOMB	HOSTG	ASSAS	SIGNIF THREAT
DIPLOMATIC	5	36	—	28	1	10	1
BUSINESS	11	30	—	62	—	3	—
MILITARY	6	9	—	20	—	15	2
POLICE	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
AIRLINE	—	4	5	4	—	—	1
CITIZEN	14	3	—	21	—	4	—
ENERGY[a]	1	3	—	6	—	1	—
GOVERNMENT	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
EXILE	—	3	—	2	—	7	—
RELIG, ETHNIC	4	6	—	10	—	2	—
MARITIME	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRANSPORTATION	—	2	—	10	—	—	—
ACTIVIST, TER	2	2	—	1	—	7	—
MEDIA	3	—	—	1	5	3	—
RELIEF ORG	8	1	—	2	—	—	—
OTHER/UNKNOWN	—	—	—	4	—	—	1

[a]Duplication of target may occur as in the case of energy/business.

Table 2

TARGET AND REGION

	RAS	REU	RLA	RME	RNA	RSA
DIPLOMATIC	9	21	29	21	—	—
BUSINESS	19	30	34	19	1	3
MILITARY	4	13	2	30	—	—
POLICE	—	—	—	2	—	—
AIRLINE	2	4	3	2	2	1
CITIZEN	9	4	7	19	—	3
ENERGY	1	2	4	3	—	1
GOVERNMENT	—	10	—	—	—	—
EXILE	4	7	—	1	—	—
RELIG, ETHNIC	—	1	17	3	—	1
MARITIME	—	—	—	3	—	—
TRANSPORTATION	6	2	—	4	—	—
ACTIVIST, TER	1	4	1	2	2	2
MEDIA	2	2	5	2	1	—
RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS	3	—	—	1	—	7
OTHER/UNKNOWN	1	—	—	1	2	1

Table 3

TACTIC AND REGION

	RAS	REU	RLA	RME	RNA	RSA
KIDNAPPING	5	1	13	24	2	7
ATTACK	15	28	33	19	—	3
HIJACKING	1	—	2	—	1	1
BOMBING	34	50	41	50	2	4
HOSTAGE	—	1	5	—	—	—
ASSAS, SHOOTING	4	19	4	19	1	4
THREAT	1	—	—	2	2	—

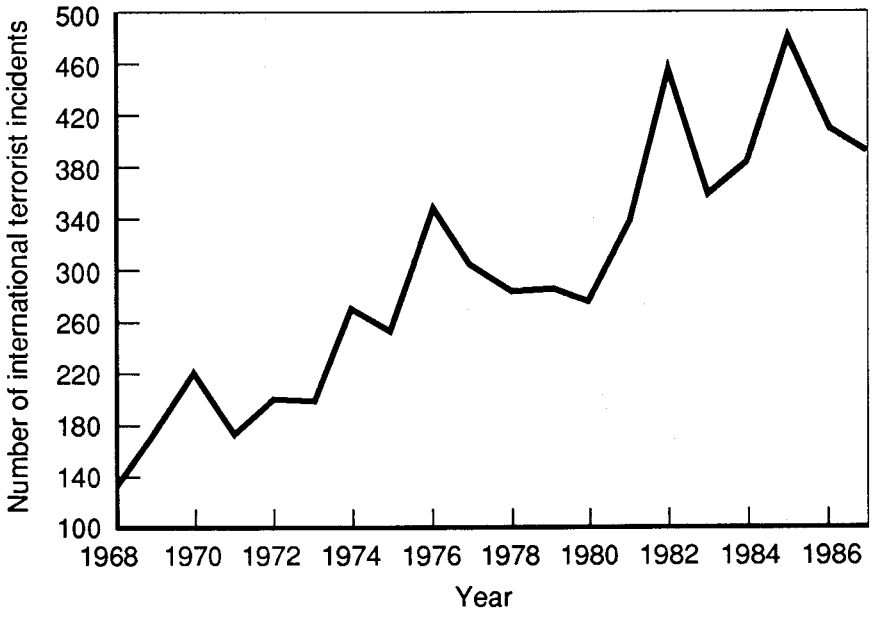

Fig. 1—Trends in international terrorism: 1968–1987

III. CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, 1987

#001 19870102
MOZAMBIQUE. Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) guerrillas captured a Portuguese aid worker, his wife, and child.

#002 19870102
LUXEMBOURG. U.S. built M-60 tanks housed at a NATO military camp were sabotaged. About 100 tanks were affected.

#003 19870104
FRANCE. An incendiary device was thrown at an American Embassy vehicle parked outside the residential compound in Boulogne.

#004 19870106
HONDURAS. A bomb was found and safely dismantled at the Israeli Embassy in Tegucigalpa.

#005 19870107
PERU. Tupac Amaru guerrillas bombed a 12-story building housing the Austrian Embassy, Eastern Airlines, and offices of the World Bank and the United Nations. Windows of the first five floors were knocked out by the blast. No one was injured. Eastern Airlines was reportedly the intended target.

#006 19870107
GREECE. Mahmud al-Mustafa, an anti-Qaddafi Libyan traveling on a forged Kuwaiti passport, was assassinated by two unidentified gunmen while he was dining with a friend in a tavern in Athens. The two assailants escaped in a Peugeot with foreign plates.

#007 19870108
GREECE. A former warrant officer with the Iranian army, Ahmad Moshkabadi, was assassinated in Athens. Authorities were not sure that the killing was politically motivated.

#008 19870108
CYPRUS. A bomb was discovered on a street next to the U.S. Embassy and Hilton Hotel in Nicosia. The device was safely detonated by a bomb squad. Officials believe the Hezbollah to be responsible.

#009 19870110
CYPRUS. A bomb reportedly planted by Arabs went off in Larnaca in the former apartment of a Lebanese man now being held on explosives charges in a Cyprus prison. A note written in English was found at the scene of the explosion, demanding the release of Amin Sulayman Za'rur. Officials believe the Hezbollah to be responsible.

#010 19870111
HONDURAS. A home-made bomb was discovered and safely deactivated at the Mexican Embassy in Tegucigalpa. No group claimed responsibility.

#011 19870112
LEBANON. Saudi Arabian diplomat Bakr Damanhouri was kidnapped from his home in West Beirut by two gunmen. He was held captive until March 18, 1987. No group claimed responsibility and Damanhouri, upon his release, did not name his captors.

#012 19870112
COLOMBIA. The National Army of Liberation (ELN) abducted a Venezuelan cattle rancher. He was rescued several hours later.

#013 19870113
HUNGARY. The Colombian Ambassador to Hungary, Enrique Parejo Gonzalez, survived an assassination attempt against him in Budapest. A group calling itself the "Hernan Botero Moreno" Command claimed responsibility for the attack. Gonzalez is a former Justice Minister who advocates better international cooperation to destroy the economic base of drug traffickers. After numerous threats from drug traffickers, Gonzalez had been assigned to his current post in Hungary because it was thought to have been the "safest" place for him. An Argentinian couple and an Italian were arrested in Rome in September of 1987 in connection with the shooting.

#014 19870113
LEBANON. Gunmen seized French reporter Roger Auque in Beirut moments after he interviewed Terry Waite about his efforts to free the hostages in Lebanon. Auque's colleague managed to escape.

Auque's captors, who claim to belong to the Revolutionary Justice Organization (believed to be Islamic Jihad), released him on November 27, 1987. Released with him was Jean-Louis Normandin whom the group had abducted in 1986. Chirac claims that no ransom was paid for the two. Within a few days of the release, however, Wahid Gordji, an Iranian official suspected of helping terrorists during the Paris

bombing raids, was allowed to leave France, after having been holed up in the Iranian embassy in Paris for the past five months.

#015 19870114
COLOMBIA. An arson fire caused minor damage to the Spanish Embassy in Bogota.

#016 19870115
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. Iranian exile Ali Akbar Mohammadi was murdered by two unknown assailants in Hamburg. Mohammadi was the former chief pilot of Iranian Majlis Speaker Rafsanjani. The gunmen escaped.

#017 19870115
PERU. A bomb went off near the U.S. Embassy in Lima. Sendero Luminoso is suspected.

#018 19870117
LEBANON. A businessman from Hamburg, West Germany was seized by the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth in Beirut. Rudolf Cordes, the Middle East manager for the Hoechst chemical company, was in Beirut on business. The spate of abductions in Beirut at that time was linked to the arrest of Hezbollah member Mohammed Hamadei in Frankfurt on charges of carrying concealed explosives. Hamadei was wanted by the United States on air piracy and murder charges in connection with the hijacking of a TWA passenger plane in 1985. Cordes's abductors demanded the release of Muhammad and Ali Abbas Hamadei from West Germany in exchange for Cordes.

Rudolf Cordes was released by his captors on September 12, 1988.

Abbas Ali Hamadei was found guilty of having arranged the kidnapping of both Cordes and Schmidt (see incident #021). He received a 13 year prison sentence by a German court.

#019 19870117
MOROCCO. Polisario guerrillas captured a Swedish couple sailing off the coast of Morocco after the group destroyed the couple's boat. After the Algerian Embassy intervened, the couple was expected to be released right away. Polisario guerrillas consider the coast along Morocco and Algeria to be a "war zone."

#020 19870119
ISRAEL. The Fatah Revolutionary Council group of Abu Nidal claimed responsibility for stabbing two Jewish youths in Jerusalem. The PLO accused them of being "agents of Israeli intelligence" who

had tried to interfere with a "Palestinian combat unit carrying out a mission." The stabbings set off a wave of protest in the area.

#021 19870120
LEBANON. Alfred Schmidt, a German engineer with the Siemens Electronics firm, was kidnapped from his first floor suite in the Summerland hotel on the beach of West Beirut by the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth. This abduction has been linked to the arrest of Mohammed Hamadei in Frankfurt. According to a Beirut security expert, a cousin of the imprisoned Hamadei brothers was working at the luxury hotel as a houseman. The kidnappers demanded the release of Muhammad and Ali Abbas Hamadei from West Germany in exchange for Cordes and Schmidt.

Alfred Schmidt was released on September 7, 1987 amid rumors that Siemens had paid a multi-million dollar ransom. Schmidt claims to have been treated well during captivity.

Abbas Ali Hamadei was found guilty of having arranged the kidnapping of both Cordes and Schmidt (see incident #018).

#022 19870123
LEBANON. Two men, believed to be Germans, were abducted from a store in West Beirut. The Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth claimed responsibility for the abductions and stated the victims would be executed if West Germany did not free accused hijacker Mohammed Ali Hamadei.

#023 19870123
MAURITANIA. The Panamanian bulk carrier *Maritime King* was hit by rocket and machine-gun fire off the coast of Mauritania. Polisario guerrillas are believed responsible.

#024 19870124
SOMALIA. The Somali National Movement kidnapped ten French doctors belonging to the group Doctors Without Borders. The ten were freed unharmed two weeks later.

#025 19870124
LEBANON. Four professors were kidnapped from a college campus in West Beirut by gunmen wearing police uniforms. Three of the victims were Americans, Robert Polhill, Alan Steen, and Jesse Turner. The fourth victim was an Indian, Mithileshwar Singh, who holds American residency. A group calling itself Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine claimed to be holding the professors and threatened to kill

them if their demands were not met. The group also demanded the release of 400 Palestinians being held by Israel in exchange for the four professors.

Singh was released by his captors on October 3, 1988 during a flurry of speculation regarding the fate of the hostages and the upcoming U.S. presidential elections.

Robert Polhill was released in April 1990.

#026 19870124
KUWAIT. A bomb went off behind a police station in Kuwait City. Pro-Iranian terrorists are suspected.

#027 19870124
KUWAIT. A car laden with explosives blew up behind the Meridien Hotel in Kuwait where many foreign journalists were assembled to cover a summit conference of Muslim leaders. Pro-Iranian extremists who had previously vowed to disrupt the summit are being blamed for the explosion.

#028 19870126
PERU. Sendero Luminoso guerrillas assaulted the Indian Embassy in Lima with machine-gun fire and dynamite. Three policemen were killed in the attack, which coincided with President Alan Garcia's official visit to India.

#029 19870126
LEBANON. A Saudi Arabian businessman, Khaled Deeb, was kidnapped while he was on the road to Beirut International Airport. He was freed March 20, 1987. The Partisans of Holy War claimed responsibility. The group claimed to be protesting an Islamic summit in Kuwait.

#030 19870126
PERU. Correspondents at Reuters broadcasting center in Lima were forced at gunpoint to broadcast statements denouncing the Peruvian and Indian governments by members of Sendero Luminoso. The takeover of the station came at a time when President Garcia was making an official visit to India.

#031 19870127
CHILE. A Belgian priest was kidnapped on the streets of Santiago by three men and a woman who kept their faces covered. Father Guido Peeters was beaten, threatened, and stripped by his abductors before being photographed naked. Upon his release, Peeters returned to

Belgium. Peeters had been in charge of a parish in one of the poorest slums in Santiago, a site of frequent demonstrations against President Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

#032 19870128
JAPAN. Two lit smoke flares were tossed into the Nagoya branch of Merrill Lynch by a man who also distributed handbills accusing Merrill Lynch of being behind the rise of the yen and creating hardship and suffering to the people of Japan.

#033 19870129
LEBANON. A Swiss woman was kidnapped in Beirut. Her kidnappers apparently thought she was French, but released her upon establishing her nationality as Swiss.

#034 19870129
LEBANON. Six Irish soldiers of the UN peacekeeping force were injured, two seriously, after an explosion occurred at the Irish battalion headquarters in southern Lebanon. Five remote-controlled bombs had been placed inside the headquarters. Four of the bombs were defused in time but the fifth exploded.

#035 19870130
LEBANON. U.S. officials announced that Anglican envoy Terry Waite was taken hostage in Lebanon. Mr. Waite's latest visit to Beirut to secure freedom for U.S. hostages began in early January, but direct contact with him was lost on January 20. He is believed to be held by Islamic Jihad.

#036 19870131
LEBANON. Gunmen kidnapped two Americans and an Englishman from the UN Emergency Forces. Syrian intelligence claims to have freed the captives after chasing and arresting the kidnappers.

#037 19870201
LEBANON. An Egyptian ship, *Fast Carrier*, was slightly damaged by two limpet mines that had been placed on the port side of the vessel. There were no casualties.

#038 19870201
AFGHANISTAN. Four people were killed when a car bomb exploded in front of the Indian Embassy in Kabul. Fifteen diplomatic staff members and two Indian Airlines employees were wounded. Afghan officials are blaming Islamic guerrillas for the attack but no one has claimed responsibility.

#039 19870202
SPAIN. A bomb was discovered and defused at the French auto firm Renault near Bilbao. The Basque group ETA is believed responsible.

#040 19870203
SPAIN. ETA is believed to have been responsible for a bomb explosion at the Bilbao laboratories of the Swiss pharmaceutical corporation Sandoz.

#041 19870210
SURINAM. Guerrillas of the Jungle Commando sabotaged a transformer of the Suralco Company (an Alcoa subsidiary), which left the Moengo bauxite mining operations without power.

#042 19870213
IRAQ. Kurdish resistance fighters belonging to the anti-Iraq Patriotic Union of Kurdistan abducted a German construction worker and a Turk in a bid to force the release of several Kurdish prisoners. The two were released on March 26, 1987.

#043 19870215
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. The Autonomous Cells claimed responsibility for an act of sabotage against a U.S. passenger train causing an estimated $20,000 damage. Two ship's anchors were dropped onto the overhead cable of the Brehem-Hannover railway in an attack the group said was "directed against the imperialist war machine of the U.S."

#044 19870215
ISRAEL. A bomb went off prematurely as two Palestinians were preparing it inside a car at Meir hospital north of Tel Aviv. The two were badly injured.

#045 19870216
VENEZUELA. Guerrillas of the National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN) crossed into Venezuela and kidnapped a Venezuelan rancher and his wife. On February 21 the Association of Cattle Ranchers met in Venezuela to deal with the problems in the region brought on by Colombian guerrillas.

#046 19870218
LEBANON. An Australian captain who is part of the UN observation team in southern Lebanon escaped unharmed after members of Hezbollah attempted to kidnap him. Members of the Amal militia were able to aid the Australian and prevent the abduction.

#047 19870218
SPAIN. An explosion in the parking lot of the American Embassy caused slight damage to windows and to an embassy vehicle.

#048 19870219
SPAIN. A cleaning woman was killed when a powerful bomb went off at a Renault dealership. ETA claimed responsibility for the attack.

#049 19870219
PAKISTAN. Ten people were killed and 62 others injured when a truck bomb exploded outside an Afghan guerrilla office in Peshawar. Afghan guerrillas blamed Soviet and Afghan agents for the attack.

#050 19870221
PERU. A large car bomb exploded in front of the U.S.-owned Southern Peru Copper Company.

#051 19870222
ISRAEL. Seventeen people, 12 of them soldiers, were injured when a grenade was tossed outside the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem's Old City as a change of shifts between two patrols of border guards was occurring. A PLO spokesman said the attack had been carried out by a group called the Ali Abu Taouk unit.

#052 19870225
LEBANON. A powerful car bomb went off shortly after a funeral march for 18 Hezbollah members who had been killed by Syrian troops the day before. The Lebanese Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the bomb and said that the bomb was aimed at Syrian troops. As the angry funeral procession passed through the streets the group chanted, "Death to Syria, Death to Israel, Death to America."

#053 19870304
LEBANON. A Lebanese official at the Turkish Embassy in Beirut was shot by gunmen who stormed his home. Burhan Dunay died of his wounds a few days later.

#054 19870305
TURKEY. The Abu Nidal organization claims to have executed by hanging two Palestinians whom they accused of being members of Jordanian intelligence. The executions of Nathem Abd Ahmed Abu Sbeih and his uncle Khaled Muhammad Ali Musalam Abu Sbeih occurred in Istanbul, Turkey.

#055 19870306
AUSTRIA. A letter bomb sent to the engineering firm of Grill and Grossman was safely defused. A letter arriving simultaneously at the newspaper *Kurier* accused the firm of selling poison gas equipment to Iraq. The letter bore a silhouette of a Kalashnikov rifle and was headed "In the Name of Allah the Merciful." The letter was signed "The Sons of Imam Elhussein Ben Ali." Grill and Grossman took out a full page announcement in the paper with a denial of any such involvement.

#056 19870306
HONDURAS. An incendiary device was thrown at the home of the spokeswoman for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force contra army. Adela Icaza was in Miami at the time of the attack. Three houses were slightly damaged.

#057 19870307
UNITED STATES. A man pretending to have a pistol attempted to commandeer an Alaska Airlines jetliner to Cuba but was overpowered by crew members.

#058 19870308
COLOMBIA. National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN) guerrillas kidnapped Richard Paulson, a Canadian employee of the Occidental Petroleum Company. Paulson was released a year later on March 18, 1988. The ELN had initially asked for a $20 million ransom for Paulson and later reduced the amount to $6 million. It has not been reported whether a ransom was paid.

#059 19870308
TURKEY. After their camps in northern Iraq were bombed by Turkish planes a week earlier, Kurdish separatists crossed into Turkey and attacked two houses near the Syrian border with hand grenades. As the occupants of the buildings tried to flee, the guerrillas sprayed them with gunfire. Eight civilians were killed in the attack.

#060 19870310
MOZAMBIQUE. Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) guerrillas murdered a Portuguese employee of the state electricity company, along with a Mozambican colleague.

#061 19870310
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. Following a Turkish air raid against Kurdish targets in Iraq, Kurds in several countries staged protests. Twelve Kurds in Duesseldorf completely destroyed the office of the Turkish Airline.

#062 19870311
SPAIN. A bomb went off at the French Renault dealership in Ordieia. Only material damage was sustained. ETA is suspected.

#063 19870311
CUBA. A Cuban youth attempted to hijack a Cuban airliner on a domestic flight to the United States. When the pilot of the plane refused to fly to Miami, the youth detonated a hand grenade, seriously injuring 14 people. The youth was then shot and killed by police.

#064 19870312
JORDAN. PLO member Attalah Muhammad, aka Abu al-Zaim, was injured during an assassination attempt believed to have been triggered by a split in his movement.

#065 19870314
SPAIN. A bomb went off at the entrance to the National Cash Register Company in San Sebastian. ETA is suspected. Damage was minimal.

#066 19870315
INDIA. Tamil exiles were questioned about a railway blast in Madras that killed 25 people and wounded about 150 others. A bomb detonated by remote control went off under a railway bridge as an express train was passing over it. Tamil propaganda leaflets demanding the establishment of a separate Tamil state in Sri Lanka were found at the scene.

#067 19870318
GREECE. Two men riding a motorcycle threw an explosive device into the yard of the Israeli diplomatic mission in Athens. The device failed to detonate.

#068 19870318
DJIBOUTI. Eleven people were killed and 45 others wounded when a bomb went off in a popular cafe in central Djibouti City. Eight of those killed were European citizens, and 17 of those injured were French military personnel. The bombing may have been perpetrated by terrorists of the Popular Struggle Front (PSF) with Libyan backing.

#069 19870319
#070 19870319
#071 19870319
SPAIN. Three French auto dealerships were targeted by bombs in the Basque region, but only two of the bombs went off. A Renault

dealership in Deva was badly damaged, and a bomb at the Peugeot-Talbot dealership in Zumaya caused little damage. Civil Guards defused a bomb at the Renault dealership in Azpetia. ETA is suspected.

#072 19870320
PERU. Four people were hospitalized when a bomb went off at the entrance to the Bank of London in Lima.

#073 19870320
#074 19870320
PERU. Tupac Amaru guerrillas attacked two Bank of Tokyo sites in Lima.

#075 19870321
COLOMBIA. The National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN) burned five tank trucks belonging to the Occidental Petroleum Company.

#076 19870323
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. Thirty-one people were injured when a car bomb exploded at the British army and air force headquarters in Rheindahlem at about 10:30 pm after an anonymous caller warned the Duesseldorf news bureau of the impending attack. The Provisional Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility.

#077 19870323
PERU. Three men with submachine guns attempted to assassinate the manager of the Bank of Tokyo in Lima. Both Tadao Sawaki and his driver were shot and seriously wounded; yet the driver managed to continue on and avert further danger. Tupac Amaru guerrillas are suspected.

#078 19870323
LEBANON. The Revolutionary Popular Resistance Organization has claimed credit for an explosion at a Syrian intelligence unit located in the King Hotel in West Beirut. Five Syrian intelligence personnel were wounded in the attack.

#079 19870325
LEBANON. Projectiles were fired at a Syrian headquarters, killing one Syrian officer and two soldiers. The Popular Revolutionary Resistance Organization claimed it had carried out this action and would continue until Syrians leave all Lebanese territory.

#080 19870325
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. Molotov cocktails were thrown at a British navy truck and trailer that were parked in Hamburg harbor.

#081 19870325
ISRAEL. A bomb went off at a military bus station and several soldiers were wounded. The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command claimed responsibility.

#082 19870330
IRAQ. A Turkish employee at a cement factory was kidnapped by Kurdish rebels. Ali Selvi was released to the Turkish Consulate in Iraq on June 16, 1987.

#083 19870331
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. Kurdish rebels threw Molotov cocktails at the Turkish Central Bank in Hamburg. Only minor damage was sustained.

#084 19870331
PERU. A stick of dynamite was hurled at a branch of the U.S.-owned Citibank in Lima. Members of Tupac Amaru appear to have been responsible.

#085 19870331
LEBANON. A bomb was found and safely dismantled in front of the Kuwaiti Embassy in Bi'r Hasan.

#086 19870400
PHILIPPINES. An Australian and a Frenchman picnicking near Zamboanga were attacked by suspected Muslim rebels belonging to the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). The Australian was injured in the attack, and the Frenchman was taken away by the terrorists. His body was found a few days later.

#087 19870402
LEBANON. Three gunmen stopped a car belonging to the UN Truce Supervision Organization and tried to abduct two officers (a Finn and an Italian) but failed to do so. A suspect was subsequently arrested by Amal forces.

#088 19870403
EGYPT. A man claiming to belong to Hezbollah was arrested after throwing Molotov cocktails on the campus of the American University in Cairo.

#089 19870405
SPAIN. Two ETA terrorists were killed and another wounded when a bomb they were planting in a car detonated early. The car was parked in front of a French auto dealership near Pamplona.

#090 19870407
WEST BANK. Two American diplomats leaving the Bir Zeit University in a USIS vehicle were attacked by rock-throwing demonstrators protesting their visit. One of the Americans was injured when the protesters smashed a window of their vehicle.

#091 19870407
LEBANON. Senior Syrian intelligence officer Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Dargham was assassinated in West Beirut. The gunmen escaped.

#092 19870409
BOLIVIA. A Molotov cocktail was thrown at the U.S. Embassy in La Paz during a demonstration by university students. The explosive missed the building and failed to explode.

#093 19870409
TURKEY. Turkish police arrested four men with links to Islamic Jihad after the discovery of a plot to bomb a U.S. air base and Israeli diplomatic facilities in Turkey. Two of the men are Turkish, one is Iranian, and the other is Lebanese. The Lebanese suspect cooperated with officials.

#094 19870409
SPAIN. Two people were injured when a car bomb exploded in front of a French-owned bank in Barcelona. ETA was responsible.

#095 19870412
LEBANON. A bomb that was timed to explode at midnight malfunctioned and was safely dismantled in front of the British Council in West Beirut.

#096 19870413
CHILE. Members of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) took over the Associated Press facility in Santiago long enough to broadcast pre-recorded anti-government tapes.

#097 19870414
BOLIVIA. Fourteen people were wounded when a stick of dynamite was hurled at the front of the U.S. Embassy in La Paz. The explosion

occurred as about 10,000 people were demonstrating against government austerity plans. A group calling itself "Brother Julian" claimed responsibility for the attack.

#098 19870415
#099 19870415
#100 19870415
SPAIN. Crude mortars that missed their marks were fired at three U.S. diplomatic facilities in Madrid. The International Front Against Imperialism claimed credit and stated that the attacks were in retaliation for the U.S. raid on Libya in 1986. The group may actually be the Anti-Imperialist International Brigades (believed to consist of components from the Japanese Red Army).

#101 19870415
LEBANON. The Lebanese Liberation Front claimed responsibility for an explosive device that went off in a building housing the Syrian intelligence service. A few people in the building were injured by the blast. The group has vowed to continue attacking Syrian posts until all Syrian forces are out of Lebanon.

#102 19870416
MEXICO. Several Molotov cocktails were thrown over the wall of a General Motors factory in Mexico City by a group calling itself the Commando Internacionalista Simon Bolivar. The group claimed the attack to be in observance of the April 15, 1986 U.S. attack on Libya.

#103 19870416
SPAIN. A homemade bomb exploded at the Banco Hispano Americano in Madrid. The bank is owned jointly with the United States. Damage was minimal.

#104 19870417
LEBANON. A powerful car bomb exploded in front of the headquarters for the Lebanese branch of the Syrian ruling political party, injuring a civilian.

#105 19870418
LEBANON. Two Finnish UN soldiers were abducted by members of Hezbollah who were retreating from an attack against Southern Lebanese Army troops in the nearby area. It is believed the fighters originally had planned to use the Finnish base as a refuge after their attack. The two were released a short time later.

#106 19870419
ISRAEL. In a massive security breach, three Palestinian guerrillas evaded a network of electronic and other security systems and entered Israeli territory where they planned to seize Israeli hostages. In an ensuing shootout with security forces, the three were killed, as were two Israeli soldiers. Documents found on the infiltrators indicated that they were members of Fatah who planned on taking Israeli hostages to exchange for Palestinians imprisoned in Israel. The attack was reportedly linked to the scheduled opening in Algiers the same day of the Palestine National Council. It was speculated that the attack was part of an effort by Arafat to regain the support of PLO hard-liners. The terrorists were dressed in military fatigues and carried rifles, grenades, flak jackets, and U.S.-made antitank missiles.

#107 19870420
PHILIPPINES. A bomb exploded in front of the Colgate-Palmolive office in Manila.

#108 19870420
CYPRUS. A British military vehicle was riddled with machine-gun fire in Nicosia, seriously wounding a serviceman and a young British girl. Four people arrested in connection with this attack are members of the pro-Libyan organization known as the United Nasirite Organization.

#109 19870420
#110 19870420
#111 19870420
#112 19870420
#113 19870420
#114 19870420
UNITED KINGDOM. At least six political leaders in Thatcher's government have received letter bombs since the middle of April. The letters are identical and rubber stamped with the words "Students' Union, University of Ulster." All of the bombs were safely defused. The Provisional Irish Republican Army claimed credit.

#115 19870423
PERU. Peruvian rebels hurled homemade bombs and dynamite at the transportation and distribution sections of the Coca-Cola Company in Lima. Six of the 15 attackers were arrested.

#116 19870423
ISRAEL. A bomb found on an Israeli bus in Tel Aviv was safely defused by police explosives experts. The incident coincides with a meeting in Algiers of the Palestine National Council.

#117 19870423
IRAN. An armed terrorist group attacked the residence of the Afghan charge d'affaires in Tehran but were repulsed in an exchange of gunfire with guards.

#118 19870425
GREECE. A remote-control bomb exploded beneath a bus carrying U.S. military personnel to their base in Glyfada. The November 17 organization claimed responsibility for the blast, which injured 16 Americans and four Greeks.

#119 19870427
PHILIPPINES. Two hand grenades were thrown at a U.S. military compound in Quezon, but no damage was sustained. A Muslim group calling itself the "Jihad Brigade" claimed responsibility for the attack and stated that it was in retaliation for the U.S. raid on Libya in 1986.

#120 19870427
#121 19870428
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. The Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade claimed credit for detonating two homemade bombs at two U.S. Mormon Missionary installations on consecutive days. The attacks were meant to commemorate the U.S. troop invasion of the Dominican Republic 22 years earlier.

#122 19870428
COSTA RICA. No serious damage was caused after a small bomb exploded at the construction site of a new headquarters of the U.S. Embassy in San Jose.

#123 19870429
GREECE. The Revolutionary Peoples' Struggle (ELA) bombed an office of Union Carbide in Athens. The group released a communique stating that the attack was in retaliation for the deaths of thousands in Bhopal.

#124 19870430
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. The Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade claimed credit for detonating a homemade bomb in front of the Peace Corps office in Santo Domingo. No one was wounded. The attack was meant to commemorate the U.S. troop invasion of the Dominican Republic 22 years earlier.

#125 19870430
PERU. Members of Sendero Luminoso entered the North Korean Trade Office in Lima and detonated a bomb that wounded three

people, including the commercial attache of that country. In 1986 North Korea sold 10,000 assault rifles to the Peruvian government.

#126 19870501
LEBANON. According to a report published in the Iranian-affiliated magazine *as-Shiraa*, armed elements kidnapped Mohammed Khatami, an employee of the Iranian Embassy in Beirut, in an attempt to exchange him for Terry Waite (see inc. #035).

#127 19870505
PHILIPPINES. Members of the Moro National Liberation Front kidnapped two Swiss Red Cross workers and four Filipino nurses who were distributing relief goods in Mindinao. The four Filipinos were released shortly after their abduction, but the group demanded $25,000 plus two vehicles as ransom for the Red Cross workers. The Swiss workers nevertheless were released later in the month.

#128 19870506
SURINAM. Rebels kidnapped a Belgian engineer who was employed at a palm oil factory in Victoria. The engineer was released in early June.

#129 19870506
PERU. A bomb exploded at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Lima.

#130 19870506
PERU. Sendero Luminoso members tossed explosive devices at the warehouse of the U.S. shoe firm BATA. Two workers were wounded.

#131 19870507
PERU. Terrorists bombed a Seventh Day Adventist Church in Cajamarca.

#132 19870509
COLOMBIA. The National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN) claimed credit for an attack on the Coca-Cola Company in Fundacion. The attack was carried out by men dressed in police uniforms who gained entrance to the warehouse on the pretext of searching for bombs that had been placed there. Employees were evacuated before dynamite was set off.

#133 19870509
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. An American soldier was shot to death at the Headquarters of the American Forces in Zehlendorf.

#134 19870510
FRANCE. In Marseilles three people were injured when a bomb went off at a cultural and administrative center for foreigners.

#135 19870510
COLOMBIA. The National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN) claimed credit for an arson and gasoline attack on the warehouse of the Coca-Cola Company in the Rio Negro municipality of Antioquia. The attack occurred only a few hours after an attack on another Coca-Cola factory in Fundacion. As in the other incident, the attack was carried out by men dressed in police uniforms who gained entrance to the warehouse on the pretext of searching for bombs that had been placed there. Employees were evacuated before dynamite was set off.

#136 19870511
HAITI. A Haitian labor leader, trying to get the United States to intervene in the reopening of a sugar company, attempted to take the wife of the chief political officer at the U.S. consulate in Port-au-Prince hostage. The woman was shot and injured in the foiled attempt.

#137 19870511
BOLIVIA. Members of a self-styled commando unit called Alejo Calatayu claimed responsibility for detonating a small explosive device at the home of a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent. The attack was staged to protest the arrival of U.S. troops in Bolivia.

#138 19870511
JAMAICA. A train belonging to the Alcoa company was derailed by sabotage.

#139 19870512
SPAIN. A medium-sized bomb went off at the General Electric Company in Barcelona, and although considerable material damage was done to the offices, there were no casualties. The Catalonian separatist movement Terra Lliure is suspected.

#140 19870513
LEBANON. One Syrian soldier was killed and two others wounded as they tried to defuse a bomb near a Syrian Army base in West Beirut.

#141 19870515
MOZAMBIQUE. Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) guerrillas (aka RENAMO) abducted six foreign medical relief workers. A representative for the Baptist organization called Youth with a

Mission claimed that an American and a few Australians, including an 18-month-old baby, were among those abducted. The group was freed by their captors August 21, after a 200-mile trek through the jungle.

#142 19870519
ISRAEL. An Israeli soldier was stabbed to death in Tel Aviv. The PLO claimed responsibility.

#143 19870519
FIJI. An employee of Air New Zealand boarded one of the company's 747s (that had just arrived from Japan en route to New Zealand) and threatened to blow the plane up with dynamite he had strapped to his body. Shortly after seizing the airliner, the hijacker, a Fiji Indian, released 24 crew members and all 105 passengers. Eventually the pilot, co-pilot, and chief engineer were able to rush the hijacker, ending the incident; however, details are sketchy. Some reports say the hijacker had demanded the release of the 11-member Indian-dominated government of Timoci Bavadara, which had been overthrown and put under house arrest in a coup the previous week. Some reports say that the hijacker had demanded to be flown to Libya; others, to New Zealand.

#144 19870519
BOLIVIA. A guerrilla group calling itself the Simon Bolivar Organization claimed responsibility for bombing a branch of the U.S. National City Bank in La Paz. A statement issued by the group claimed the action was to repudiate U.S.-Bolivian military maneuvers.

#145 19870520
AUSTRIA. Ezzedin Al Ghadamsi, a former Qaddafi aide currently living in exile, was the victim of an assassination attempt in Vienna. As the assailant fled, he dropped a passport bearing the name of Libyan diplomat Mohammed Elhag. The passport was found to contain a business card of an individual identified as Ahmed Abdullah. Abdullah was arrested, but it is believed that Mohammed Elhag is being harbored in the Libyan Embassy. In 1988 the Libyan assailant received a ten-year prison term.

#146 19870523
LEBANON. One person was killed in a car bomb attack against an Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps official.

#147 19870525
UNITED STATES. A company in Miami, Florida that transports goods to Cuba was bombed.

#148 19870526
EGYPT. Three American diplomats riding in a station wagon on their way to work were fired upon by gunmen claiming to belong to a group called Egypt's Revolution. Two of the diplomats were slightly injured in the attack. Two men were arrested on September 20, 1987 in connection with this attack, as well as for the assassination of an Israeli diplomat at the Cairo trade fair in March of 1986.

#149 19870531
PHILIPPINES. More than 300 New Peoples' Army (NPA) guerrillas raided the administrative headquarters of a Japanese firm and abducted three employees, including the company's deputy project manager.

#150 19870531
JAMAICA. A freight train belonging to the Alcoa company was derailed while still on company property. It was the second case of sabotage against trains belonging to this firm that month.

#151 19870601
ZIMBABWE. Two West German tourists, who had been touring Africa on motorcycles, were killed by guerrillas in southern Zimbabwe near Victoria Falls.

#152 19870602
UNITED STATES. A completely assembled bomb, minus the explosive element, was discovered in a suitcase scheduled for loading aboard an Air India flight at New York's Kennedy International Airport. Officials speculate that had the practice bomb avoided detection by security, the next attempt would have involved an actual device.

#153 19870602
BOLIVIA. Unidentified assailants threw an explosive device over the wall of the U.S. Narcotics Assistance Unit Vehicle Maintenance Facility in Cochabamba. The building sustained damage and windows throughout the neighborhood were shattered.

#154 19870603
PERU. A mortar shell was fired at the upper Huallaga Valley Special Project Camp (funded by USAID). Sendero Luminoso is active in this area.

#155 19870606
GREECE. A gunman fired on the residence of an American Embassy employee.

#156 19870606
IRAQ. Kurdish dissidents attacked 11 Turkish vehicles in the Dehok District, located 60 km from Turkey. All of the drivers of the vehicles were severely wounded in the attack.

#157 19870607
LEBANON. A roadside bomb exploded killing an Israeli soldier and wounding two others in southern Lebanon.

#158 19870609
INDIA. Two homemade bombs were thrown at the USIS building in Calcutta during a demonstration protesting U.S. aid to Sri Lanka.

#159 19870609
ITALY. An early morning car bomb went off outside the U.S. Embassy compound in Rome. A group calling itself the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade claimed responsibility for the attack. The same group claimed responsibility for attacks against embassies in Indonesia during the 1986 Tokyo economic summit. An oriental male traveling with a Canadian passport was originally being sought in connection with the attack.

In December 1987 it was reported that two members of the Japanese Red Army had been involved in the attack, which coincided with the summit meeting of advanced industrial countries. Witness identification and fingerprints substantiate the report. Police in Tokyo believe the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade is a unit of the Japanese Red Army.

#160 19870609
ITALY. Shortly after a car bomb went off outside the U.S. Embassy, two crude rockets were fired into the embassy compounds from a nearby hotel. A group calling itself the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade claimed responsibility for the attack (see incident #159).

#161 19870609
ITALY. A rocket was fired at the British Embassy in Rome. A group calling itself the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade claimed responsibility for the attack (see incident #159).

#162 19870610
IRAN. Four armed men, believed to be Iranian, stormed the offices of Mitsui and Company and detonated a bomb that caused minor damage to the building. The bombers shouted slogans against Japan's economic influence over Iran.

#163 19870610
BOLIVIA. Unidentified individuals tossed dynamite explosives at the Chilean Embassy in Cochabamba, causing minor damage.

#164 19870612
#165 19870612
#166 19870612
MALTA. Pro-Libyan terrorists are suspected of arson at three tourist hotels. Officials believe the Libyans are trying to destabilize the country's government.

#167 19870613
SPAIN. A bomb damaged Hewlitt-Packard's offices in Barcelona.

#168 19870613
SPAIN. A bomb damaged the offices of the Bank of London and South America in Barcelona.

#169 19870613
ZIMBABWE. A bomb concealed in a television set that was supposed to be delivered to an African National Congress (ANC) official accidentally went off when the wife of the man who had brought the set from Mozambique was killed when she unwittingly turned the set on. Zimbabwe officials claim this was a South African plot to kill the chief representative of the ANC.

#170 19870613
PERU. Tupac Amaru guerrillas bombed a laboratory that produces Helene Curtis cosmetics in Lima.

#171 19870613
PERU. Tupac Amaru guerrillas bombed a Volvo dealership in Lima. Two guards were injured in the attack.

#172 19870614
PAKISTAN. A bomb contained in a briefcase was defused outside the offices of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in Quetta.

#173 19870614
#174 19870614
PAKISTAN. Two bombs were defused outside shops in Afghan refugee camps.

#175 19870614
HONDURAS. Shots fired from outside the Palmerola Air Base in

Tegucigalpa killed U.S. Army Sergeant Randall Harris, who was sitting in a jeep inside the base.

#176 19870616
SPAIN. The Red Army for the Liberation of Catalonia (ERCA) claimed credit for a bomb that exploded at the Hewlitt-Packard offices in Barcelona.

#177 19870616
#178 19870616
ISRAEL. In Tel Aviv a man was killed when the bomb he was trying to plant in an abandoned car prematurely detonated. A few hours later an explosive device was found and dismantled in a crowded bus station in the same vicinity.

#179 19870617
MALTA. Pro-Libyan elements are suspected of assaulting a bus filled with Austrian tourists. Eight persons were injured in the machine-gun attack. The Maltese government claimed that the attack was part of an effort to destabilize this government and undermine tourism.

#180 19870617
LEBANON. American journalist Charles Glass was abducted while traveling along the coastal highway from Sidon to Beirut. Glass was a former ABC reporter who had covered the TWA hijacking in 1985 and had interviewed the pilot of the airliner from the cockpit during that incident. He had been in Beirut working on a book about the Middle Eastern situation. At the time of the abduction, Glass was traveling with Ali Osseiran, son of Lebanon's defense minister. The gunmen had apparently originally planned on kidnapping only Glass; however, when Osseiran, who is a Shiite Muslim, began to protest Glass's treatment, the gunmen grabbed him along with his chauffeur-bodyguard, Suleiman Salman. The Hezbollah Party of God is believed responsible, although the group issued a statement of denial.

Salman and Osseiran were blindfolded and set free on the coastal highway near the city of Sidon on June 24. A few days after their release, a one-page typewritten statement in Arabic was left at the door of a Lebanese radio correspondent in Sidon, claiming the kidnapping on behalf of a group called The Organization for the Defense of Free People. The statement claimed that Glass was actually an Israeli agent.

On July 1, NBC News reported that U.S. intelligence had intercepted messages between the Iranian Embassy in Damascus, Syria, and

Hezbollah forces in Lebanon providing "conclusive evidence that Iran had ordered the kidnapping" of Glass.

In mid-July Glass's kidnappers released a videotape in which Glass described himself as a U.S. spy.

Glass was able to escape from his captors on August 18, 1987, two months after he was taken prisoner. While there is speculation that his captors had let him escape, Glass was quoted as saying he felt his escape had been genuine.

#181 19870617
COLOMBIA. Upon arriving at the home of a friend, the automobile of Venezuelan charge d'affaires Gonzalo Espina was fired on by two people on motorcycles. The windshield of the vehicle was damaged but no injuries resulted from the attack.

#182 19870619
FRANCE. A Kurdish political refugee who was head of the Association of Kurdish Workers was assassinated outside his Paris home. In December 1985, another Kurd was killed in the same Paris neighborhood. He had been a member of the Kurdish Communist Party (PKK). While the assassination may be a result of Kurdish infighting, the PKK claims that the assassinations are being carried out by the Turkish secret service.

#183 19870619
FRANCE. An explosion occurred at the headquarters of an American firm with the acronym SGTI in Paris. The bomb caused only minor damage and no group claimed responsibility.

#184 19870620
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. Peru's embassy in Bonn was the target of an arson fire that coincided with the first anniversary of the killing of 250 Maoist guerrillas following prison mutinies in Lima.

#185 19870622
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. The Turkish Central Bank in Hamburg was the target of an arson attack. Although no group claimed responsibility, slogans were written on the walls before the gasoline was ignited, and terrorists are suspected.

#186 19870622
ISRAEL. Two cars belonging to Palestinian journalist Hanna Siniora were set on fire and written in Arabic on a nearby wall was the message: "Jerusalem will only be the capital of Palestine," signed by the

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Siniora had recently announced that he would be the first Arab to run for the Jerusalem City Council. His candidacy has been viewed as a sign of acceptance of Jewish rule by the PLO.

#187 19870624
CHILE. A bomb exploded at a Mormon Church in Santiago.

#188 19870625
PERU. A bomb was removed from the teachers' lounge at the USIS binational center in Trujillo. The center had received several telephone warnings.

#189 19870626
ITALY. Yussef Kherbigh, head of the Cairo office of an anti-Qaddafi group called the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, was assassinated by two gunmen on a street in Rome. The gunmen were captured and admitted to being Libyan agents belonging to Qaddafi's Libyan Revolutionary Committee.

#190 19870627
CHILE. A bomb exploded outside of a Mormon Church in Santiago. This was the second such attack in a week.

#191 19870628
ISRAEL. A woman and child were injured when a bomb exploded near a popular beach in Haifa. Force 17 claimed responsibility for the blast.

#192 19870630
UNITED STATES. The Jewish Defense League's (JDL) east coast faction, led by Vincent Jancier (aka Chaim Ben-Yosef), was responsible for an explosive device found in a trash can at Lincoln Center just before the Bolshoi Ballet was to perform. The device consisted of a grenade wrapped in aluminum foil and rigged to two batteries and a clock.

#193 19870701
ARGENTINA. A bomb exploded outside the Bank of London and South America in Santa Fe.

#194 19870702
SPAIN. Iraqi agents are suspected in a car bomb attack on an Iranian diplomat in Madrid. Mohammed Razi, second secretary at the embassy, had become suspicious that something was wrong with his car. He got out to check, but could not escape in time to avoid serious

injury. A passerby was also injured by the blast. While Iraqi agents are suspected, an anti-Khomeini group called Mojahedine-e Khalq (also known as Monafiquin) claimed responsibility.

#195 19870702
LEBANON. A car bomb exploded in front of Syria's military headquarters in West Beirut. No casualties were reported.

#196 19870703
ISRAEL. A bomb went off on an Israeli bus in Jerusalem and wounded two people.

#197 19870704
BRAZIL. The ten-year-old son of the Spanish vice-consul in Manaus was kidnapped by gunmen who demanded a $200,000 ransom.

#198 19870704
#199 19870704
PHILIPPINES. The New People's Army (NPA) tossed bombs at the Thomas Jefferson Cultural Center and the International School in Manila. No one was injured in the attacks.

#200 19870705
SPAIN. ETA sabotaged a French-owned truck hauling seven Citroen automobiles. The automobiles and the truck were destroyed. ETA called the attack an act of "economic sabotage."

#201 19870706
#202 19870706
#203 19870706
FRANCE. Members of Iparretarrak (Revolution), a splinter of ETA, detonated bombs outside tax offices and a city hall in Bayonne, France. The group's plans to attack the mid-July Tour de France bicycle race were foiled by French police.

#204 19870706
SUDAN. Members of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) kidnapped three Americans and one British citizen from their homes in Munri. Three of those kidnapped are affiliated with a Christian organization called Christian Resource Organizations Serving Sudan.

The Sudanese rebels released their captives seven weeks later on August 26, claiming they were honoring a personal appeal by former President Jimmy Carter.

#205 19870707
LEBANON. An explosive device was hurled at the Kuwaiti Embassy in Beirut. No one was injured.

#206 19870708
#207 19870708
PAKISTAN. In two separate incidents, pro-Khomeini Iranians armed with automatic weapons and grenade launchers attacked members of the main Iranian opposition party. Altogether 30 people were injured and three people killed in these attacks. Approximately 17,000 Iranian dissidents live in Karachi and Quetta, the locations of the attacks.

#208 19870709
CHILE. A powerful bomb exploded at the front door of a Mormon Church in Concepcion.

#209 19870709
PANAMA. A homemade bomb was thrown at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Panama City. Damage was minor.

#210 19870710
PHILIPPINES. Muslim guerrillas demanded a $20,000 ransom for the release of two UN aid workers kidnapped on the island of Mindanao. The workers were freed five days later, but officials denied that a ransom had been paid.

#211 19870710
UNITED STATES. In what appears to have been a political assault by a Salvadoran death squad, a Salvadoran woman in Los Angeles was abducted, tortured, and raped. Yanira Corea had been leaving a meeting of the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES), a group critical of U.S. policy in Central America, when she was seized by several men, blindfolded, and interrogated in a van about her political activities in Los Angeles. The men at one point suggested killing her but one of the others replied that Corea should be kept alive as a reminder to others that they were "here."

#212 19870712
CHILE. A Molotov cocktail was thrown at a Mormon Church in Santiago. "Out of the common people's territories Yankee invaders," was written on the church wall.

#213 19870712
SWAZILAND. Two members of the African National Congress (ANC) and a female companion were murdered by white gunmen who forced their taxi off a road outside Mbabane.

#214 19870714
#215 19870714
PAKISTAN. 72 people were killed and over 250 injured when two car bombs exploded within 30 minutes of each other in a busy shopping area of Karachi. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, but Pakistan is blaming Afghan intelligence.

#216 19870717
UNITED STATES. A Guatemalan woman who was active on behalf of the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) was kidnapped in Los Angeles and held for questioning for several hours by two men. She was told to stop associating with Salvadorans. This incident follows the kidnap and rape of a Salvadoran woman a week earlier (see incident #211).

#217 19870718
UNITED KINGDOM. A car exploded near the entrance of Kensington Palace, the London home of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The driver of the car was wounded. Officials believe the blast to have been caused by a bomb.

#218 19870718
GREECE. In Athens unknown assailants attacked a group of Kurdish refugees as they were leaving the Lavrion Reception Center for Political Refugees. One person was treated for gunshot wounds.

#219 19870718
UNITED KINGDOM. Amir Parvis, former minister in the Shah of Iran's government, was badly injured in London when a bomb placed under a car seat detonated. The bomb had actually been placed under the wrong seat; had it been under Parvis's seat, he would probably have been killed. A group called the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution claimed responsibility for the attack.

#220 19870720
PERU. Several Sendero Luminoso members were arrested in connection with the bombing of the Bolivian Embassy in Lima. Police believe the incident to be related to the presence of U.S. troops in Bolivia, which are actively working with the Bolivian government in an anti-drug effort. The attack followed a meeting by Peruvian and Bolivian foreign ministers in which the drug issue was discussed.

#221 19870720
PERU. An illegally parked car at the Sheraton Hotel exploded as it was being towed away, injuring 22 persons. The car had been packed with 80 pounds of dynamite.

#222 19870722
CHILE. Demonstrators threw Molotov cocktails and paint bombs at the American Consulate in Santiago.

#223 19870722
UNITED KINGDOM. A Palestinian journalist, Ali Naji Awad al-Adhami, was shot in the head by a gunman who fled on foot following the attack. Al-Adhami had been employed by a Kuwaiti newspaper and was a well known Arab cartoonist. Al-Adhami died of his wounds August 29. No group claimed responsibility for the attack; however, either Al Fatah or Force 17 is suspected of having killed him because of his anti-Arafat political cartoons.

#224 19870723
AUSTRIA. An Iranian exile living in France was gunned down in Vienna by men thought to be Iranian agents. Hamid Reza Chitgar, chairman of the Party of Work (reportedly similar to Albanian Marxism), was called to a meeting of his sympathizers in Vienna on May 19. His body and car were found two months later.

#225 19870723
SUDAN. Three Jesuit missionaries were kidnapped in the southern part of the country. One of the priests managed to escape, and the other two, an Indian and a Maltese, were released by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) July 29.

#226 19870724
CONGO. A man claiming to be a member of Hezbollah overpowered an Air Afrique DC 10 over Italy and ordered it flown to Geneva for refueling in order to continue on to Beirut. The man had boarded the plane in Brazzaville, Congo, concealing a small pistol and explosives, which he had wrapped around his waist. While the plane was on the ground in Geneva the terrorist underscored his demand to be flown to Beirut by murdering a French passenger. Panicked passengers opened emergency doors and slid down chutes to escape any further violence. A steward who tried to overpower the hijacker was shot and seriously wounded. A Swiss security team was able to board the plane during the confusion and overtake the hijacker. One of the hijacker's demands had been the release from a West German prison of Mohammed Ali Hamadei, the Lebanese Shiite Muslim who is being held for his participation in the TWA hijacking in June 1985.

In February 1989, Hussein Mohammed Hariri, a Lebanese Shiite Muslim, was sentenced to life in prison by a Swiss court. Throughout the trial several threats were made against Swiss interests by a Lebanese group calling itself the Green Cells.

#227 19870724
FRANCE. An ex-ETA member, who had been in contact with the Spanish consulate in Hendaye regarding returning to Spain under an amnesty program, was killed when his car exploded. It is uncertain whether he was killed by members of the Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (GAL) or ETA.

#228 19870725
SPAIN. Members of the Catalonian group Terra Lliure claimed responsibility for a bomb that went off at the Hispano-Americano Bank in Castellon de la Plana.

#229 19870728
TURKEY. Iranian exile Mansuri Mohammad Hasan was murdered in his home by an unknown gunman who fled in a Mercedes suspected of belonging to the Iraqi Consulate. Benhan Fadil, first secretary at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, was visiting Hasan at the time of the murder, and was himself seriously injured by the assassin.

#230 19870729
CHILE. Molotov cocktails were thrown at a Mormon Church in Santiago, causing approximately $25,000 in damage.

#231 19870729
SRI LANKA. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was hit by the rifle butt of a Sri Lankan soldier while he inspected an honor guard. The prime minister was not seriously hurt. The assailant, who is known to be affiliated with the leftist Sinhalese Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP) terrorist organization, was pushed off balance by a naval commander as he aimed the blow at Mr. Gandhi. Detectives investigated whether the assault was part of a larger JVP conspiracy to destabilize the Sri Lankan government.

#232 19870801
#233 19870801
#234 19870801
#235 19870801
TUNISIA. Explosions occurred at four hotels, seriously injuring 11 tourists. Four of those injured were British. The Habib al-Dawi group of the Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility. Members of the Islamic Tendency Movement, with links to Islamic Jihad, were convicted.

#236 19870801
IRAN. Following violence and hostility between Iranian pilgrims and

Saudi Arabian authorities during the Haj pilgrimage in Mecca, angry mobs stormed the Saudi Arabian embassy in Tehran, seizing four Saudi diplomats. Three of the diplomats were released a few days later. One Saudi diplomat fell out of a window as the demonstrators took over the embassy. He died of his injuries two weeks later.

#237 19870801
IRAN. While angry mobs were storming the Saudi Arabian embassy in Tehran, demonstrators attacked the Kuwaiti Embassy, ransacking and burning embassy documents and tampering with its contents. During the melee, an unidentified person answered the telephone within the Kuwaiti Embassy, claiming that the embassy had been turned into a headquarters for Hezbollah.

#238 19870802
SWITZERLAND. After the arrest of an Arab hijacker in Switzerland (see incident #226), Switzerland continued to receive threats from an Arab group calling itself the Green Cells. The annex of the Palais Wilson, a structure that once housed the League of Nations, was set on fire; officials believe that people associated with the Green Cells may have been involved.

#239 19870802
LEBANON. A car bomb damaged the Saudi Arabian Air Lines office in Beirut.

#240 19870802
LEBANON. An unidentified person hurled an explosive device at the Saudi Arabian Embassy compound. The blast resulted in only minor damage because some of the sticks of dynamite failed to detonate.

#241 19870803
LEBANON. A small bomb exploded at the Saudi Arabian Cultural Center in West Beirut. Only minor damage was sustained.

#242 19870805
#243 19870805
PAKISTAN. Two bombs went off in Peshawar, causing extensive damage. Two people were killed and 36 injured in one of the blasts. Afghan intelligence agents are suspected.

#244 19870806
CYPRUS. An explosive-laden automobile set to detonate in the parking lot of the British Episkopi Base Officers' Club was discovered and the bombs defused. An arson-set fire broke out a few hours after the

discovery of the car bomb. Early speculation was that the fire was a diversion, and that after it started, the car was to have exploded.

#245 19870808
PERU. Guerrillas bombed the Lima branch of Citibank. Minor damage was sustained and one person was injured.

#246 19870808
HONDURAS. A pipebomb exploded at a restaurant frequented by U.S. servicemen, injuring six U.S. soldiers and six Honduran civilians. The Americans were stationed at the nearby Palmerola Air Base.

#247 19870809
INDIA. Homemade bombs were hurled at the USIS library in Calcutta during a demonstration protesting alleged CIA "destabilization" activities in India.

#248 19870809
UNITED STATES. A Vietnamese publisher was killed in an arson fire at his office in Garden Grove, California. The Vietnamese Party to Exterminate the Communists and Restore the Nation claimed responsibility in a communique to the police the same day.

#249 19870810
PAKISTAN. A bomb went off near a sports arena in the city of Mardan. No casualties were reported.

#250 19870810
PAKISTAN. Two bombs exploded at a bus station in Mardan, resulting in 7 dead, 45 injured. Afghan agents are suspected.

#251 19870810
SWITZERLAND. A former Iranian military pilot awaiting asylum in Switzerland was assassinated by two gunmen in Geneva. Iran is suspected of direct involvement.

#252 19870811
GREECE. A remote-control bomb detonated near a bus carrying U.S. servicemen in Athens. Ten Americans and the bus driver were injured. The 17 November Revolutionary Organization (17NRO) claimed responsibility. The bomb had been concealed in a car bearing diplomatic license plates.

#253 19870815
SAUDI ARABIA. An explosion tore through a natural gas plant on the Persian Gulf and, although the Saudi government is denying foul

play, there is speculation that the explosion was due to Iranian sabotage. The Saudi branch of Hezbollah claimed responsibility for the blast.

#254 19870817
COLOMBIA. A National Liberation Army (ELN) of Colombia bomb destroyed a transport helicopter used by Occidental Petroleum.

#255 19870818
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. Four cars parked at an American military complex were damaged by firebombs thrown by two unidentified men. A neo-Nazi group claimed credit for the attack in connection with the death of Rudolph Hess.

#256 19870820
#257 19870820
SPAIN. ETA set off bombs in front of Ford and Renault auto dealerships in Santander.

#258 19870820
SPAIN. An ETA bomb exploded at a Pryca supermarket in Santander. Pryca is a French-owned supermarket chain.

#259 19870822
PERU. A terrorist commando machine-gunned an automobile belonging to the North Korean diplomatic mission in Lima. The driver of the vehicle, a Peruvian, was taken into custody after being wounded by return fire.

#260 19870824
PERU. Tupac Amaru guerrillas detonated a car bomb in front of the Citicorp office, injuring three passersby.

#261 19870824
PERU. A car bomb went off in the underground garage of the Sheraton Hotel. Authorities believe the blast was caused by 16 kilos of dynamite hidden in a Datsun. While no one was injured, moderate damage was caused in the ensuing fire. Ten members of Tupac Amaru were arrested in connection with the blast.

#262 19870827
ISRAEL. The Palestinian Revolutionary Forces General Command claimed responsibility for having placed a time bomb on an Israeli military bus in Tel Aviv. Several people were injured by the blast.

#263 19870831
LEBANON. Joseph Khuri was kidnapped in West Beirut when he was found to be carrying an Italian passport. Khuri is an Italian national whose mother runs the Italian Cultural Center in West Beirut. Khuri's father is Lebanese. He was released unharmed five days later, through efforts of Amal militia.

#264 19870900
ANGOLA. Members of UNITA abducted three Swedish relief workers from an army-escorted convoy. UNITA killed one of the victims before sending a delegate to Stockholm to express regrets and urge Sweden to withdraw its nationals from Angola. Two months later the two workers had still not been released.

#265 19870901
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. A bomb went off on railroad tracks ten minutes before a U.S. military train was scheduled to be crossing that section of line. The military train was on a regular daily trip to West Berlin carrying personnel and supplies. Because the train was unexpectedly delayed, the bomb instead damaged a West German freight train and the tracks. No injuries were caused.

On November 11, 1989 two members of the PFLP-GC were convicted in connection with this bombing.

#266 19870905
MEXICO. A small explosive device exploded on the grounds of Proctor and Gamble in Mexico City.

#267 19870907
PERU. Serious damage was caused to the Lima branch of the Bank of London by an explosion believed to have been perpetrated by Tupac Amaru.

#268 19870907
FRANCE. A bomb went off in front of the Paris branch of the Saudi-European Bank. Damage was minimal and there were no casualties. Although no group claimed responsibility, there was some speculation, especially after the bombing a few days later of a Kuwaiti bank, that Islamic Jihad was carrying out its threat against Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to retaliate for the more than 400 deaths caused to Muslim pilgrims during the rioting at Mecca.

#269 19870909
FRANCE. A powerful bomb went off in front of the Kuwaiti-French

bank in Paris, causing substantial damage but no casualties. A bomb had exploded a few days earlier at another Arab bank in Paris, leading to speculation that the Islamic Jihad may be carrying out its threats against both Saudi Arabia and Kuwait after riots in Mecca left over 400 dead.

#270 19870909
FRANCE. Iranian counterrevolutionaries were responsible for an attack on an Iranian airlines office in Paris.

#271 19870909
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. Iranian counterrevolutionaries were responsible for an attack on an Iranian airlines office in Frankfurt. An official in charge of the office was badly wounded in the attack.

#272 19870910
NORWAY. In Oslo, 11 armed members of the Fedayeen Khalq (People's Commandos), a Marxist group seeking the overthrow of the present Iranian government, stormed the Iranian Embassy. The charge d'affaires was among the three people wounded in the incident, which ended after the group was allowed to read statements to the media.

#273 19870910
AUSTRIA. Two unidentified men hurled Molotov cocktails at the Turkish Airlines office in Vienna. Earlier in the evening a man with a foreign accent had telephoned the local press and warned of the attack on behalf of the leftist Turkish Marxist Workers Party.

#274 19870910
PAKISTAN. A car bomb in Peshawar injured ten people. Afghan agents are suspected.

#275 19870910
PAKISTAN. A bomb went off at a fruit stand in Peshawar, injuring 25 and killing 2. This was the second bombing on the same date. Afghan agents are suspected.

#276 19870911
#277 19870911
#278 19870911
TURKEY. Bombs exploded outside of Citibank, the Sheraton Hotel, and the Ramada Inn in Istanbul. The June 16 Organization claimed the attack to protest alleged torture of Turkish prisoners.

#279 19870914
PERU. An explosion at the Lima branch of Citibank is being attributed to Tupac Amaru.

#280 19870914
IRAQ. Pro-Iranian Kurds kidnapped Giacomo Cominetti, an Italian engineer, from his work base in northern Iraq. The Kurdistan National Union claimed that Cominetti was being held in exchange for an Italian naval withdrawal from the gulf. Cominetti was released February 27, 1988.

#281 19870916
PAKISTAN. A bomb in Peshawar killed 7 and injured 38. Afghan agents are suspected.

#282 19870919
PAKISTAN. A bomb at a bus station in Rawalpindi killed five and injured 16. This is another in a series of bombings in Pakistan that appear to have been carried out by Afghan agents.

#283 19870922
ISRAEL. The Palestinian Revolutionary Forces General Command claimed responsibility for fatally stabbing two Israeli soldiers on patrol in the Ramat section of Tel Aviv.

#284 19870925
LEBANON. In Sidon a French Jesuit priest was murdered. No group claimed responsibility.

#285 19870927
PERU. A bomb went off at the Foreign Bank of the Andes and Spain. Tupac Amaru is suspected.

#286 19870927
GREECE. A small bomb caused slight damage to a U.S. military commissary in Athens. The Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA) claimed responsibility.

#287 19870929
ZAMBIA. A parcel bomb exploded as the package was being unloaded from a Zambian Posts and Telecommunications Services truck. The parcel, which had been mailed from South Africa, killed a PTS employee and wounded seven others. South African agents were blamed by the Zambian government.

#288 19870930
PERU. A young Peruvian armed with a revolver was unsuccessful in his attempt to hijack a Soviet Aeroflot plane with 350 passengers at the Jorge Chavez International Airport. The would-be hijacker had evaded customs and security measures and entered the plane bearing a false police identification card. The plane had been scheduled to fly to the USSR via Havana, Cuba.

#289 19870930
CHILE. Terrorists in Santiago bombed a Mercedes-Benz dealership.

#290 19871000
PERU. Armed members of Tupac Amaru occupied the offices of the French news service in Lima.

#291 19871001
ETHIOPIA. A French nurse, Sophie Bedon, was kidnapped by Tigrean rebels. The woman was taken hostage after an attack on an Ethiopian garrison in Rama.

#292 19871001
UNITED KINGDOM. Two Iranian opponents of the Ayatollah Khomeini were found dead in their apartment in London. A group calling itself the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution and Soldiers of Khomeini claimed credit for the murders of Mohammed Ali Tavakoli-Nabavi and his son Noureddin.

#293 19871002
IRAQ. Pro-Iranian Kurdish guerrillas kidnapped two Italian engineers. Giuseppe Carrara and Roberto Diotallevi were seized from their work camp at Baiji, sixty miles north of Baghdad. The Kurdistan National Union claimed the Italians were being held in exchange for an Italian naval withdrawal from the gulf. The hostages were released February 27, 1988.

#294 19871007
BELGIUM. The First Secretary of the Syrian Embassy was assassinated by a group claiming to be the Syrian Mujaheddin. Another caller claimed the name of the group to be the People's Mujaheddin. Antanios Hanna was shot as he was leaving his home by a gunman who fled in a waiting car.

#295 19871008
COLOMBIA. Two young Americans were kidnapped by members of

the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). They were released on August 14, 1988.

#296 19871008
VENEZUELA. A grenade was thrown from a passing car at the Italian Consulate in Caracas. Only minor damage resulted.

#297 19871008
PERU. Members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement tossed incendiary devices at the U.S. Consulate in Lima to mark the 20th anniversary of the death of Che Guevara.

#298 19871008
PERU. Members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement bombed the Bolivian Embassy in Lima to mark the 20th anniversary of the death of Che Guevara.

#299 19871009
PERU. For the second time in 24 hours, the Tupac Amaru bombed the Bolivian Embassy. The damage from the second attack was more serious.

#300 19871010
ISRAEL. Force 17 claimed responsibility for the murder of an Israeli civilian in Jerusalem. The shooting occurred near the Damascus Gate.

#301 19871010
PHILIPPINES. The NPA claimed responsibility for the assassination of a reporter for Japan's Kyodo News Service. The group claimed he had played a leadership role in an anti-NPA vigilante program.

#302 19871012
PAKISTAN. A bomb went off in the main bus terminal of Peshawar, wounding 13 people and causing extensive damage to the building. The attack was blamed on Afghan's secret agents and occurred at a time when security had been stepped up for the world cup cricket matches being held in Pakistan.

#303 19871013
PAKISTAN. A bomb exploded at an Iranian cultural center, destroying a wall and the home of the center's chauffeur. It also caused substantial damage to a nearby building. Though the blast was the second to occur in Pakistan within 24 hours, it was the first attack aimed at an Iranian target since the wave of bombings hit Pakistan earlier that year. Afghan agents were held responsible.

#304 19871013
ZIMBABWE. A car bomb went off in a shopping center in Harare, injuring 18 people. Zimbabwe officials blamed South Africa for the blast. The bomb reportedly was designed to cause as many casualties as possible by dispersing sharp metal fragments.

#305 19871014
COLOMBIA. A powerful bomb exploded at the Medellin branch of Banco Colombo Americano, a Bank of America subsidiary.

#306 19871014
PHILIPPINES. The Manila Garden Hotel, partly owned by Japan Air Lines and under Japanese management, was bombed, injuring four people. The NPA is suspected.

#307 19871014
SPAIN. Eight people were injured when a bomb blew up outside the doors of the American Consulate in Barcelona. The Terra Lliure separatist group claimed responsibility.

#308 19871018
#309 19871018
#310 19871018
PHILIPPINES. New People's Army (NPA) operatives shot and killed three Americans, two of them active-duty military personnel and the third a retired Air Force officer. The three were killed in separate ambushes within a mile of Clark Air Force Base.

#311 19871019
LEBANON. The North Korean Embassy press attache was kidnapped in West Beirut. A companion of his was also abducted.

#312 19871020
ETHIOPIA. The Ethiopian People's Liberation Front claimed responsibility for an attack on a UN food convoy in northern Ethiopia. The rebels burned 16 UN trucks and seven other trucks owned by Catholic Relief Services, carrying a total of almost 450 tons of food.

#313 19871020
NICARAGUA. American Paul Fisher was kidnapped by Contras who reportedly thought he might be a Russian. He was held by the group for 15 days.

#314 19871020
FRANCE. The Islamic Resistance Front claimed responsibility for a

parcel bomb that was sent to a Frenchman of Pakistani origin. The bomb was safely defused. The group stated that its attacks were "reprisals for anti-Islamic actions orchestrated by the French government in North African countries."

#315 19871020
FRANCE. A vagrant was injured when a grenade was tossed at him in Paris. The Islamic Resistance Front claimed responsibility for what it called its "campaign of terrorist attacks."

#316 19871020
FRANCE. The Islamic Resistance Front claimed responsibility for a parcel bomb that was sent to the Tunisian consulate in Paris. The bomb was safely defused.

#317 19871021
CHAD. The Chadian Peoples' Revolutionary Movement is believed responsible for an explosion at the U.S. volunteer World Vision training center.

#318 19871021
FRANCE. A Moroccan employee of the North African news agency *Maghreb Arabe Presse* lost a hand when a parcel he was opening exploded in southern Paris. A group calling itself the Islamic Resistance Front claimed responsibility for this blast along with two other parcel bombs and a grenade explosion.

#319 19871022
KUWAIT. A missile attack on Kuwait's primary offshore oil terminal caused serious damage. Iran was blamed for the attack.

#320 19871023
PAKISTAN. A bomb, hidden under a fruit stand near an Afghan refugee camp, exploded, killing 4 persons and injuring 17 others. Afghan agents are suspected.

#321 19871023
PERU. Tupac Amaru was blamed for attacking the USIS binational center in Trujillo.

#322 19871023
PERU. Three armed left-wing terrorists occupied a French news agency and forced a reporter to send a pro-rebel communique.

#323 19871023
UNITED STATES. Three Lebanese-born Canadians were arrested

when they tried to cross into the United States from Canada, and a search of their car turned up a crude bomb. On June 22, 1988, the three, who the U.S. government contends are affiliated with the Syrian Socialist National Party (SSNP), a pro-Syrian Lebanese group, were convicted of smuggling charges. Two of the defendants received ten-year jail terms, and the third received an eight-year sentence.

#324 19871024
NORWAY. Left-wing demonstrators hurled rocks, bottles, and a Molotov cocktail at the American Embassy in Oslo. Damage was estimated at $35,000.

#325 19871024
KUWAIT. An office of Pan Am Airlines was bombed in Kuwait two days after a pro-Iranian Shiite group had vowed to strike at U.S. and European interests worldwide. No one was injured by the blast. In December 1987, a group calling itself the Organization for the Liberation of Muslims in Kuwait declared responsibility for the attack.

#326 19871025
ISRAEL. The Palestinian Revolutionary Forces General Command claims to have bombed an Israeli intelligence center in Tel Aviv.

#327 19871025
SRI LANKA. A branch office of the Indian High Commission in Kandy was bombed. The People's Liberation Front (JVP) a Sinhalese-Marxist group, is suspected.

#328 19871029
#329 19871029
#330 19871029
PHILIPPINES. NPA guerrillas are believed responsible for an attack at a Pepsi Cola bottling plant and two Del Monte pineapple facilities. Damage at the Pepsi plant was extensive.

#331 19871029
#332 19871029
#333 19871029
COLOMBIA. Mormon churches in Tunja, Duitama, and Sogamoso were attacked with dynamite. Three people were critically wounded.

#334 19871029
LEBANON. Two French Embassy guards were killed and another critically wounded when gunmen opened fire on them as they were shopping in East Beirut. A person claiming to be a spokesman for the

Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) claimed responsibility, while others close to the group denied having carried out the attack. Another group called the Tanyus Shahin Armed Unit also claimed responsibility, demanding that the French release George Ibrahim Abdallah from prison and stop interfering with Lebanese affairs.

#335 19871029
SURINAM. An American pilot flying a plane for a California missionary group was kidnapped by Surinamese rebels and forced to teach them to fly the plane. He was released November 9, 1987.

#336 19871101
VENEZUELA. A Venezuelan rancher was released 13 days after being abducted by members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

#337 19871104
CHILE. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) is suspected in an attack on a Renault auto dealership in Santiago. The facility sustained substantial damage.

#338 19871106
CHILE. The Lautaro Youth Movement claimed responsibility for incendiary devices thrown at a Mormon Church in Santiago.

#339 19871107
PHILIPPINES. A bomb exploded at the Pearl Buck Foundation in Angeles City. The foundation is an American nonprofit organization that aids Asian children.

#340 19871108
ISRAEL. Members of Abu Nidal captured a yacht off the coast of the Gaza Strip and took eight people captive. The victims are Belgian and French but appear to hold dual Israeli citizenship. Walid Khaled, acting as a spokesperson for Abu Nidal, announced that the seizure of the French-registered yacht was an attempt to influence Arab leaders meeting in Amman to make no decisions that would entitle Jordan's King Hussein to represent the Palestinians in negotiations with Israel. At one point Abu Nidal contacted the International Red Cross to ask their assistance in moving their hostages from one spot to another, but the Red Cross declined to aid terrorists in any way. The terrorists subsequently announced that one of the hostages had had a baby while in captivity, and that both the baby and the mother were doing well.

A seven-year-old and her six-year-old sister were released by the group on December 29, 1988. French officials speculated that Colonel Qaddafi had orchestrated the girls' release to improve Libya's image at a time when the Reagan administration had heightened concern about a Libyan chemical weapons plant.

#341 19871109
SINGAPORE. A bomb went off at the entrance of the American International Assurance building in Singapore at 11:30 pm. No one was injured.

#342 19871110
SINGAPORE. A bomb exploded outside of the Shell Tower in Singapore, which houses the Anglo-Dutch oil company businesses. The blast occurred four hours after a similar explosion at the nearby American International Assurance building.

#343 19871111
ISRAEL. The General Command of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces claimed responsibility for a time bomb that went off at a Tel Aviv police station.

#344 19871111
LEBANON. A French engineer was seriously wounded when gunmen in a passing car opened fire on him.

#345 19871112
UNITED KINGDOM. An Indian guru was murdered as he blessed followers during a prayer gathering in London. Three other men were shot and one later died. Hardliners in the Sikh community reportedly believed the guru was a spy for the Indian government.

#346 19871112
PAKISTAN. Afghan agents are believed responsible for a bomb that went off at a residential hotel in Rawalpindi, injuring nine people.

#347 19871114
PHILIPPINES. A bomb went off at the Manila Garden Hotel, injuring ten people. The New Peoples' Army is suspected.

#348 19871116
ETHIOPIA. Members of the Ethiopian Peoples' Revolutionary Army claim to have captured two Italians and three Ethiopians who were building a road that was eventually to be used by the Ethiopian army. The two Italians were released nine months later on August 12, 1988.

#349 19871117
LEBANON. Two Syrian soldiers were assassinated as they walked down a street in Beirut. The Liberation Battalion claimed responsibility. The group promised to continue attacks against Syrian targets until their troops are withdrawn.

#350 19871117
ZIMBABWE. Members of the Mozambique National Resistance group, or RENAMO, crossed the border into Zimbabwe where they attacked a dormitory of school children, killing five and seriously injuring seven others. The guerrillas used bayonets, and many of the children had their ears cut off.

#351 19871118
PAKISTAN. A bomb exploded on a bus near Peshawar, killing one person and injuring 19 others. Afghan agents have been blamed for the numerous bombings taking place in Pakistan in 1987.

#352 19871118
PERU. Dynamite was thrown at the U.S. Embassy by Peruvian guerrillas.

#353 19871118
PERU. Peruvian guerrillas attacked a Nissan auto plant in Lima and four rebels were killed.

#354 19871118
CHILE. Firebombs were thrown at a Mormon church in La Florida. Leaflets found in the area said "Yankees Go Home," and "Che is Alive." The leaflets were signed by the Lautaro Youth Movement.

#355 19871118
GREECE. An Israeli Druze living in Athens was kidnapped and tortured by members of Fatah who believed him to be a Jew. The Israeli was detained at an office belonging to the PLO for 24 hours before being released.

#356 19871120
#357 19871120
PHILIPPINES. The New People's Army (NPA) carried out simultaneous attacks against two U.S.-owned Standard Philippine Fruit Company (Dole) plantations in Davao. Damage to the plantations was extensive.

#358 19871125
ZIMBABWE. Anti-government rebels attacked a mission station killing 16 church workers and their families, including two Americans and a British citizen. The victims were shot and axed before their bodies were burned. One child escaped the massacre and another was forced to watch the atrocities and then ordered to deliver a note from the attackers to authorities. Authorities would not comment on the contents of the note.

#359 19871125
KUWAIT. An incendiary device went off at the front door of the American Life Insurance Company, located on the third floor of a building.

#360 19871125
ISRAEL. An Arab guerrilla used a motorized hang glider to infiltrate an Israeli army base near Kiryat Shemona. The attacker landed in an open field near the army base and opened fire on a military van, killing an officer and wounding a woman soldier. He then entered the camp and attacked with hand grenades and automatic rifle fire. Altogether six soldiers were killed and seven wounded. A foreign volunteer at a nearby kibbutz was also slightly wounded. The infiltrator was killed. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) claimed responsibility for the attack.

#361 19871126
ISRAEL. The Palestinian Revolutionary Forces General Command claimed responsibility for a bomb that exploded at a military bus station. Several soldiers were wounded in the attack.

#362 19871127
ISRAEL. Two Israeli agents of the Shin Bet internal security service were found with their throats slit in the basement of a store in Jerusalem. Force 17 claimed responsibility.

#363 19871128
PAKISTAN. A bomb exploded at a textile bazaar in Peshawar, wounding 20 people.

#364 19871128
PERU. Five armed members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), a splinter of the MRTA, forced their way into the United Press International (UPI) office in Lima and demanded that a message be broadcast.

#365 19871129
THAILAND. The North Korean government was behind the bombing of a Korean Air passenger plane that exploded midair with 115 passengers on board. The flight originated in Baghdad and stopped in Abu Dhabi. It disappeared from radar screens before a scheduled refueling stop in Bangkok. A man and woman, both North Korean agents, with forged Japanese passports, were arrested in Bahrain after having disembarked in Abu Dhabi before the airliner continued on its journey. Both the suspects swallowed cyanide pills immediately upon their arrest. The man was successful in his suicide attempt, the woman was subsequently extradited to South Korea where she was tried and convicted. She had claimed responsibility for the attack and said she had acted on behalf of the North Korean government. In July 1989 she was sentenced to death.

#366 19871130
ISRAEL. The Palestinian Revolutionary Forces General Command released a statement claiming to have bombed the main power station in Jerusalem.

#367 19871200
#368 19871200
VENEZUELA. The National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN) kidnapped two wealthy Venezuelan ranchers in the state of Apure during December.

#369 19871201
LEBANON. Explosives were discovered in an envelope mailed to the British ambassador to Lebanon, John Gray. Gray escaped the assassination attempt when a guard warned him not to open the package.

#370 19871201
ISRAEL. Unidentified gunmen crossed the Egyptian-Israeli border through a hole in a fence and fired on an Israeli army patrol. One of the soldiers was slightly wounded. The gunmen fled back across the border.

#371 19871208
CHILE. A bomb went off at the front door of a Mormon church in Copiago.

#372 19871210
CHILE. Four men threw Molotov cocktails at a Mormon church in the La Florida section of Santiago. Before escaping, the individuals distributed pamphlets with the slogan "Rebel youth for victory and a plentiful life, Lautaro Youth Movement's 5th Anniversary."

#373 19871213
ISRAEL. Two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem. No one was injured in the attack.

#374 19871213
PHILIPPINES. A hand grenade was thrown at the Malaysian Embassy in Manila. Only minor damage was sustained.

#375 19871214
ISRAEL. A spokesman for the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces General Command claimed responsibility for tossing grenades into a military bus in Jerusalem. No casualties were reported.

#376 19871217
ISRAEL. A Molotov cocktail was thrown into the yard of the British Consulate in Jerusalem. No injuries were reported.

#377 19871220
GREECE. A pro-Islamic group calling itself the Sons of Allah has claimed responsibility for an assassination attempt against Midhat al-Hiyali, an Iraqi diplomat in Athens. The diplomat was wounded in the shooting attack.

#378 19871221
SOUTH KOREA. The U.S. Information Agency offices were firebombed by dissident students. No one was injured in the attack by about 50 people protesting the election of ruling party candidate Roh Tae Woo.

#379 19871222
AFGHANISTAN. British cameraman Andy Skrypkowiak is believed to have been captured by rebels in Afghanistan and killed when he tried to escape. The rebels reported to be involved belong to the Hezb-e Eslami (Gulbuddin Hikmatyar) party, a group fighting both the Soviets and fellow Afghani guerrilla groups.

#380 19871222
PAKISTAN. A bomb discovered hidden on a tire on a railroad track was rendered harmless.

#381 19871226
SPAIN. Two grenades were tossed into a USO club in Barcelona, killing one U.S. sailor and wounding nine others. In October, a Catalonian separatist group claimed responsibility for a similar attack in which eight people were injured at the U.S. consulate. The

Catalonian Red Liberation Army claimed responsibility for this attack, but authorities remain skeptical. The attacker was heard to have screamed "Long live Lebanon" in Spanish just before hurling the grenades into the club.

#382 19871226
#383 19871226
#384 19871226
PAKISTAN. Three car bombs exploded in downtown shopping areas in Islamabad, killing 1 person and injuring 40 others. As in other bombings in Pakistan this year, these were blamed on Afghan agents. These were the first bombs actually to go off in the center of the capital. The day marked the eve of the eighth anniversary of the Soviet troop intervention in Afghanistan. Pakistan has sheltered and aided Muslim fundamentalists fighting to overthrow the government in Kabul.

#385 19871229
SPAIN. A bomb went off in a USO cafeteria in Palma de Mallorca, causing some damage but no casualties.

#386 19871230
#387 19871230
#388 19871230
#389 19871230
#390 19871230
#391 19871230
#392 19871230
#393 19871230
#394 19871230
ISRAEL. Two people were injured when a letter bomb exploded in Or Yehuda. Within a 24-hour period ten identical letter bombs sent from Turkey were found throughout Israel, most of them safely deactivated. Originally musical Christmas cards, the musical components had been replaced with explosive devices. They all contained a return address of D. Nisim, Istanbul, Turkey. Some of the envelopes were discovered at the post office, others by the Israeli citizens to whom they were addressed. The bombs came at a time of high tension in Israel after the most serious and widespread unrest in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since Israel captured the territories in 1967. There was immediate speculation that Palestinian terrorists might be responsible.

Appendix A

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT: THE RAND CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM, 1987

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS 394

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS WITH FATALITIES 71 **NUMBER OF FATALITIES** 374

NUMBER OF AMERICAN FATALITIES 8

# INCIDENTS WITH 1 FATALITY	40
# INCIDENTS WITH 2 FATALITIES	13
# INCIDENTS WITH 3 FATALITIES	3
# INCIDENTS WITH 4 FATALITIES	3
# INCIDENTS WITH 5 FATALITIES	2
# INCIDENTS WITH 5 OR MORE FATALITIES	10
# INCIDENTS WITH 10 OR MORE FATALITIES	6
# INCIDENTS WITH 20 OR MORE FATALITIES	3

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS WITH INJURIES 90 **NUMBER OF INJURIES** 1,221

BREAKDOWN BY TACTIC:

KIDNAPPING	52
ATTACK ON INSTALLATION	98
HIJACKING	5
BOMBING	177
BARRICADE & HOSTAGE	6
ASSASSINATION	51
SIGNIFICANT THREAT	5

BREAKDOWN BY TARGET:

DIPLOMATIC	79
BUSINESS	106
MILITARY	49
POLICE	2
AIRLINE	14
CITIZEN	42
ENERGY	11*
HOST GOVERNMENT	10
EXILE	12

*Energy targets may be duplicated under business target category

RELIGIOUS, ETHNIC	22
MARITIME	3
TRANSPORTATION	13
TERRORIST, ACTIVIST	12
MEDIA	12
RELIEF AGENCIES	9
UNKNOWN, OTHER	5

BREAKDOWN BY REGION:

ASIA	60
EUROPE	97
LATIN AMERICA	98
MIDDLE EAST	113
NORTH AMERICA	8
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	18

FIVE NATIONALITIES MOST OFTEN TARGETED:

UNITED STATES	121
ISRAEL	35
FRANCE	25
UNITED KINGDOM	22
PAKISTAN	20

PERPETRATORS:

NOTE: Incidents may have been claimed and/or attributed to more than one group

PALESTINIAN:	
Palestinian (general)	20
Al Fatah	3
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine	2
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command	1
Abu Nidal	3
Force 17	3
Palestine Revolutionary Forces-General Command	8
TOTAL PALESTINIAN	40
MIDDLE EASTERN:	
Middle Eastern other than Palestinian (general)	22
Armenian	1
Iranian	5
Shi'a	35
Iraqi	1
Syrian	2

Libyan	6
Turkish	4
Lebanese	6
Sudanese	1
Egyptian	1
Moroccan	2
Kurdish	9
TOTAL MIDDLE EASTERN OTHER THAN PALESTINIAN	95
EUROPEAN:	
Autonomous Cells (German)	1
Provisional Irish Republican Army	7
Catalonian (general)	4
ETA (Basque)	20
Revolutionary People's Struggle (Greek)	2
November 17 Revolutionary Organization (Greek)	2
TOTAL EUROPEAN	36
NORTH AMERICAN:	
U.S. (general)	1
Jewish Defense League	1
Anti-Castro Cuban	1
TOTAL NORTH AMERICAN	3
ASIAN:	
Asian (general)	2
Afghan (general)	2
Sinhalese	2
Sikhs	2
Tamils	1
Philippine (general)	2
Moro National Liberation Front (Filipino)	4
New People's Army (Filipino)	14
Japanese, general	1
Japanese Red Army (JRA)	6
TOTAL ASIAN	36
LATIN AMERICA:	
Latin American (general)	2
Peruvian (general)	14
Sendero Luminoso (Peruvian)	6
Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (Peruvian)	19
Colombian (general)	6

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia	2
National Liberation Army of Colombia	9
Chilean (general)	8
Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (Chile)	2
Lautaro Youth Movement (Chile)	3
Mexican (general)	1
Costa Rican (general)	1
Salvadoran (general)	2
Argentine (general)	1
Bolivian (general)	5
Brazilian (general)	1
Surinamese	3
Jamaican	2
Haitian	1
Maximiliano Gomez Rev. Brigade (Dom. Republic)	3
Contras (Nicaraguan)	1
Honduran (general)	4
TOTAL LATIN AMERICAN	96
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA:	
Ethiopian (general)	3
UNITA (Angolan)	1
RENAMO (MNR) (Mozambique)	4
Zimbabwe, general	2
Somalian National Movement	1
Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA)	1
TOTAL SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN	12
OTHER:	
Unknown	33
Protesters	10
Drug-trafficker link	2
Assylum-seekers	2
Possible state connection	46
TOTAL OTHER	93

Appendix B

ACRONYMS FOUND IN THE CHRONOLOGY

17NRO	17 November Revolutionary Organization (Greek)
ANC	African National Congress
ASALA	Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia
ELA	Revolutionary People's Struggle (Greek)
ELN	National Army of Liberation (Colombian)
ERCA	Red Army for the Liberation of Catalonia
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
FPMR	Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (Chilean)
GAL	Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (Spanish)
JDL	Jewish Defense League (American)
JVP	Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (leftist Sinhalese)
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front (Filipino Muslims)
MNR	Mozambique National Resistance Movement (aka RENAMO)
MRTA	Movement of the Revolutionary Left (splinter of the MRTA, Peruvian)
NPA	New Peoples' Army (Filipino)
PFLP	Front for the Liberation of Palestine
PKK	Kurdish Communist Party
PSF	Popular Struggle Front (Palestinian)
SPLA	Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army
SSNP	Syrian Socialist National Party (pro-Syrian Lebanese)

Appendix C

PERPETRATORS

ASIAN GROUPS

Asian, general, indeterminate, unknown **[See Inc. #143, #374]**

Afghan, general, indeterminate, unknown **[See Inc. #038, #379]**

People's Liberation Front (Sinhalese) **[See Inc. #231, #327]**

Sikhs (Indian) **[See Inc. #152, #345]**

Japanese, general **[See Inc. #032]**
Japanese Red Army (Anti-Imperialist International Brigades) **[See Inc. #098, #099, #100, #159, #160, #161]**

Philippine, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #107, #347]**
Moro National Liberation Front (Filipino) **[See Inc. #086, #119, #127, #210]**
New People's Army (Filipino) **[See Inc. #149, #198, #199, #301, #306, #308, #309, #310, #328, #329, #330, #347 #356, #357]**

Tamils (Sri Lankan) **[See Inc. #066]**

EUROPEAN GROUPS

Autonomous Cells (German) **[See Inc. #043]**

Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) **[See Inc. #076, #109, #110, #111, #112, #113, #114]**

Terra Lliure (Catalonian) **[See Inc. #139, #228, #307]**
Red Army for the Liberation of Catalonia **[See Inc. #176]**
ETA (Basque) **[See Inc. #039, #040, #048, #062, #065, #069, #070, #071, #089, #094, #167, #168, #200, #201, #202, #203, #227, #256, #257, #258]**

Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA) (Greek) **[See Inc. #123, #286]**
November 17 Revolutionary Organization (Greek) **[See Inc. #118, #252]**

LATIN AMERICAN GROUPS

Latin American, general, indeterminate, unknown **[See Inc. #102, #209]**

Argentine, general, indeterminate, unknown **[See Inc. #193]**

Bolivian, general, indeterminate, unknown **[See Inc. #153, #163]**
Brother Julian (Bolivian) **[See Inc. #097]**
Alejo Calatayu (Bolivian) **[See Inc. #137]**
Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Organization **[See Inc. #144]**

Brazilian general, indeterminate or unknown **[See Inc. #197]**

Chilean, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #031, #187, #190, #208, #212, #230, #289, #371]**
Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) (Chilean) **[See Inc. #096, #337]**
Lautaro Youth Movement (Chilean) **[See Inc. #338, #354, #372]**

Colombian, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #015, #181, #305, #331, #332, #333]**
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) **[See Inc. #295, #336]**
National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN) **[See Inc. #012, #045, #058, #075, #132, #135, #254, #367, #368]**

Peruvian, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #050, #072, #115, #129, #131, #184, #188, #221, #245, #259, #288, #322, #352, #353]**
Sendero Luminoso (Peruvian) **[See Inc. #017, #028, #030, #125, #130, #220]**
Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) a.k.a. People's Revolutionary Command (CRP)(Peruvian) **[See Inc. #005, #073, #074, #077, #084, #154, #170, #171, #260, #261, #267, #279, #285, #290, #297, #298, #299, #321, #364]**

Mexican, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #266]**

Honduran, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #010, #056, #175, #246]**

Salvadoran, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #211, #216]**

Contras (Nicaragua) **[See Inc. #313]**

Costa Rican, general, indeterminate or unknown **[See Inc. #122]**

Surinamese, general **[See Inc. #128, #335]**
Guerrillas of the Jungle Commando (Surinamese) **[See Inc. #041]**

Maximiliano Gomez Revolutionary Brigade (Dominican Republic) **[See Inc. #120, #121, #124]**

Haitian, general, indeterminate, unknown **[See Inc. #136]**

Jamaican, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #138, #150]**

MIDDLE EASTERN GROUPS

Middle East, North African, other than Palestinians, general, determinate, unknown **[See Inc. #011, #033, #034, #036, #053, #085, #087, #091, #095, #104, #157, #195, #205, #239, #240, #241, #263, #284, #311, #317, #344, #349]**

Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) **[See Inc. #334]**

Iranian, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #117, #162, #270, #271, #272]**
Shiites, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #026, #027, #029, #055, #206, #207, #314, #315, #316, #318, #325]**
Islamic Jihad a.k.a. Hezbollah, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Holy War **[See Inc. #008, #009, #014, #018, #021, #022, #025, #035, #046, #088, #093, #105, #180, #219, #226, #232, #233, #234, #235, #238, #253, #268, #269, #292]**

Iraqi, general **[See Inc. #194]**

Syrian, general **[See Inc. #294, #323]**

Libyan, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #108, #164, #165, #166, #179, #189]**

Turkish, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #273, #276, #277, #278]**

Lebanese, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #052, #078, #079, #101, #334, #349]**

Kurdish separatists **[See Inc. #042, #059, #061, #082, #083, #156, #182, #280, #293]**

Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) **[See Inc. #225]**

Egypt's Revolution **[See Inc. #148]**

Polisario Front (Moroccan) **[See Inc. #019, #023]**

PALESTINIAN GROUPS

Palestine Liberation Organization, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #044, #051, #064, #068, #116, #142, #177, #178, #196, #373, #376, #386, #387, #388, #389, #390, #391, #392, #393, #394]**

Abu Nidal, a.k.a.: Fatah Revolutionary Council, Black June, Arab Revolutionary Cells, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims **[See Inc. #020, #054, #340]**

Al Fatah **[See Inc. #106, #223, #355]**

Force 17 **[See Inc. #191, #300, #362]**

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) **[See Inc. #186, #360]**

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command (PFLP-GC) **[See Inc. #265]**

Palestine Revolutionary Forces, General Command **[See Inc. #081, #262, #283, #326, #343, #361, #366, #375]**

NORTH AMERICAN GROUPS

Jewish Defense League (JDL) **[See Inc. #192]**

Vietnamese Party to Exterminate the Communists and Restore the Nation **[See Inc. #248]**

Anti-Castro Cuban, general **[See Inc. #147]**

SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN GROUPS

Ethiopian, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #291, #312, #348]**

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) **[See Inc. #264]**

Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) a.k.a. RENAMO **[See Inc. #001, #060, #141, #350]**

Zimbabwean, general, indeterminate, or unknown **[See Inc. #151]**

Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) **[See Inc. #358]**

Somalian National Movement **[See Inc. #024]**

Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) **[See Inc. #204]**

OTHER GROUPS

Violent actions against foreign targets during protests **[See Inc. #090 #092, #097, #158, #222, #236, #237, #247, #324, #378]**

Suspected State-directed (actions against exiles, etc.) **[See Inc. #049, #068, #098, #099, #100, #108, #145, #159, #160, #161, #169, #173, #174, #180, #182, #189, #194, #213, #214, #215, #224, #242, #243, #249, #250, #251, #253, #274, #275, #281, #282, #287, #292, #302, #303, #304, #319, #320, #346, #351, #363, #365, #380, #382, #383, #384]**

Criminal, drug-related **[See Inc. #013, #137]**

Asylum-seekers **[See Inc. #057 #063]**

Appendix D

BREAKDOWN OF INCIDENTS BY TACTIC

INC #	DATE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#006	19870107	**ASSASSINATION**	ACTIVIST	LIBYA	GREECE
#007	19870108	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	IRAN	GREECE
#013	19870113	**ASSASSINATION**	DIPLOMATIC	COLOMBIA	HUNGARY
#016	19870115	**ASSASSINATION**	EXILE	IRAN	FRG
#020	19870119	**ASSASSINATION**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#053	19870304	**ASSASSINATION**	DIPLOMATIC	TURKEY	LEBANON
#054	19870305	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	PALESTINIAN	TURKEY
#060	19870310	**ASSASSINATION**	ENERGY	PORTUGAL	MOZAMBIQUE
#064	19870312	**ASSASSINATION**	ACTIVIST	PALESTINIAN	JORDAN
#077	19870323	**ASSASSINATION**	BUSINESS	JAPAN	PERU
#091	19870407	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	SYRIA	LEBANON
#108	19870420	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	UK	CYPRUS
#133	19870509	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	US	FRG
#142	19870519	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#145	19870520	**ASSASSINATION**	EXILE	LIBYA	AUSTRIA
#146	19870523	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	IRAN	LEBANON
#148	19870526	**ASSASSINATION**	DIPLOMATIC	US	EGYPT
#151	19870601	**ASSASSINATION**	CITIZEN	FRG	ZIMBABWE
#169	19870613	**ASSASSINATION**	ACTIVIST	SOUTH AFRICA	SWAZILAND
#175	19870614	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	US	HONDURAS
#179	19870617	**ASSASSINATION**	CITIZEN	AUSTRIA	MALTA
#181	19870617	**ASSASSINATION**	DIPLOMATIC	VENEZUELA	COLOMBIA
#182	19870619	**ASSASSINATION**	ACTIVIST	KURDISH	FRANCE
#189	19870626	**ASSASSINATION**	ACTIVIST	LIBYA	ITALY
#194	19870702	**ASSASSINATION**	DIPLOMATIC	IRAN	SPAIN
#213	19870712	**ASSASSINATION**	ACTIVIST	SOUTH AFRICA	SWAZILAND
#219	19870718	**ASSASSINATION**	EXILE	IRAN	UK
#223	19870722	**ASSASSINATION**	MEDIA	PALESTINIAN	UK
#224	19870723	**ASSASSINATION**	EXILE	IRAN	AUSTRIA
#227	19870724	**ASSASSINATION**	ACTIVIST	SPAIN	FRANCE
#229	19870728	**ASSASSINATION**	EXILE	IRAN	TURKEY
#248	19870809	**ASSASSINATION**	MEDIA	VIETNAMESE	US
#251	19870810	**ASSASSINATION**	EXILE	IRAN	SWITZERLAND
#259	19870822	**ASSASSINATION**	DIPLOMATIC	NORTH KOREA	PERU
#283	19870922	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#284	19870925	**ASSASSINATION**	RELIG, ETHNIC	FRANCE	LEBANON
#292	19871001	**ASSASSINATION**	EXILE	IRAN	UK
#294	19871007	**ASSASSINATION**	DIPLOMATIC	SYRIA	BELGIUM
#300	19871010	**ASSASSINATION**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#301	19871010	**ASSASSINATION**	MEDIA	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES
#308	19871018	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	US	PHILIPPINES
#309	19871018	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	US	PHILIPPINES
#310	19871018	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	US	PHILIPPINES
#334	19871029	**ASSASSINATION**	DIPLOMATIC	FRANCE	LEBANON
#344	19871111	**ASSASSINATION**	BUSINESS	FRANCE	LEBANON

INC #	DATE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#345	19871112	**ASSASSINATION**	RELIG, ETHNIC	INDIA	UK
#349	19871117	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	SYRIA	LEBANON
#362	19871127	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#369	19871201	**ASSASSINATION**	DIPLOMATIC	UK	LEBANON
#370	19871201	**ASSASSINATION**	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#377	19871220	**ASSASSINATION**	DIPLOMATIC	IRAQ	GREECE
#002	19870102	**ATTACK**	MILITARY	NATO	LUXEMBOURG
#003	19870104	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	FRANCE
#015	19870114	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	SPAIN	COLOMBIA
#023	19870123	**ATTACK**	MARITIME	PANAMA	MAURITANIA
#028	19870126	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	INDIA	PERU
#032	19870128	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	JAPAN
#041	19870210	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	SURINAM
#043	19870215	**ATTACK**	TRANSPORTATION	US	FRG
#051	19870222	**ATTACK**	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#056	19870306	**ATTACK**	ACTIVIST	NICARAGUA	HONDURAS
#059	19870308	**ATTACK**	CITIZEN	TURKEY	TURKEY
#061	19870310	**ATTACK**	AIRLINE	TURKEY	FRG
#067	19870318	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	ISRAEL	GREECE
#073	19870320	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	JAPAN	PERU
#074	19870320	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	JAPAN	PERU
#075	19870321	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	COLOMBIA
#079	19870325	**ATTACK**	MILITARY	SYRIA	LEBANON
#080	19870325	**ATTACK**	MILITARY	UK	FRG
#083	19870331	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	TURKEY	FRG
#084	19870331	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	PERU
#088	19870403	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	EGYPT
#090	19870407	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	WEST BANK
#092	19870409	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	BOLIVIA
#097	19870414	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	BOLIVIA
#098	19870415	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	SPAIN
#099	19870415	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	SPAIN
#100	19870415	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	SPAIN
#102	19870416	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	MEXICO
#115	19870423	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	PERU
#117	19870423	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	AFGHANISTAN	IRAN
#119	19870427	**ATTACK**	MILITARY	US	PHILIPPINES
#130	19870506	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	PERU
#132	19870509	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	COLOMBIA
#135	19870510	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	COLOMBIA
#138	19870511	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	JAMAICA
#150	19870531	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	US	JAMAICA
#153	19870602	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	BOLIVIA
#154	19870603	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	PERU
#155	19870606	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	GREECE
#156	19870606	**ATTACK**	TRANSPORTATION	TURKEY	IRAQ
#158	19870609	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	INDIA
#160	19870609	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	US	ITALY
#161	19870609	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	UK	ITALY
#163	19870610	**ATTACK**	DIPLOMATIC	CHILE	BOLIVIA
#164	19870612	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL	MALTA
#165	19870612	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL	MALTA
#166	19870612	**ATTACK**	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL	MALTA

INC #	DATE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#184	19870620	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	PERU	FRG
#185	19870622	ATTACK	BUSINESS	TURKEY	FRG
#186	19870622	ATTACK	ACTIVIST	PALESTINIAN	ISRAEL
#198	19870704	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US	PHILIPPINES
#199	19870704	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US	PHILIPPINES
#200	19870705	ATTACK	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN
#205	19870707	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	KUWAIT	LEBANON
#206	19870708	ATTACK	EXILE	IRAN	PAKISTAN
#207	19870708	ATTACK	EXILE	IRAN	PAKISTAN
#209	19870709	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	NICARAGUA	PANAMA
#212	19870712	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	CHILE
#218	19870718	ATTACK	EXILE	KURDISH	GREECE
#222	19870722	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US	CHILE
#230	19870729	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	CHILE
#236	19870801	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	SAUDI ARABIA	IRAN
#237	19870801	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	KUWAIT	IRAN
#238	19870802	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND
#240	19870802	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	SAUDI ARABIA	LEBANON
#247	19870809	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US	INDIA
#255	19870818	ATTACK	MILITARY	US	FRG
#270	19870909	ATTACK	AIRLINE	IRAN	FRANCE
#271	19870909	ATTACK	AIRLINE	IRAN	FRG
#273	19870910	ATTACK	AIRLINE	TURKEY	AUSTRIA
#296	19871008	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	ITALY	VENEZUELA
#297	19871008	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US	PERU
#312	19871020	ATTACK	RELIEF AGEN	UNITED NATION	ETHIOPIA
#315	19871020	ATTACK	CITIZEN	FRANCE	FRANCE
#319	19871022	ATTACK	ENERGY	KUWAIT	KUWAIT
#321	19871023	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US	PERU
#324	19871024	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US	NORWAY
#328	19871029	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US	PHILIPPINES
#329	19871029	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US	PHILIPPINES
#330	19871029	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US	PHILIPPINES
#337	19871104	ATTACK	BUSINESS	FRANCE	CHILE
#338	19871106	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	CHILE
#350	19871117	ATTACK	CITIZEN	ZIMBABWE	ZIMBABWE
#352	19871118	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US	PERU
#353	19871118	ATTACK	BUSINESS	JAPAN	PERU
#354	19871118	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	CHILE
#356	19871120	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US	PHILIPPINES
#357	19871120	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US	PHILIPPINES
#358	19871125	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	INTERNATIONAL	ZIMBABWE
#359	19871125	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US	KUWAIT
#360	19871125	ATTACK	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#372	19871210	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	CHILE
#373	19871213	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US	ISRAEL
#374	19871213	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	MALAYSIA	PHILIPPINES
#375	19871214	ATTACK	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#376	19871217	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	UK	ISRAEL
#378	19871221	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US	SOUTH KOREA
#381	19871226	ATTACK	MILITARY	US	SPAIN
#004	19870106	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	ISRAEL	HONDURAS
#005	19870107	BOMBING	AIRLINE	US	PERU

INC #	DATE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#008	19870108	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	US	CYPRUS
#009	19870110	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	CYPRUS	CYPRUS
#010	19870111	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	MEXICO	HONDURAS
#017	19870115	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	US	PERU
#026	19870124	**BOMBING**	POLICE	KUWAIT	KUWAIT
#027	19870124	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL	KUWAIT
#034	19870129	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	UNITED NATION	LEBANON
#037	19870201	**BOMBING**	MARITIME	EGYPT	LEBANON
#038	19870201	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	INDIA	AFGHANISTAN
#039	19870202	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN
#040	19870203	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN
#044	19870215	**BOMBING**	OTHER	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#047	19870218	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	US	SPAIN
#048	19870219	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN
#049	19870219	**BOMBING**	ACTIVIST	AFGHANISTAN	PAKISTAN
#050	19870221	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	PERU
#052	19870225	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	SYRIA	LEBANON
#055	19870306	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
#062	19870311	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN
#065	19870314	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	SPAIN
#066	19870315	**BOMBING**	TRANSPORTATION	INDIA	INDIA
#068	19870318	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	DJIBOUTI	DJIBOUTI
#069	19870319	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN
#070	19870319	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN
#071	19870319	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN
#072	19870320	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	UK	PERU
#076	19870323	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	UK	FRG
#078	19870323	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	SYRIA	LEBANON
#081	19870325	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#085	19870331	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	KUWAIT	LEBANON
#089	19870405	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN
#094	19870409	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN
#095	19870412	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	UK	LEBANON
#101	19870415	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	SYRIA	LEBANON
#103	19870416	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	SPAIN
#104	19870417	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	SYRIA	LEBANON
#107	19870420	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	PHILIPPINES
#109	19870420	**BOMBING**	GOVERNMENT	UK	UK
#110	19870420	**BOMBING**	GOVERNMENT	UK	UK
#111	19870420	**BOMBING**	GOVERNMENT	UK	UK
#112	19870420	**BOMBING**	GOVERNMENT	UK	UK
#113	19870420	**BOMBING**	GOVERNMENT	UK	UK
#114	19870420	**BOMBING**	GOVERNMENT	UK	UK
#116	19870423	**BOMBING**	TRANSPORTATION	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#118	19870425	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	US	GREECE
#120	19870427	**BOMBING**	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	DOM REPUBLIC
#121	19870428	**BOMBING**	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	DOM REPUBLIC
#122	19870428	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	US	COSTA RICA
#123	19870429	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	GREECE
#124	19870430	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	US	DOM REPUBLIC
#125	19870430	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	NORTH KOREA	PERU
#129	19870506	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	US	PERU
#131	19870507	**BOMBING**	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	PERU
#134	19870510	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	INTERNATIONAL	FRANCE

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#137	19870511	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	US	BOLIVIA
#139	19870512	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	SPAIN
#140	19870513	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	SYRIA	LEBANON
#144	19870519	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	BOLIVIA
#147	19870525	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	CUBA	US
#157	19870607	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	ISRAEL	LEBANON
#159	19870609	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	US	ITALY
#162	19870610	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	JAPAN	IRAN
#167	19870613	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	SPAIN
#168	19870613	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	UK	SPAIN
#170	19870613	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	PERU
#171	19870613	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	SWEDEN	PERU
#172	19870614	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	US	PAKISTAN
#173	19870614	**BOMBING**	EXILE	AFGHANISTAN	PAKISTAN
#174	19870614	**BOMBING**	EXILE	AFGHANISTAN	PAKISTAN
#176	19870616	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	SPAIN
#177	19870616	**BOMBING**	TRANSPORTATION	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#178	19870616	**BOMBING**	TRANSPORTATION	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#183	19870619	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	FRANCE
#187	19870624	**BOMBING**	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	CHILE
#188	19870625	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	US	PERU
#190	19870627	**BOMBING**	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	CHILE
#191	19870628	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#192	19870630	**BOMBING**	OTHER	USSR	US
#193	19870701	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	UK	ARGENTINA
#195	19870702	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	SYRIA	LEBANON
#196	19870703	**BOMBING**	TRANSPORTATION	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#201	19870706	**BOMBING**	GOVERNMENT	FRANCE	FRANCE
#202	19870706	**BOMBING**	GOVERNMENT	FRANCE	FRANCE
#203	19870706	**BOMBING**	GOVERNMENT	FRANCE	FRANCE
#208	19870709	**BOMBING**	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	CHILE
#214	19870714	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#215	19870714	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#217	19870718	**BOMBING**	GOVERNMENT	UK	UK
#220	19870720	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	BOLIVIA	PERU
#221	19870720	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	PERU
#228	19870725	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	SPAIN
#232	19870801	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL	TUNISIA
#233	19870801	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL	TUNISIA
#234	19870801	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL	TUNISIA
#235	19870801	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL	TUNISIA
#239	19870802	**BOMBING**	AIRLINE	SAUDI ARABIA	LEBANON
#241	19870803	**BOMBING**	DIPLOMATIC	SAUDI ARABIA	LEBANON
#242	19870805	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#243	19870805	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#244	19870806	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	UK	CYPRUS
#245	19870808	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	PERU
#246	19870808	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	US	HONDURAS
#249	19870810	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#250	19870810	**BOMBING**	TRANSPORTATION	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#252	19870811	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	US	GREECE
#253	19870815	**BOMBING**	ENERGY	SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA
#254	19870817	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	US	COLOMBIA
#256	19870820	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN

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#257	19870820	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN
#258	19870820	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE	SPAIN
#260	19870824	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US	PERU
#261	19870824	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US	PERU
#262	19870827	BOMBING	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#265	19870901	BOMBING	MILITARY	US	FRG
#266	19870905	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US	MEXICO
#267	19870907	BOMBING	BUSINESS	UK	PERU
#268	19870907	BOMBING	BUSINESS	SAUDI ARABIA	FRANCE
#269	19870909	BOMBING	BUSINESS	KUWAIT	FRANCE
#274	19870910	BOMBING	OTHER	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#275	19870910	BOMBING	BUSINESS	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#276	19870911	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US	TURKEY
#277	19870911	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US	TURKEY
#278	19870911	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US	TURKEY
#279	19870914	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US	PERU
#281	19870916	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#282	19870919	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#285	19870927	BOMBING	BUSINESS	SPAIN	PERU
#286	19870927	BOMBING	MILITARY	US	GREECE
#287	19870929	BOMBING	OTHER	ZAMBIA	ZAMBIA
#289	19870930	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRG	CHILE
#298	19871008	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	BOLIVIA	PERU
#299	19871009	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	BOLIVIA	PERU
#302	19871012	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#303	19871013	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	IRAN	PAKISTAN
#304	19871013	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ZIMBABWE	ZIMBABWE
#305	19871014	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US	COLOMBIA
#306	19871014	BOMBING	BUSINESS	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES
#307	19871014	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US	SPAIN
#314	19871020	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN	FRANCE
#316	19871020	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	TUNISIA	FRANCE
#317	19871021	BOMBING	RELIEF AGEN	US	CHAD
#318	19871021	BOMBING	MEDIA	MOROCCO	FRANCE
#320	19871023	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#325	19871024	BOMBING	AIRLINE	US	KUWAIT
#326	19871025	BOMBING	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#327	19871025	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	INDIA	SRI LANKA
#331	19871029	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	COLOMBIA
#332	19871029	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	COLOMBIA
#333	19871029	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	COLOMBIA
#339	19871107	BOMBING	RELIEF AGEN	US	PHILIPPINES
#341	19871109	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US	SINGAPORE
#342	19871110	BOMBING	BUSINESS	NETHERLANDS	SINGAPORE
#343	19871111	BOMBING	POLICE	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#346	19871112	BOMBING	BUSINESS	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#347	19871114	BOMBING	BUSINESS	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES
#351	19871118	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#361	19871126	BOMBING	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#363	19871128	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#365	19871129	BOMBING	AIRLINE	SOUTH KOREA	THAILAND
#366	19871130	BOMBING	ENERGY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL

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#371	19871208	**BOMBING**	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	CHILE
#380	19871222	**BOMBING**	TRANSPORTATION	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#382	19871226	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#383	19871226	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#384	19871226	**BOMBING**	BUSINESS	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#385	19871229	**BOMBING**	MILITARY	US	SPAIN
#386	19871230	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#387	19871230	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#388	19871230	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#389	19871230	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#390	19871230	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#391	19871230	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#392	19871230	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#393	19871230	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#394	19871230	**BOMBING**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#057	19870307	**HIJACKING**	AIRLINE	US	US
#063	19870311	**HIJACKING**	AIRLINE	CUBA	CUBA
#143	19870519	**HIJACKING**	AIRLINE	NEW ZEALAND	FIJI
#226	19870724	**HIJACKING**	AIRLINE	CENTRAL AFRICA	CONGO
#288	19870930	**HIJACKING**	AIRLINE	USSR	PERU
#030	19870126	**HOSTAGE**	MEDIA	UK	PERU
#096	19870413	**HOSTAGE**	MEDIA	US	CHILE
#272	19870910	**HOSTAGE**	DIPLOMATIC	IRAN	NORWAY
#290	19871000	**HOSTAGE**	MEDIA	FRANCE	PERU
#322	19871023	**HOSTAGE**	MEDIA	FRANCE	PERU
#364	19871128	**HOSTAGE**	MEDIA	US	PERU
#001	19870102	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIEF AGEN	INTERNATIONAL	MOZAMBIQUE
#011	19870112	**KIDNAPPING**	DIPLOMATIC	SAUDI ARABIA	LEBANON
#012	19870112	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	VENEZUELA	COLOMBIA
#014	19870113	**KIDNAPPING**	MEDIA	FRANCE	LEBANON
#018	19870117	**KIDNAPPING**	BUSINESS	FRG	LEBANON
#019	19870117	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	SWEDEN	MOROCCO
#021	19870120	**KIDNAPPING**	BUSINESS	FRG	LEBANON
#022	19870123	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	FRG	LEBANON
#024	19870124	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIEF AGEN	FRANCE	SOMALIA
#025	19870124	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	US	LEBANON
#029	19870126	**KIDNAPPING**	BUSINESS	SAUDI ARABIA	LEBANON
#031	19870127	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIG, ETHNIC	BELGIUM	CHILE
#033	19870129	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	SWITZERLAND	LEBANON
#035	19870130	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIG, ETHNIC	UK	LEBANON
#036	19870131	**KIDNAPPING**	MILITARY	UNITED NATION	LEBANON
#042	19870213	**KIDNAPPING**	BUSINESS	FRG	IRAQ
#045	19870216	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	VENEZUELA	VENEZUELA
#046	19870218	**KIDNAPPING**	MILITARY	UNITED NATION	LEBANON
#058	19870308	**KIDNAPPING**	BUSINESS	US	COLOMBIA
#082	19870330	**KIDNAPPING**	BUSINESS	TURKEY	IRAQ
#086	19870400	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	INTERNATIONAL	PHILIPPINES
#087	19870402	**KIDNAPPING**	MILITARY	UNITED NATION	LEBANON
#105	19870418	**KIDNAPPING**	MILITARY	UNITED NATION	LEBANON
#126	19870501	**KIDNAPPING**	DIPLOMATIC	IRAN	LEBANON
#127	19870505	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIEF AGEN	INTERNATIONAL	PHILIPPINES

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#128	19870506	**KIDNAPPING**	BUSINESS	BELGIUM	SURINAM
#136	19870511	**KIDNAPPING**	DIPLOMATIC	US	HAITI
#141	19870515	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIEF AGEN	INTERNATIONAL	MOZAMBIQUE
#149	19870531	**KIDNAPPING**	BUSINESS	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES
#180	19870617	**KIDNAPPING**	MEDIA	US	LEBANON
#197	19870704	**KIDNAPPING**	DIPLOMATIC	SPAIN	BRAZIL
#204	19870706	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIEF AGEN	INTERNATIONAL	SUDAN
#210	19870710	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIEF AGEN	UNITED NATION	PHILIPPINES
#211	19870710	**KIDNAPPING**	ACTIVIST	EL SALVADOR	US
#216	19870717	**KIDNAPPING**	ACTIVIST	EL SALVADOR	US
#225	19870723	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIG, ETHNIC	INTERNATIONAL	SUDAN
#263	19870831	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	ITALY	LEBANON
#264	19870900	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIEF AGEN	SWEDEN	ANGOLA
#280	19870914	**KIDNAPPING**	BUSINESS	ITALY	IRAQ
#291	19871001	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIEF AGEN	FRANCE	ETHIOPIA
#293	19871002	**KIDNAPPING**	BUSINESS	ITALY	IRAQ
#295	19871008	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	US	COLOMBIA
#311	19871019	**KIDNAPPING**	DIPLOMATIC	NORTH KOREA	LEBANON
#313	19871020	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	US	NICARAGUA
#335	19871029	**KIDNAPPING**	RELIG, ETHNIC	US	SURINAM
#336	19871101	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	VENEZUELA	VENEZUELA
#340	19871108	**KIDNAPPING**	MARITIME	INTERNATIONAL	ISRAEL
#348	19871116	**KIDNAPPING**	BUSINESS	ITALY	ETHIOPIA
#355	19871118	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	ISRAEL	GREECE
#367	19871200	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	VENEZUELA	VENEZUELA
#368	19871200	**KIDNAPPING**	CITIZEN	VENEZUELA	VENEZUELA
#379	19871222	**KIDNAPPING**	MEDIA	UK	AFGHANISTAN
#093	19870409	**THREAT**	MILITARY	US	TURKEY
#106	19870419	**THREAT**	MILITARY	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#152	19870602	**THREAT**	AIRLINE	INDIA	US
#231	19870729	**THREAT**	DIPLOMATIC	INDIA	SRI LANKA
#323	19871023	**THREAT**	OTHER	US	US

Appendix E

BREAKDOWN OF INCIDENTS BY TARGET

INC #	DATE	TARGET	TACTIC	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#006	19870107	**ACTIVIST**	ASSASSINATION	LIBYA	GREECE
#049	19870219	**ACTIVIST**	BOMBING	AFGHANISTAN	PAKISTAN
#056	19870306	**ACTIVIST**	ATTACK	NICARAGUA	HONDURAS
#064	19870312	**ACTIVIST**	ASSASSINATION	PALESTINIAN	JORDAN
#169	19870613	**ACTIVIST**	ASSASSINATION	SOUTH AFRICA	SWAZILAND
#182	19870619	**ACTIVIST**	ASSASSINATION	KURDISH	FRANCE
#186	19870622	**ACTIVIST**	ATTACK	PALESTINIAN	ISRAEL
#189	19870626	**ACTIVIST**	ASSASSINATION	LIBYA	ITALY
#211	19870710	**ACTIVIST**	KIDNAPPING	EL SALVADOR	US
#213	19870712	**ACTIVIST**	ASSASSINATION	SOUTH AFRICA	SWAZILAND
#216	19870717	**ACTIVIST**	KIDNAPPING	EL SALVADOR	US
#227	19870724	**ACTIVIST**	ASSASSINATION	SPAIN	FRANCE
#005	19870107	**AIRLINE**	BOMBING	US	PERU
#057	19870307	**AIRLINE**	HIJACKING	US	US
#061	19870310	**AIRLINE**	ATTACK	TURKEY	FRG
#063	19870311	**AIRLINE**	HIJACKING	CUBA	CUBA
#143	19870519	**AIRLINE**	HIJACKING	NEW ZEALAND	FIJI
#152	19870602	**AIRLINE**	THREAT	INDIA	US
#226	19870724	**AIRLINE**	HIJACKING	CENTRAL AFRICA	CONGO
#239	19870802	**AIRLINE**	BOMBING	SAUDI ARABIA	LEBANON
#270	19870909	**AIRLINE**	ATTACK	IRAN	FRANCE
#271	19870909	**AIRLINE**	ATTACK	IRAN	FRG
#273	19870910	**AIRLINE**	ATTACK	TURKEY	AUSTRIA
#288	19870930	**AIRLINE**	HIJACKING	USSR	PERU
#325	19871024	**AIRLINE**	BOMBING	US	KUWAIT
#365	19871129	**AIRLINE**	BOMBING	SOUTH KOREA	THAILAND
#018	19870117	**BUSINESS**	KIDNAPPING	FRG	LEBANON
#021	19870120	**BUSINESS**	KIDNAPPING	FRG	LEBANON
#027	19870124	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	INTERNATIONAL	KUWAIT
#029	19870126	**BUSINESS**	KIDNAPPING	SAUDI ARABIA	LEBANON
#032	19870128	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	JAPAN
#039	19870202	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRANCE	SPAIN
#040	19870203	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	SWITZERLAND	SPAIN
#041	19870210	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	SURINAM
#042	19870213	**BUSINESS**	KIDNAPPING	FRG	IRAQ
#048	19870219	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRANCE	SPAIN
#050	19870221	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	PERU
#055	19870306	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA
#058	19870308	**BUSINESS**	KIDNAPPING	US	COLOMBIA
#062	19870311	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRANCE	SPAIN
#065	19870314	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	SPAIN
#068	19870318	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	DJIBOUTI	DJIBOUTI
#069	19870319	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRANCE	SPAIN

INC #	DATE	TARGET	TACTIC	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#070	19870319	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRANCE	SPAIN
#071	19870319	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRANCE	SPAIN
#072	19870320	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	UK	PERU
#073	19870320	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	JAPAN	PERU
#074	19870320	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	JAPAN	PERU
#075	19870321	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	COLOMBIA
#077	19870323	**BUSINESS**	ASSASSINATION	JAPAN	PERU
#082	19870330	**BUSINESS**	KIDNAPPING	TURKEY	IRAQ
#083	19870331	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	TURKEY	FRG
#084	19870331	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	PERU
#088	19870403	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	EGYPT
#089	19870405	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRANCE	SPAIN
#094	19870409	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRANCE	SPAIN
#102	19870416	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	MEXICO
#103	19870416	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	SPAIN
#107	19870420	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	PHILIPPINES
#115	19870423	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	PERU
#123	19870429	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	GREECE
#128	19870506	**BUSINESS**	KIDNAPPING	BELGIUM	SURINAM
#130	19870506	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	PERU
#132	19870509	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	COLOMBIA
#135	19870510	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	COLOMBIA
#138	19870511	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	JAMAICA
#139	19870512	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	SPAIN
#144	19870519	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	BOLIVIA
#147	19870525	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	CUBA	US
#149	19870531	**BUSINESS**	KIDNAPPING	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES
#150	19870531	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	JAMAICA
#162	19870610	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	JAPAN	IRAN
#164	19870612	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	INTERNATIONAL	MALTA
#165	19870612	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	INTERNATIONAL	MALTA
#166	19870612	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	INTERNATIONAL	MALTA
#167	19870613	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	SPAIN
#168	19870613	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	UK	SPAIN
#170	19870613	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	PERU
#171	19870613	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	SWEDEN	PERU
#176	19870616	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	SPAIN
#183	19870619	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	FRANCE
#185	19870622	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	TURKEY	FRG
#193	19870701	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	UK	ARGENTINA
#198	19870704	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	PHILIPPINES
#199	19870704	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	PHILIPPINES
#200	19870705	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	FRANCE	SPAIN
#221	19870720	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	PERU
#228	19870725	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	SPAIN
#232	19870801	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	INTERNATIONAL	TUNISIA
#233	19870801	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	INTERNATIONAL	TUNISIA
#234	19870801	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	INTERNATIONAL	TUNISIA
#235	19870801	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	INTERNATIONAL	TUNISIA
#245	19870808	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	PERU
#254	19870817	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	COLOMBIA
#256	19870820	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRANCE	SPAIN
#257	19870820	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRANCE	SPAIN
#258	19870820	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRANCE	SPAIN

INC #	DATE	TARGET	TACTIC	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#260	19870824	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	PERU
#261	19870824	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	PERU
#266	19870905	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	MEXICO
#267	19870907	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	UK	PERU
#268	19870907	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	SAUDI ARABIA	FRANCE
#269	19870909	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	KUWAIT	FRANCE
#275	19870910	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#276	19870911	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	TURKEY
#277	19870911	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	TURKEY
#278	19870911	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	TURKEY
#279	19870914	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	PERU
#280	19870914	**BUSINESS**	KIDNAPPING	ITALY	IRAQ
#285	19870927	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	SPAIN	PERU
#289	19870930	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	FRG	CHILE
#293	19871002	**BUSINESS**	KIDNAPPING	ITALY	IRAQ
#305	19871014	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	COLOMBIA
#306	19871014	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES
#328	19871029	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	PHILIPPINES
#329	19871029	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	PHILIPPINES
#330	19871029	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	PHILIPPINES
#337	19871104	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	FRANCE	CHILE
#341	19871109	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	US	SINGAPORE
#342	19871110	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	NETHERLANDS	SINGAPORE
#344	19871111	**BUSINESS**	ASSASSINATION	FRANCE	LEBANON
#346	19871112	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#347	19871114	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES
#348	19871116	**BUSINESS**	KIDNAPPING	ITALY	ETHIOPIA
#353	19871118	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	JAPAN	PERU
#356	19871120	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	PHILIPPINES
#357	19871120	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	PHILIPPINES
#359	19871125	**BUSINESS**	ATTACK	US	KUWAIT
#382	19871226	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#383	19871226	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#384	19871226	**BUSINESS**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#009	19870110	**CITIZEN**	BOMBING	CYPRUS	CYPRUS
#012	19870112	**CITIZEN**	KIDNAPPING	VENEZUELA	COLOMBIA
#019	19870117	**CITIZEN**	KIDNAPPING	SWEDEN	MOROCCO
#020	19870119	**CITIZEN**	ASSASSINATION	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#022	19870123	**CITIZEN**	KIDNAPPING	FRG	LEBANON
#025	19870124	**CITIZEN**	KIDNAPPING	US	LEBANON
#033	19870129	**CITIZEN**	KIDNAPPING	SWITZERLAND	LEBANON
#045	19870216	**CITIZEN**	KIDNAPPING	VENEZUELA	VENEZUELA
#059	19870308	**CITIZEN**	ATTACK	TURKEY	TURKEY
#086	19870400	**CITIZEN**	KIDNAPPING	INTERNATIONAL	PHILIPPINES
#151	19870601	**CITIZEN**	ASSASSINATION	FRG	ZIMBABWE
#179	19870617	**CITIZEN**	ASSASSINATION	AUSTRIA	MALTA
#191	19870628	**CITIZEN**	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#214	19870714	**CITIZEN**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#215	19870714	**CITIZEN**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#242	19870805	**CITIZEN**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#243	19870805	**CITIZEN**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#249	19870810	**CITIZEN**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#263	19870831	**CITIZEN**	KIDNAPPING	ITALY	LEBANON

INC #	DATE	TARGET	TACTIC	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#281	19870916	CITIZEN	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#295	19871008	CITIZEN	KIDNAPPING	US	COLOMBIA
#300	19871010	CITIZEN	ASSASSINATION	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#304	19871013	CITIZEN	BOMBING	ZIMBABWE	ZIMBABWE
#313	19871020	CITIZEN	KIDNAPPING	US	NICARAGUA
#314	19871020	CITIZEN	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	FRANCE
#315	19871020	CITIZEN	ATTACK	FRANCE	FRANCE
#320	19871023	CITIZEN	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#336	19871101	CITIZEN	KIDNAPPING	VENEZUELA	VENEZUELA
#350	19871117	CITIZEN	ATTACK	ZIMBABWE	ZIMBABWE
#355	19871118	CITIZEN	KIDNAPPING	ISRAEL	GREECE
#363	19871128	CITIZEN	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#367	19871200	CITIZEN	KIDNAPPING	VENEZUELA	VENEZUELA
#368	19871200	CITIZEN	KIDNAPPING	VENEZUELA	VENEZUELA
#386	19871230	CITIZEN	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#387	19871230	CITIZEN	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#388	19871230	CITIZEN	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#389	19871230	CITIZEN	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#390	19871230	CITIZEN	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#391	19871230	CITIZEN	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#392	19871230	CITIZEN	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#393	19871230	CITIZEN	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#394	19871230	CITIZEN	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#003	19870104	DIPLOMATIC	ATTACK	US	FRANCE
#004	19870106	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	ISRAEL	HONDURAS
#008	19870108	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	US	CYPRUS
#010	19870111	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	MEXICO	HONDURAS
#011	19870112	DIPLOMATIC	KIDNAPPING	SAUDI ARABIA	LEBANON
#013	19870113	DIPLOMATIC	ASSASSINATION	COLOMBIA	HUNGARY
#015	19870114	DIPLOMATIC	ATTACK	SPAIN	COLOMBIA
#017	19870115	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	US	PERU
#028	19870126	DIPLOMATIC	ATTACK	INDIA	PERU
#038	19870201	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	INDIA	AFGHANISTAN
#047	19870218	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	US	SPAIN
#053	19870304	DIPLOMATIC	ASSASSINATION	TURKEY	LEBANON
#067	19870318	DIPLOMATIC	ATTACK	ISRAEL	GREECE
#085	19870331	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	KUWAIT	LEBANON
#090	19870407	DIPLOMATIC	ATTACK	US	WEST BANK
#092	19870409	DIPLOMATIC	ATTACK	US	BOLIVIA
#095	19870412	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	UK	LEBANON
#097	19870414	DIPLOMATIC	ATTACK	US	BOLIVIA
#098	19870415	DIPLOMATIC	ATTACK	US	SPAIN
#099	19870415	DIPLOMATIC	ATTACK	US	SPAIN
#100	19870415	DIPLOMATIC	ATTACK	US	SPAIN
#104	19870417	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	SYRIA	LEBANON
#117	19870423	DIPLOMATIC	ATTACK	AFGHANISTAN	IRAN
#122	19870428	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	US	COSTA RICA
#124	19870430	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	US	DOM REPUBLIC
#125	19870430	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	NORTH KOREA	PERU
#126	19870501	DIPLOMATIC	KIDNAPPING	IRAN	LEBANON
#129	19870506	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	US	PERU
#134	19870510	DIPLOMATIC	BOMBING	INTERNATIONAL	FRANCE
#136	19870511	DIPLOMATIC	KIDNAPPING	US	HAITI

INC #	DATE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#137	19870511	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	US	BOLIVIA
#148	19870526	**DIPLOMATIC**	ASSASSINATION	US	EGYPT
#153	19870602	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	BOLIVIA
#154	19870603	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	PERU
#155	19870606	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	GREECE
#158	19870609	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	INDIA
#159	19870609	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	US	ITALY
#160	19870609	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	ITALY
#161	19870609	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	UK	ITALY
#163	19870610	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	CHILE	BOLIVIA
#172	19870614	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	US	PAKISTAN
#181	19870617	**DIPLOMATIC**	ASSASSINATION	VENEZUELA	COLOMBIA
#184	19870620	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	PERU	FRG
#188	19870625	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	US	PERU
#194	19870702	**DIPLOMATIC**	ASSASSINATION	IRAN	SPAIN
#197	19870704	**DIPLOMATIC**	KIDNAPPING	SPAIN	BRAZIL
#205	19870707	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	KUWAIT	LEBANON
#209	19870709	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	NICARAGUA	PANAMA
#220	19870720	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	BOLIVIA	PERU
#222	19870722	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	CHILE
#231	19870729	**DIPLOMATIC**	THREAT	INDIA	SRI LANKA
#236	19870801	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	SAUDI ARABIA	IRAN
#237	19870801	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	KUWAIT	IRAN
#238	19870802	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	SWITZERLAND	SWITZERLAND
#240	19870802	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	SAUDI ARABIA	LEBANON
#241	19870803	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	SAUDI ARABIA	LEBANON
#247	19870809	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	INDIA
#259	19870822	**DIPLOMATIC**	ASSASSINATION	NORTH KOREA	PERU
#272	19870910	**DIPLOMATIC**	HOSTAGE	IRAN	NORWAY
#294	19871007	**DIPLOMATIC**	ASSASSINATION	SYRIA	BELGIUM
#296	19871008	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	ITALY	VENEZUELA
#297	19871008	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	PERU
#298	19871008	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	BOLIVIA	PERU
#299	19871009	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	BOLIVIA	PERU
#303	19871013	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	IRAN	PAKISTAN
#307	19871014	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	US	SPAIN
#311	19871019	**DIPLOMATIC**	KIDNAPPING	NORTH KOREA	LEBANON
#316	19871020	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	TUNISIA	FRANCE
#321	19871023	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	PERU
#324	19871024	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	NORWAY
#327	19871025	**DIPLOMATIC**	BOMBING	INDIA	SRI LANKA
#334	19871029	**DIPLOMATIC**	ASSASSINATION	FRANCE	LEBANON
#352	19871118	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	PERU
#369	19871201	**DIPLOMATIC**	ASSASSINATION	UK	LEBANON
#373	19871213	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	ISRAEL
#374	19871213	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	MALAYSIA	PHILIPPINES
#376	19871217	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	UK	ISRAEL
#377	19871220	**DIPLOMATIC**	ASSASSINATION	IRAQ	GREECE
#378	19871221	**DIPLOMATIC**	ATTACK	US	SOUTH KOREA
#060	19870310	**ENERGY**	ASSASSINATION	PORTUGAL	MOZAMBIQUE
#253	19870815	**ENERGY**	BOMBING	SAUDI ARABIA	SAUDI ARABIA
#319	19871022	**ENERGY**	ATTACK	KUWAIT	KUWAIT
#366	19871130	**ENERGY**	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL

INC #	DATE	TARGET	TACTIC	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#016	19870115	**EXILE**	ASSASSINATION	IRAN	FRG
#145	19870520	**EXILE**	ASSASSINATION	LIBYA	AUSTRIA
#173	19870614	**EXILE**	BOMBING	AFGHANISTAN	PAKISTAN
#174	19870614	**EXILE**	BOMBING	AFGHANISTAN	PAKISTAN
#206	19870708	**EXILE**	ATTACK	IRAN	PAKISTAN
#207	19870708	**EXILE**	ATTACK	IRAN	PAKISTAN
#218	19870718	**EXILE**	ATTACK	KURDISH	GREECE
#219	19870718	**EXILE**	ASSASSINATION	IRAN	UK
#224	19870723	**EXILE**	ASSASSINATION	IRAN	AUSTRIA
#229	19870728	**EXILE**	ASSASSINATION	IRAN	TURKEY
#251	19870810	**EXILE**	ASSASSINATION	IRAN	SWITZERLAND
#292	19871001	**EXILE**	ASSASSINATION	IRAN	UK
#109	19870420	**GOVERNMENT**	BOMBING	UK	UK
#110	19870420	**GOVERNMENT**	BOMBING	UK	UK
#111	19870420	**GOVERNMENT**	BOMBING	UK	UK
#112	19870420	**GOVERNMENT**	BOMBING	UK	UK
#113	19870420	**GOVERNMENT**	BOMBING	UK	UK
#114	19870420	**GOVERNMENT**	BOMBING	UK	UK
#201	19870706	**GOVERNMENT**	BOMBING	FRANCE	FRANCE
#202	19870706	**GOVERNMENT**	BOMBING	FRANCE	FRANCE
#203	19870706	**GOVERNMENT**	BOMBING	FRANCE	FRANCE
#217	19870718	**GOVERNMENT**	BOMBING	UK	UK
#023	19870123	**MARITIME**	ATTACK	PANAMA	MAURITANIA
#037	19870201	**MARITIME**	BOMBING	EGYPT	LEBANON
#340	19871108	**MARITIME**	KIDNAPPING	INTERNATIONAL	ISRAEL
#014	19870113	**MEDIA**	KIDNAPPING	FRANCE	LEBANON
#030	19870126	**MEDIA**	HOSTAGE	UK	PERU
#096	19870413	**MEDIA**	HOSTAGE	US	CHILE
#180	19870617	**MEDIA**	KIDNAPPING	US	LEBANON
#223	19870722	**MEDIA**	ASSASSINATION	PALESTINIAN	UK
#248	19870809	**MEDIA**	ASSASSINATION	VIETNAMESE	US
#290	19871000	**MEDIA**	HOSTAGE	FRANCE	PERU
#301	19871010	**MEDIA**	ASSASSINATION	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES
#318	19871021	**MEDIA**	BOMBING	MOROCCO	FRANCE
#322	19871023	**MEDIA**	HOSTAGE	FRANCE	PERU
#364	19871128	**MEDIA**	HOSTAGE	US	PERU
#379	19871222	**MEDIA**	KIDNAPPING	UK	AFGHANISTAN
#002	19870102	**MILITARY**	ATTACK	NATO	LUXEMBOURG
#007	19870108	**MILITARY**	ASSASSINATION	IRAN	GREECE
#034	19870129	**MILITARY**	BOMBING	UNITED NATION	LEBANON
#036	19870131	**MILITARY**	KIDNAPPING	UNITED NATION	LEBANON
#046	19870218	**MILITARY**	KIDNAPPING	UNITED NATION	LEBANON
#051	19870222	**MILITARY**	ATTACK	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#052	19870225	**MILITARY**	BOMBING	SYRIA	LEBANON
#054	19870305	**MILITARY**	ASSASSINATION	PALESTINIAN	TURKEY
#076	19870323	**MILITARY**	BOMBING	UK	FRG
#078	19870323	**MILITARY**	BOMBING	SYRIA	LEBANON
#079	19870325	**MILITARY**	ATTACK	SYRIA	LEBANON
#080	19870325	**MILITARY**	ATTACK	UK	FRG
#081	19870325	**MILITARY**	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL

INC #	DATE	TARGET	TACTIC	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#087	19870402	MILITARY	KIDNAPPING	UNITED NATION	LEBANON
#091	19870407	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	SYRIA	LEBANON
#093	19870409	MILITARY	THREAT	US	TURKEY
#101	19870415	MILITARY	BOMBING	SYRIA	LEBANON
#105	19870418	MILITARY	KIDNAPPING	UNITED NATION	LEBANON
#106	19870419	MILITARY	THREAT	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#108	19870420	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	UK	CYPRUS
#118	19870425	MILITARY	BOMBING	US	GREECE
#119	19870427	MILITARY	ATTACK	US	PHILIPPINES
#133	19870509	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	US	FRG
#140	19870513	MILITARY	BOMBING	SYRIA	LEBANON
#142	19870519	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#146	19870523	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	IRAN	LEBANON
#157	19870607	MILITARY	BOMBING	ISRAEL	LEBANON
#175	19870614	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	US	HONDURAS
#195	19870702	MILITARY	BOMBING	SYRIA	LEBANON
#244	19870806	MILITARY	BOMBING	UK	CYPRUS
#246	19870808	MILITARY	BOMBING	US	HONDURAS
#252	19870811	MILITARY	BOMBING	US	GREECE
#255	19870818	MILITARY	ATTACK	US	FRG
#262	19870827	MILITARY	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#265	19870901	MILITARY	BOMBING	US	FRG
#283	19870922	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#286	19870927	MILITARY	BOMBING	US	GREECE
#308	19871018	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	US	PHILIPPINES
#309	19871018	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	US	PHILIPPINES
#310	19871018	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	US	PHILIPPINES
#326	19871025	MILITARY	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#349	19871117	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	SYRIA	LEBANON
#360	19871125	MILITARY	ATTACK	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#361	19871126	MILITARY	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#362	19871127	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#370	19871201	MILITARY	ASSASSINATION	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#375	19871214	MILITARY	ATTACK	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#381	19871226	MILITARY	ATTACK	US	SPAIN
#385	19871229	MILITARY	BOMBING	US	SPAIN
#044	19870215	OTHER	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#192	19870630	OTHER	BOMBING	USSR	US
#274	19870910	OTHER	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#287	19870929	OTHER	BOMBING	ZAMBIA	ZAMBIA
#323	19871023	OTHER	THREAT	US	US
#026	19870124	POLICE	BOMBING	KUWAIT	KUWAIT
#343	19871111	POLICE	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#001	19870102	RELIEF AGEN	KIDNAPPING	INTERNATIONAL	MOZAMBIQUE
#024	19870124	RELIEF AGEN	KIDNAPPING	FRANCE	SOMALIA
#127	19870505	RELIEF AGEN	KIDNAPPING	INTERNATIONAL	PHILIPPINES
#141	19870515	RELIEF AGEN	KIDNAPPING	INTERNATIONAL	MOZAMBIQUE
#204	19870706	RELIEF AGEN	KIDNAPPING	INTERNATIONAL	SUDAN
#210	19870710	RELIEF AGEN	KIDNAPPING	UNITED NATION	PHILIPPINES
#264	19870900	RELIEF AGEN	KIDNAPPING	SWEDEN	ANGOLA

INC #	DATE	TARGET	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET	COUNTRY
#291	19871001	**RELIEF AGEN**	KIDNAPPING	FRANCE	ETHIOPIA
#312	19871020	**RELIEF AGEN**	ATTACK	UNITED NATION	ETHIOPIA
#317	19871021	**RELIEF AGEN**	BOMBING	US	CHAD
#339	19871107	**RELIEF AGEN**	BOMBING	US	PHILIPPINES
#031	19870127	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	KIDNAPPING	BELGIUM	CHILE
#035	19870130	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	KIDNAPPING	UK	LEBANON
#120	19870427	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	BOMBING	US	DOM REPUBLIC
#121	19870428	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	BOMBING	US	DOM REPUBLIC
#131	19870507	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	BOMBING	US	PERU
#187	19870624	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	BOMBING	US	CHILE
#190	19870627	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	BOMBING	US	CHILE
#208	19870709	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	BOMBING	US	CHILE
#212	19870712	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	ATTACK	US	CHILE
#225	19870723	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	KIDNAPPING	INTERNATIONAL	SUDAN
#230	19870729	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	ATTACK	US	CHILE
#284	19870925	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	ASSASSINATION	FRANCE	LEBANON
#331	19871029	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	BOMBING	US	COLOMBIA
#332	19871029	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	BOMBING	US	COLOMBIA
#333	19871029	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	BOMBING	US	COLOMBIA
#335	19871029	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	KIDNAPPING	US	SURINAM
#338	19871106	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	ATTACK	US	CHILE
#345	19871112	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	ASSASSINATION	INDIA	UK
#354	19871118	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	ATTACK	US	CHILE
#358	19871125	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	ATTACK	INTERNATIONAL	ZIMBABWE
#371	19871208	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	BOMBING	US	CHILE
#372	19871210	**RELIG, ETHNIC**	ATTACK	US	CHILE
#043	19870215	**TRANSPORTATION**	ATTACK	US	FRG
#066	19870315	**TRANSPORTATION**	BOMBING	INDIA	INDIA
#116	19870423	**TRANSPORTATION**	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#156	19870606	**TRANSPORTATION**	ATTACK	TURKEY	IRAQ
#177	19870616	**TRANSPORTATION**	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#178	19870616	**TRANSPORTATION**	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#196	19870703	**TRANSPORTATION**	BOMBING	ISRAEL	ISRAEL
#250	19870810	**TRANSPORTATION**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#282	19870919	**TRANSPORTATION**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#302	19871012	**TRANSPORTATION**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#351	19871118	**TRANSPORTATION**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN
#380	19871222	**TRANSPORTATION**	BOMBING	PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN

Appendix F

BREAKDOWN OF INCIDENTS BY REGION

INC #	DATE	COUNTRY OF OCCURRENCE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET
ASIA					
#379	19871222	**AFGHANISTAN**	KIDNAPPING	MEDIA	UK
#143	19870519	**FIJI**	HIJACKING	AIRLINE	NEW ZEALAND
#066	19870315	**INDIA**	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	INDIA
#158	19870609	**INDIA**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#247	19870809	**INDIA**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#032	19870128	**JAPAN**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#049	19870219	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	ACTIVIST	AFGHANISTAN
#172	19870614	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#173	19870614	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	EXILE	AFGHANISTAN
#174	19870614	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	EXILE	AFGHANISTAN
#206	19870708	**PAKISTAN**	ATTACK	EXILE	IRAN
#207	19870708	**PAKISTAN**	ATTACK	EXILE	IRAN
#214	19870714	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN
#215	19870714	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN
#242	19870805	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN
#243	19870805	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN
#249	19870810	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN
#250	19870810	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	PAKISTAN
#274	19870910	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	OTHER	PAKISTAN
#275	19870910	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	PAKISTAN
#281	19870916	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN
#282	19870919	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	PAKISTAN
#302	19871012	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	PAKISTAN
#303	19871013	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	IRAN
#320	19871023	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN
#346	19871112	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	PAKISTAN
#351	19871118	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	PAKISTAN
#363	19871128	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN
#380	19871222	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	PAKISTAN
#382	19871226	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	PAKISTAN
#383	19871226	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	PAKISTAN
#384	19871226	**PAKISTAN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	PAKISTAN
#086	19870400	**PHILIPPINES**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	INTERNATIONAL
#107	19870420	**PHILIPPINES**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#119	19870427	**PHILIPPINES**	ATTACK	MILITARY	US
#127	19870505	**PHILIPPINES**	KIDNAPPING	RELIEF AGEN	INTERNATIONAL
#149	19870531	**PHILIPPINES**	KIDNAPPING	BUSINESS	JAPAN
#198	19870704	**PHILIPPINES**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#199	19870704	**PHILIPPINES**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#210	19870710	**PHILIPPINES**	KIDNAPPING	RELIEF AGEN	UNITED NATION
#301	19871010	**PHILIPPINES**	ASSASSINATION	MEDIA	JAPAN
#306	19871014	**PHILIPPINES**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	JAPAN
#308	19871018	**PHILIPPINES**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	US

INC #	DATE	COUNTRY OF OCCURRENCE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET
#309	19871018	**PHILIPPINES**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	US
#310	19871018	**PHILIPPINES**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	US
#328	19871029	**PHILIPPINES**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#329	19871029	**PHILIPPINES**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#330	19871029	**PHILIPPINES**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#339	19871107	**PHILIPPINES**	BOMBING	RELIEF AGEN	US
#347	19871114	**PHILIPPINES**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	JAPAN
#356	19871120	**PHILIPPINES**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#357	19871120	**PHILIPPINES**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#374	19871213	**PHILIPPINES**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	MALAYSIA
#342	19871110	**SINGAPORE**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	NETHERLANDS
#378	19871221	**SOUTH KOREA**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#231	19870729	**SRI LANKA**	THREAT	DIPLOMATIC	INDIA
#327	19871025	**SRI LANKA**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	INDIA
#365	19871129	**THAILAND**	BOMBING	AIRLINE	SOUTH KOREA
EUROPE					
#055	19870306	**AUSTRIA**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	AUSTRIA
#145	19870520	**AUSTRIA**	ASSASSINATION	EXILE	LIBYA
#224	19870723	**AUSTRIA**	ASSASSINATION	EXILE	IRAN
#273	19870910	**AUSTRIA**	ATTACK	AIRLINE	TURKEY
#292	19871007	**BELGIUM**	ASSASSINATION	DIPLOMATIC	SYRIA
#244	19870806	**CYPRUS**	BOMBING	MILITARY	UK
#003	19870104	**FRANCE**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#134	19870510	**FRANCE**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	INTERNATIONAL
#182	19870619	**FRANCE**	ASSASSINATION	ACTIVIST	KURDISH
#183	19870619	**FRANCE**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#201	19870706	**FRANCE**	BOMBING	GOVERNMENT	FRANCE
#202	19870706	**FRANCE**	BOMBING	GOVERNMENT	FRANCE
#203	19870706	**FRANCE**	BOMBING	GOVERNMENT	FRANCE
#227	19870724	**FRANCE**	ASSASSINATION	ACTIVIST	SPAIN
#268	19870907	**FRANCE**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	SAUDI ARABIA
#269	19870909	**FRANCE**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	KUWAIT
#270	19870909	**FRANCE**	ATTACK	AIRLINE	IRAN
#314	19871020	**FRANCE**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	PAKISTAN
#315	19871020	**FRANCE**	ATTACK	CITIZEN	FRANCE
#316	19871020	**FRANCE**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	TUNISIA
#318	19871021	**FRANCE**	BOMBING	MEDIA	MOROCCO
#016	19870115	**FRG**	ASSASSINATION	EXILE	IRAN
#043	19870215	**FRG**	ATTACK	TRANSPORTATION	US
#061	19870310	**FRG**	ATTACK	AIRLINE	TURKEY
#076	19870323	**FRG**	BOMBING	MILITARY	UK
#080	19870325	**FRG**	ATTACK	MILITARY	UK
#083	19870331	**FRG**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	TURKEY
#133	19870509	**FRG**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	US
#184	19870620	**FRG**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	PERU
#185	19870622	**FRG**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	TURKEY
#255	19870818	**FRG**	ATTACK	MILITARY	US
#265	19870901	**FRG**	BOMBING	MILITARY	US
#271	19870909	**FRG**	ATTACK	AIRLINE	IRAN
#006	19870107	**GREECE**	ASSASSINATION	ACTIVIST	LIBYA
#007	19870108	**GREECE**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	IRAN
#067	19870318	**GREECE**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	ISRAEL
#118	19870425	**GREECE**	BOMBING	MILITARY	US

INC #	DATE	COUNTRY OF OCCURRENCE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET
#123	19870429	**GREECE**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#155	19870606	**GREECE**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#218	19870718	**GREECE**	ATTACK	EXILE	KURDISH
#252	19870811	**GREECE**	BOMBING	MILITARY	US
#286	19870927	**GREECE**	BOMBING	MILITARY	US
#355	19871118	**GREECE**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#377	19871220	**GREECE**	ASSASSINATION	DIPLOMATIC	IRAQ
#013	19870113	**HUNGARY**	ASSASSINATION	DIPLOMATIC	COLOMBIA
#159	19870609	**ITALY**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#160	19870609	**ITALY**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#161	19870609	**ITALY**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	UK
#189	19870626	**ITALY**	ASSASSINATION	ACTIVIST	LIBYA
#002	19870102	**LUXEMBOURG**	ATTACK	MILITARY	NATO
#164	19870612	**MALTA**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL
#165	19870612	**MALTA**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL
#166	19870612	**MALTA**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL
#179	19870617	**MALTA**	ASSASSINATION	CITIZEN	AUSTRIA
#272	19870910	**NORWAY**	HOSTAGE	DIPLOMATIC	IRAN
#324	19871024	**NORWAY**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#039	19870202	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#040	19870203	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	SWITZERLAND
#047	19870218	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#048	19870219	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#062	19870311	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#065	19870314	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#069	19870319	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#070	19870319	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#071	19870319	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#089	19870405	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#094	19870409	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#098	19870415	**SPAIN**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#099	19870415	**SPAIN**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#100	19870415	**SPAIN**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#103	19870416	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#139	19870512	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#167	19870613	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#168	19870613	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	UK
#176	19870616	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#194	19870702	**SPAIN**	ASSASSINATION	DIPLOMATIC	IRAN
#200	19870705	**SPAIN**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#228	19870725	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#256	19870820	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#257	19870820	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#258	19870820	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#307	19871014	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#381	19871226	**SPAIN**	ATTACK	MILITARY	US
#385	19871229	**SPAIN**	BOMBING	MILITARY	US
#238	19870802	**SWITZERLAND**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	SWITZERLAND
#251	19870810	**SWITZERLAND**	ASSASSINATION	EXILE	IRAN
#109	19870420	**UK**	BOMBING	GOVERNMENT	UK
#110	19870420	**UK**	BOMBING	GOVERNMENT	UK
#111	19870420	**UK**	BOMBING	GOVERNMENT	UK
#112	19870420	**UK**	BOMBING	GOVERNMENT	UK
#113	19870420	**UK**	BOMBING	GOVERNMENT	UK

INC #	DATE	COUNTRY OF OCCURRENCE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET
#114	19870420	**UK**	BOMBING	GOVERNMENT	UK
#217	19870718	**UK**	BOMBING	GOVERNMENT	UK
#219	19870718	**UK**	ASSASSINATION	EXILE	IRAN
#223	19870722	**UK**	ASSASSINATION	MEDIA	PALESTINIAN
#292	19871001	**UK**	ASSASSINATION	EXILE	IRAN
#345	19871112	**UK**	ASSASSINATION	RELIG, ETHNIC	INDIA
LATIN AMERICA					
#193	19870701	**ARGENTINA**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	UK
#092	19870409	**BOLIVIA**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#097	19870414	**BOLIVIA**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#137	19870511	**BOLIVIA**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#144	19870519	**BOLIVIA**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#153	19870602	**BOLIVIA**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#163	19870610	**BOLIVIA**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	CHILE
#197	19870704	**BRAZIL**	KIDNAPPING	DIPLOMATIC	SPAIN
#031	19870127	**CHILE**	KIDNAPPING	RELIG, ETHNIC	BELGIUM
#096	19870413	**CHILE**	HOSTAGE	MEDIA	US
#187	19870624	**CHILE**	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#190	19870627	**CHILE**	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#208	19870709	**CHILE**	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#212	19870712	**CHILE**	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#222	19870722	**CHILE**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#230	19870729	**CHILE**	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#289	19870930	**CHILE**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	FRG
#337	19871104	**CHILE**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#338	19871106	**CHILE**	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#354	19871118	**CHILE**	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#371	19871208	**CHILE**	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#372	19871210	**CHILE**	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#012	19870112	**COLOMBIA**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	VENEZUELA
#015	19870114	**COLOMBIA**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	SPAIN
#058	19870308	**COLOMBIA**	KIDNAPPING	BUSINESS	US
#075	19870321	**COLOMBIA**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#132	19870509	**COLOMBIA**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#135	19870510	**COLOMBIA**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#181	19870617	**COLOMBIA**	ASSASSINATION	DIPLOMATIC	VENEZUELA
#254	19870817	**COLOMBIA**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#295	19871008	**COLOMBIA**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	US
#305	19871014	**COLOMBIA**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#331	19871029	**COLOMBIA**	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#332	19871029	**COLOMBIA**	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#333	19871029	**COLOMBIA**	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#122	19870428	**COSTA RICA**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#063	19870311	**CUBA**	HIJACKING	AIRLINE	CUBA
#120	19870427	**DOM REPUBLIC**	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#121	19870428	**DOM REPUBLIC**	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#124	19870430	**DOM REPUBLIC**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#136	19870511	**HAITI**	KIDNAPPING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#004	19870106	**HONDURAS**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	ISRAEL
#010	19870111	**HONDURAS**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	MEXICO
#056	19870306	**HONDURAS**	ATTACK	ACTIVIST	NICARAGUA
#175	19870614	**HONDURAS**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	US
#246	19870808	**HONDURAS**	BOMBING	MILITARY	US

INC #	DATE	COUNTRY OF OCCURRENCE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET
#138	19870511	**JAMAICA**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#150	19870531	**JAMAICA**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#102	19870416	**MEXICO**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#266	19870905	**MEXICO**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#313	19871020	**NICARAGUA**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	US
#209	19870709	**PANAMA**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	NICARAGUA
#005	19870107	**PERU**	BOMBING	AIRLINE	US
#017	19870115	**PERU**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#028	19870126	**PERU**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	INDIA
#030	19870126	**PERU**	HOSTAGE	MEDIA	UK
#050	19870221	**PERU**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#072	19870320	**PERU**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	UK
#073	19870320	**PERU**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	JAPAN
#074	19870320	**PERU**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	JAPAN
#077	19870323	**PERU**	ASSASSINATION	BUSINESS	JAPAN
#084	19870331	**PERU**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#115	19870423	**PERU**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#125	19870430	**PERU**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	NORTH KOREA
#129	19870506	**PERU**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#130	19870506	**PERU**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#131	19870507	**PERU**	BOMBING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#154	19870603	**PERU**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#170	19870613	**PERU**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#171	19870613	**PERU**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	SWEDEN
#188	19870625	**PERU**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#220	19870720	**PERU**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	BOLIVIA
#221	19870720	**PERU**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#245	19870808	**PERU**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#259	19870822	**PERU**	ASSASSINATION	DIPLOMATIC	NORTH KOREA
#260	19870824	**PERU**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#261	19870824	**PERU**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#267	19870907	**PERU**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	UK
#279	19870914	**PERU**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#285	19870927	**PERU**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	SPAIN
#288	19870930	**PERU**	HIJACKING	AIRLINE	USSR
#290	19871000	**PERU**	HOSTAGE	MEDIA	FRANCE
#297	19871008	**PERU**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#298	19871008	**PERU**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	BOLIVIA
#299	19871009	**PERU**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	BOLIVIA
#321	19871023	**PERU**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#322	19871023	**PERU**	HOSTAGE	MEDIA	FRANCE
#352	19871118	**PERU**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#353	19871118	**PERU**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	JAPAN
#364	19871128	**PERU**	HOSTAGE	MEDIA	US
#041	19870210	**SURINAM**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#128	19870506	**SURINAM**	KIDNAPPING	BUSINESS	BELGIUM
#335	19871029	**SURINAM**	KIDNAPPING	RELIG, ETHNIC	US
#045	19870216	**VENEZUELA**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	VENEZUELA
#296	19871008	**VENEZUELA**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	ITALY
#336	19871101	**VENEZUELA**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	VENEZUELA
#367	19871200	**VENEZUELA**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	VENEZUELA
#368	19871200	**VENEZUELA**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	VENEZUELA

INC #	DATE	COUNTRY OF OCCURRENCE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET
MIDDLE EAST					
#317	19871021	**CHAD**	BOMBING	RELIEF AGEN	US
#008	19870108	**CYPRUS**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	US
#009	19870110	**CYPRUS**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	CYPRUS
#108	19870420	**CYPRUS**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	UK
#088	19870403	**EGYPT**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#148	19870526	**EGYPT**	ASSASSINATION	DIPLOMATIC	US
#117	19870423	**IRAN**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	AFGHANISTAN
#162	19870610	**IRAN**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	JAPAN
#236	19870801	**IRAN**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	SAUDI ARABIA
#237	19870801	**IRAN**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	KUWAIT
#042	19870213	**IRAQ**	KIDNAPPING	BUSINESS	FRG
#082	19870330	**IRAQ**	KIDNAPPING	BUSINESS	TURKEY
#156	19870606	**IRAQ**	ATTACK	TRANSPORTATION	TURKEY
#280	19870914	**IRAQ**	KIDNAPPING	BUSINESS	ITALY
#292	19871002	**IRAQ**	KIDNAPPING	BUSINESS	ITALY
#020	19870119	**ISRAEL**	ASSASSINATION	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#044	19870215	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	OTHER	ISRAEL
#051	19870222	**ISRAEL**	ATTACK	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#081	19870325	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#106	19870419	**ISRAEL**	THREAT	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#116	19870423	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	ISRAEL
#142	19870519	**ISRAEL**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#177	19870616	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	ISRAEL
#178	19870616	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	ISRAEL
#186	19870622	**ISRAEL**	ATTACK	ACTIVIST	PALESTINIAN
#191	19870628	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#196	19870703	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	TRANSPORTATION	ISRAEL
#262	19870827	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#283	19870922	**ISRAEL**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#300	19871010	**ISRAEL**	ASSASSINATION	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#326	19871025	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#340	19871108	**ISRAEL**	KIDNAPPING	MARITIME	INTERNATIONAL
#343	19871111	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	POLICE	ISRAEL
#360	19871125	**ISRAEL**	ATTACK	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#361	19871126	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#362	19871127	**ISRAEL**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#366	19871130	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	ENERGY	ISRAEL
#370	19871201	**ISRAEL**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#373	19871213	**ISRAEL**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
#375	19871214	**ISRAEL**	ATTACK	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#376	19871217	**ISRAEL**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	UK
#386	19871230	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#387	19871230	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#388	19871230	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#389	19871230	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#390	19871230	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#391	19871230	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#392	19871230	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#393	19871230	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#394	19871230	**ISRAEL**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ISRAEL
#064	19870312	**JORDAN**	ASSASSINATION	ACTIVIST	PALESTINIAN
#026	19870124	**KUWAIT**	BOMBING	POLICE	KUWAIT
#027	19870124	**KUWAIT**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL

INC #	DATE	COUNTRY OF OCCURRENCE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET
#319	19871022	**KUWAIT**	ATTACK	ENERGY	KUWAIT
#325	19871024	**KUWAIT**	BOMBING	AIRLINE	US
#359	19871125	**KUWAIT**	ATTACK	BUSINESS	US
#011	19870112	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	DIPLOMATIC	SAUDI ARABIA
#014	19870113	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	MEDIA	FRANCE
#018	19870117	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	BUSINESS	FRG
#021	19870120	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	BUSINESS	FRG
#022	19870123	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	FRG
#025	19870124	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	US
#029	19870126	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	BUSINESS	SAUDI ARABIA
#033	19870129	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	SWITZERLAND
#034	19870129	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	MILITARY	UNITED NATION
#035	19870130	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	RELIG, ETHNIC	UK
#036	19870131	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	MILITARY	UNITED NATION
#037	19870201	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	MARITIME	EGYPT
#046	19870218	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	MILITARY	UNITED NATION
#052	19870225	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	MILITARY	SYRIA
#053	19870304	**LEBANON**	ASSASSINATION	DIPLOMATIC	TURKEY
#078	19870323	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	MILITARY	SYRIA
#079	19870325	**LEBANON**	ATTACK	MILITARY	SYRIA
#085	19870331	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	KUWAIT
#087	19870402	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	MILITARY	UNITED NATION
#091	19870407	**LEBANON**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	SYRIA
#095	19870412	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	UK
#101	19870415	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	MILITARY	SYRIA
#104	19870417	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	SYRIA
#105	19870418	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	MILITARY	UNITED NATION
#126	19870501	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	DIPLOMATIC	IRAN
#140	19870513	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	MILITARY	SYRIA
#146	19870523	**LEBANON**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	IRAN
#157	19870607	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	MILITARY	ISRAEL
#180	19870617	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	MEDIA	US
#195	19870702	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	MILITARY	SYRIA
#205	19870707	**LEBANON**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	KUWAIT
#239	19870802	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	AIRLINE	SAUDI ARABIA
#240	19870802	**LEBANON**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	SAUDI ARABIA
#241	19870803	**LEBANON**	BOMBING	DIPLOMATIC	SAUDI ARABIA
#263	19870831	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	ITALY
#284	19870925	**LEBANON**	ASSASSINATION	RELIG, ETHNIC	FRANCE
#311	19871019	**LEBANON**	KIDNAPPING	DIPLOMATIC	NORTH KOREA
#334	19871029	**LEBANON**	ASSASSINATION	DIPLOMATIC	FRANCE
#344	19871111	**LEBANON**	ASSASSINATION	BUSINESS	FRANCE
#349	19871117	**LEBANON**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	SYRIA
#369	19871201	**LEBANON**	ASSASSINATION	DIPLOMATIC	UK
#023	19870123	**MAURITANIA**	ATTACK	MARITIME	PANAMA
#019	19870117	**MOROCCO**	KIDNAPPING	CITIZEN	SWEDEN
#253	19870815	**SAUDI ARABIA**	BOMBING	ENERGY	SAUDI ARABIA
#225	19870723	**SUDAN**	KIDNAPPING	RELIG, ETHNIC	INTERNATIONAL
#232	19870801	**TUNISIA**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL
#233	19870801	**TUNISIA**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL
#234	19870801	**TUNISIA**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL
#235	19870801	**TUNISIA**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	INTERNATIONAL
#054	19870305	**TURKEY**	ASSASSINATION	MILITARY	PALESTINIAN

INC #	DATE	COUNTRY OF OCCURRENCE	TACTIC	TARGET	NATIONALITY OF TARGET
#059	19870308	**TURKEY**	ATTACK	CITIZEN	TURKEY
#093	19870409	**TURKEY**	THREAT	MILITARY	US
#229	19870728	**TURKEY**	ASSASSINATION	EXILE	IRAN
#276	19870911	**TURKEY**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#277	19870911	**TURKEY**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#278	19870911	**TURKEY**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	US
#090	19870407	**WEST BANK**	ATTACK	DIPLOMATIC	US
NORTH AMERICA					
#057	19870307	**US**	HIJACKING	AIRLINE	US
#147	19870525	**US**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	CUBA
#152	19870602	**US**	THREAT	AIRLINE	INDIA
#192	19870630	**US**	BOMBING	OTHER	USSR
#211	19870710	**US**	KIDNAPPING	ACTIVIST	EL SALVADOR
#216	19870717	**US**	KIDNAPPING	ACTIVIST	EL SALVADOR
#248	19870809	**US**	ASSASSINATION	MEDIA	VIETNAMESE
#323	19871023	**US**	THREAT	OTHER	US
SUBSAHARAN AFRICA					
#264	19870900	**ANGOLA**	KIDNAPPING	RELIEF AGEN	SWEDEN
#226	19870724	**CONGO**	HIJACKING	AIRLINE	CENTRAL AFRICA
#068	19870318	**DJIBOUTI**	BOMBING	BUSINESS	DJIBOUTI
#292	19871001	**ETHIOPIA**	KIDNAPPING	RELIEF AGEN	FRANCE
#312	19871020	**ETHIOPIA**	ATTACK	RELIEF AGEN	UNITED NATION
#348	19871116	**ETHIOPIA**	KIDNAPPING	BUSINESS	ITALY
#001	19870102	**MOZAMBIQUE**	KIDNAPPING	RELIEF AGEN	INTERNATIONAL
#060	19870310	**MOZAMBIQUE**	ASSASSINATION	ENERGY	PORTUGAL
#141	19870515	**MOZAMBIQUE**	KIDNAPPING	RELIEF AGEN	INTERNATIONAL
#024	19870124	**SOMALIA**	KIDNAPPING	RELIEF AGEN	FRANCE
#204	19870706	**SUDAN**	KIDNAPPING	RELIEF AGEN	INTERNATIONAL
#169	19870613	**SWAZILAND**	ASSASSINATION	ACTIVIST	SOUTH AFRICA
#213	19870712	**SWAZILAND**	ASSASSINATION	ACTIVIST	SOUTH AFRICA
#287	19870929	**ZAMBIA**	BOMBING	OTHER	ZAMBIA
#151	19870601	**ZIMBABWE**	ASSASSINATION	CITIZEN	FRG
#304	19871013	**ZIMBABWE**	BOMBING	CITIZEN	ZIMBABWE
#350	19871117	**ZIMBABWE**	ATTACK	CITIZEN	ZIMBABWE
#358	19871125	**ZIMBABWE**	ATTACK	RELIG, ETHNIC	INTERNATIONAL

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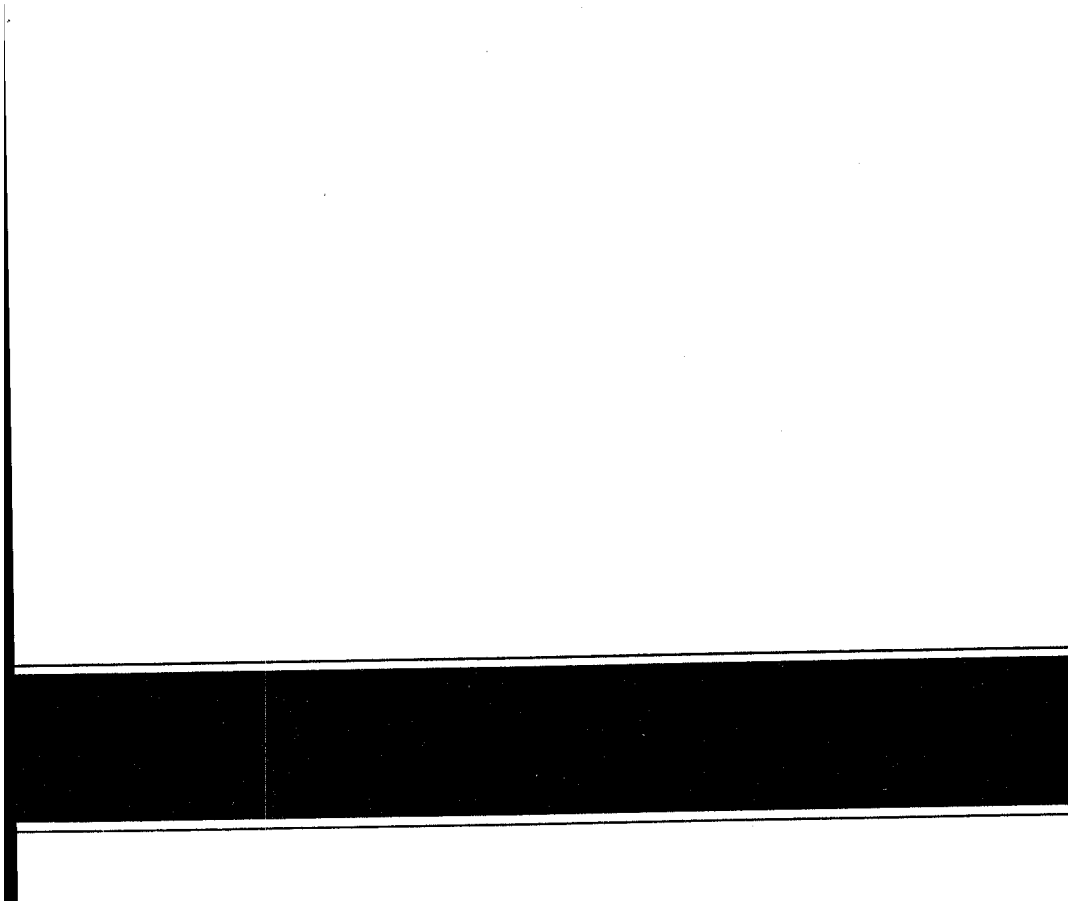
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