

United States Department of State

# Terrorist Attacks on US Businesses Abroad

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138782

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## **A Note on Our Data**

*Experts use a wide variety of definitions to describe the phenomenon of terrorism, but no single one has gained universal acceptance. For the purposes of recording and coding data on terrorist incidents, we have adhered to definitions that represent a middle ground within the broad range of expert opinion, both foreign and domestic:*

- **Terrorism** is premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine state agents, usually intended to influence an audience.
- **International terrorism** is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country.

*The statistics cited in this paper cover only international terrorist incidents; indigenous terrorism is excluded. Many instances of local crime or political violence affecting business also are excluded because they do not meet the threshold of local newspapers abroad, the primary sources of our statistics. In addition, terrorist attacks against business are just one aspect of the terrorism problem. For a broader view, the reader may consult *Patterns of Global Terrorism*, issued annually by the Department of State.*

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## Terrorist Attacks on US Businesses Abroad

### Terrorism: Increasing Concern for International Business

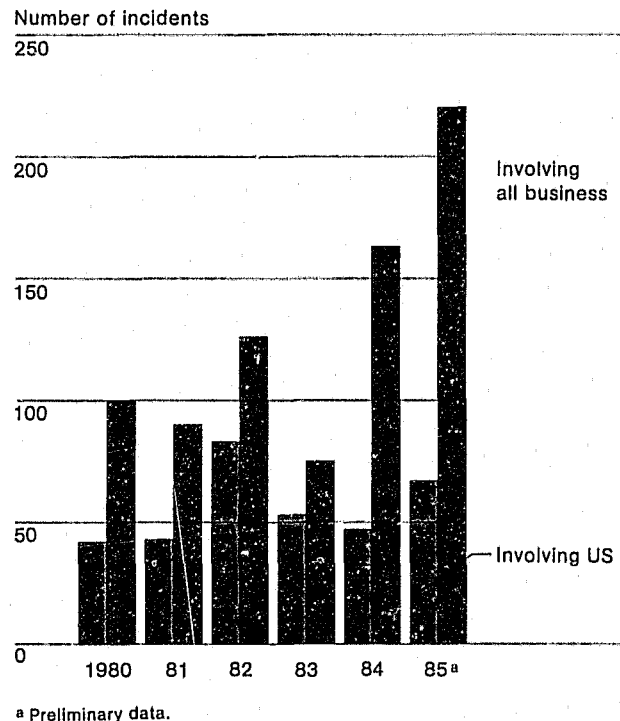
Business is a growing terrorist target abroad. Of the approximately 800 international terrorist attacks we recorded worldwide in 1985, more than 200 were against business interests, up sharply from the number in each of the previous five years (see figure 1). Tighter security at embassies and other government installations may be making business people and facilities more inviting targets.

US firms frequently are victims of terrorist attacks abroad because of their number and high visibility. In 1985, 67 terrorist attacks involved US business personnel and facilities overseas, about one-third more than in each of the previous two years. Attacks on business-related targets account for about 30 percent of all terrorist attacks against US interests, more than against diplomatic and military targets combined (see figure 2).

The costs of such unpredictable political violence to business are many. First and foremost, lives can be lost. In addition, property damage or ransom payments for kidnaped executives can amount to millions of dollars. Indirect costs are even higher. Multinational corporations spend billions of dollars per year to protect their employees and property from political violence. Kidnap ransom insurance alone for a large multinational can run as much as \$500,000 a year. Terrorism also can have an adverse effect on efficiency and productivity, as companies are often reluctant to send advanced equipment or key people to areas of high risk. On a broader scale, the United States loses jobs, foreign exchange, and constructive links to friendly countries when its firms have difficulty operating abroad.

US business vulnerability to terrorist attacks remains high. By targeting US business personnel and facilities, terrorists can maintain pressure on governments, obtain operating funds, and gain the publicity

**Figure 1**  
International Terrorist Incidents Involving Business Victims/Facilities, 1980-85<sup>a</sup>

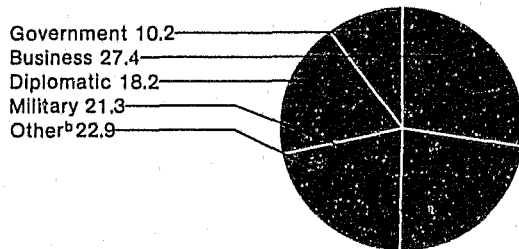


they crave. Moreover, business planning to counter terrorism is difficult because the number of attacks on firms frequently varies widely year to year in many countries. For example, three countries—Italy, West Germany, and Honduras—which accounted for about one-half of all terrorist attacks against US firms in 1982, were relatively quiet last year. Enhanced security and awareness and increased government-business cooperation are the keys to an effective counterterrorism strategy for business.

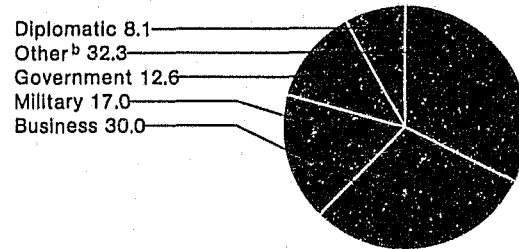
**Figure 2**  
**International Terrorist Incidents, by Category of Victim**  
**and Installation, 1980-84 and 1985**

Percent

1980-84



1985<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

<sup>b</sup> Victims include students, tourists, unofficial public figures, and politically affiliated persons not associated with diplomatic or government agencies. Installations include residential, religious, transportational, and agricultural facilities, among others.

### Review of 1985

The 67 terrorist attacks against US firms abroad in 1985 were costly (see appendix A). At least two businessmen were killed, one wounded, and nine kidnaped in these attacks. At the end of the year, three US businessmen were still held captive. Property damage and ransom payments exceeded \$5 million. More than half of these terrorist attacks involving US firms occurred in Latin America (see figure 3). More than one-third occurred in Western Europe. Six countries—Colombia, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Spain, and Belgium—accounted for two-thirds of the recorded attacks.

Bombings accounted for more than 65 percent of the total attacks in 1985 (see table). Bombings of businesses usually involve relatively minor damage, compared to some of the mass-casualty bombings against governmental and military facilities in the Middle East or Western Europe. We recorded six incidents involving kidnappings of US business em-

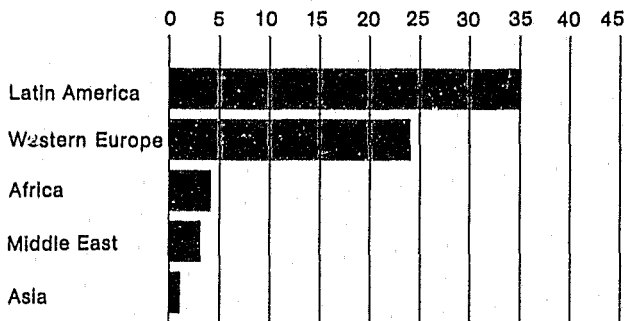
ployees last year, however, more than in any year since the mid-1970s.<sup>1</sup> These kidnappings occurred in Colombia, Chad, Honduras, and Lebanon.

The most frequently targeted US companies in our data base for 1985 were IBM, Citibank, ITT, Xerox, Coca-Cola, and Exxon. Such companies have extensive overseas exposure, and their names are readily identified with America. Indeed, many of these companies were attacked for symbolic purposes, often to denounce "US imperialism" or vent anti-American sentiment. Some firms, however, were targeted by terrorists for financial gain. Many bombings in Latin America, for example, are veiled extortion attempts. Kidnapings also bring in funds for terrorist or insurgent coffers. Two US oil companies, for example, reportedly paid ransoms of more than \$1 million each for the release of kidnaped executives in 1983 and 1985.

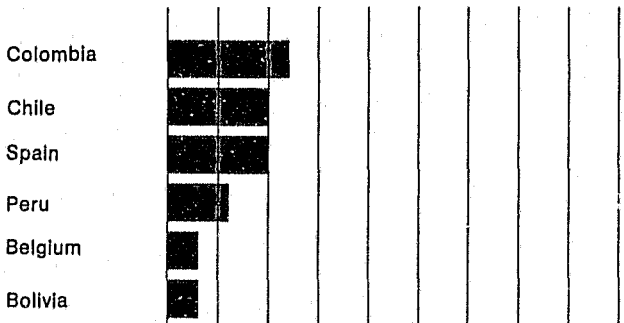
<sup>1</sup> Published data on the number of kidnappings of US businessmen probably understate the actual total. Some kidnappings may go unreported—particularly if ransom payments are made to secure the safe return of kidnaped executives—to avoid creating adverse publicity for the company involved.

**Figure 3**  
**International Terrorist Incidents Involving US Businesses, 1985<sup>a</sup>**

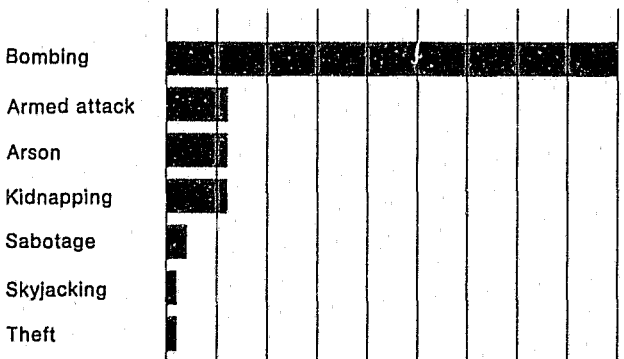
Number of Incidents  
 By Region



By Selected Countries



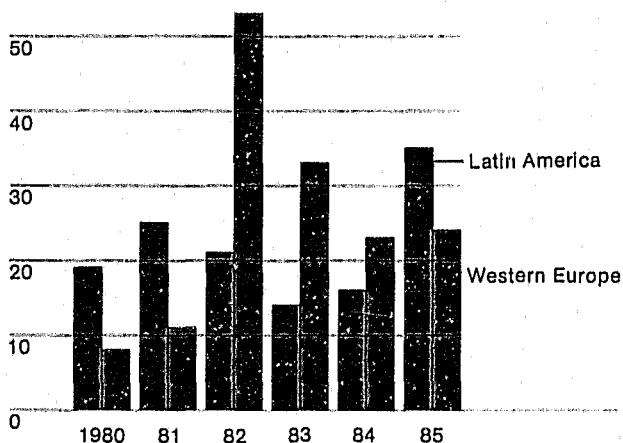
By Type of Event



<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

**Figure 4**  
**International Terrorist Incidents Involving US Businesses in Latin America and Western Europe, 1980-85<sup>a</sup>**

Number of Incidents



<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

A comparison of the data for 1985 with those of previous years reveals several important trends. 1985 saw:

- **A substantial increase in the number of terrorist attacks on US businesses in Latin America.** We recorded 35 acts of terrorism against US firms in Latin America, compared with 16 in the previous year. As a result, the region regained its historical dominance as the venue for the most attacks against US firms, replacing Western Europe (see figure 4).

**International Terrorist Incidents Involving US  
Business Victims/Facilities, 1985,<sup>a</sup> by Type of Event**

	Latin America	Western Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East	Asia/ Pacific	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>
Armed attacks	2	2	2			6
Arson	2	3		1		6
Bombing	26	17		1	1	45
Kidnaping	3		2	1		6
Other	2	1				3
Skylarking		1				1

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data for 1985.

- **Increased attacks on US firms by relatively new terrorist groups.** More than half of the increased violence directed against US businesses in Latin America in 1985 was caused by three groups that emerged over the last two years. In Western Europe, the most dangerous terrorist group for US firms—the Communist Combatant Cells (CCC)—began operations only in October 1984.
- **An increase in incidental attacks on business personnel or facilities as international terrorist activity reached a record level in 1985.** In El Salvador, leftist guerrillas shot two US businessmen along with four off-duty US marines at a sidewalk cafe in June. In Western Europe, US businessmen or facilities were incidental targets in at least four terrorist attacks by Middle Eastern groups last year.

**Regional Patterns <sup>2</sup>**

**Latin America**

Although Middle Eastern terrorist groups continue to account for the bulk of terrorist violence of all sorts around the world, Latin America is the region of highest risk for US businesses (see appendix C). Terrorist incidents involving US business personnel and facilities in Latin America more than doubled in 1985 and accounted for more than 50 percent of the

attacks against US firms worldwide. Much of the increased violence can be traced to the emergence of relatively new radical leftist groups in Colombia, Chile, and Peru. Although most of the attacks in the region involved bombings, kidnapings represent the greatest direct threat to executives. In the past 15 years, more than 35 employees of US firms have been kidnaped for ransom in Latin America.

**Colombia.** US firms continued to come under attack in Colombia in 1985. Many of the incidents involved bombings by the Ricardo Franco Front (RFF), which began activities in May 1984 and has become one of the most violent anti-American guerrilla groups in Colombia. In 1985 it claimed responsibility for two bombing campaigns against US diplomatic and business facilities during which seven US firms were hit. Kidnaping, however, remains the major threat for businessmen in Colombia. Although Colombians continue to be the primary target, in August, 19th of April Movement (M-19) guerrillas abducted a Tenneco engineer and reportedly received more than \$1 million in ransom for his release in December. Also in December, two US engineers working for contractors of Occidental Petroleum were kidnaped, and several million dollars in ransom was demanded for their release. M-19 guerrillas also announced in September a "revolutionary tax" on foreign enterprises operating in the country.

<sup>2</sup> See appendix B

**Chile.** Chile has become increasingly dangerous for US firms in recent years. During 1984 and 1985 the country averaged more than two bombings per day. Although most of the bombings involved domestic targets, a growing number of these bombings were directed against US firms. In 1985 we recorded 10 bombings involving US businesses, compared with seven in 1984 and only one in 1983. Many of these bombings were conducted by the radical leftist Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), which emerged in late 1983 and began targeting US firms in mid-1984. The group is especially dangerous because of the destructiveness of its attacks. In August 1984, the group claimed responsibility for an armed attack and bombing of Coca-Cola facilities in Santiago that resulted in \$2 million in property damage.

**Peru.** An increasing terrorist threat to US businesses in Peru is posed by the Revolutionary Movement Tupac Amaru (MRTA). The group was founded in part to combat "imperialist"—especially US—influence, and surfaced in September 1984, when it claimed responsibility for minor terrorist attacks that had been occurring in Lima since 1983. In 1985 the group was responsible for at least six terrorist attacks on US firms, including bombings of Texaco and Citibank offices and the near destruction of two Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants.

Even more active in Peru is the Sendero Luminoso (SL), an insurgent group with a Maoist orientation and propensity for extreme violence. Although it operates primarily in the countryside, it has conducted an increasing number of attacks in the cities, and much of this violence has at least an indirect impact on business. In October the group conducted a wave of bombings in Lima to mark the 57th anniversary of Peru's Communist Party, including detonation of a car bomb in front of the offices of IBM. The group also periodically disrupts electric power supplies to Lima and other major cities.

#### **Elsewhere in Latin America**

We recorded two bombings of US firms in **Bolivia** in 1985, both of which caused extensive damage. No group has claimed responsibility. In **Argentina**—the most dangerous country for US firms in the early 1970s—only one significant terrorist incident involving a US business occurred last year. We recorded no



*Car bomb exploded near IBM building in Lima, Peru.*

terrorist attacks directly against US firms in **El Salvador** last year, although several major US companies still have operations there. Recent government successes against the guerrillas in the Salvadoran countryside, however, may be prompting the insurgents to return to more use of urban terrorist tactics—and US firms could become one of the victims. In **Ecuador**, members of the Alfaro Vive, Carajo! (AVC)—often with assistance from the Colombian M-19—have kidnaped Ecuadorean businessmen. Although the AVC has yet to target Americans, US businessmen may be at risk.

#### **Western Europe**

In 1985 US companies in Western Europe were threatened mainly by bombings conducted by small, leftwing extremist groups, primarily in Spain, Belgium, and Greece. With the exception of the CCC in Belgium, most of the bombings occurred at night and involved only minor damage. Apart from the CCC, most of the so-called Euroterrorist groups—the small, violent, leftwing organizations that have captured the attention of the media in recent years—focused their activities on US military and NATO





CCC bombing of the Bank of America's office in Antwerp, Belgium, in December 1985.

targets rather than US businesses. A more serious—albeit often incidental—threat to US businessmen during the year, however, was the spillover of Middle Eastern terrorism into Western Europe.

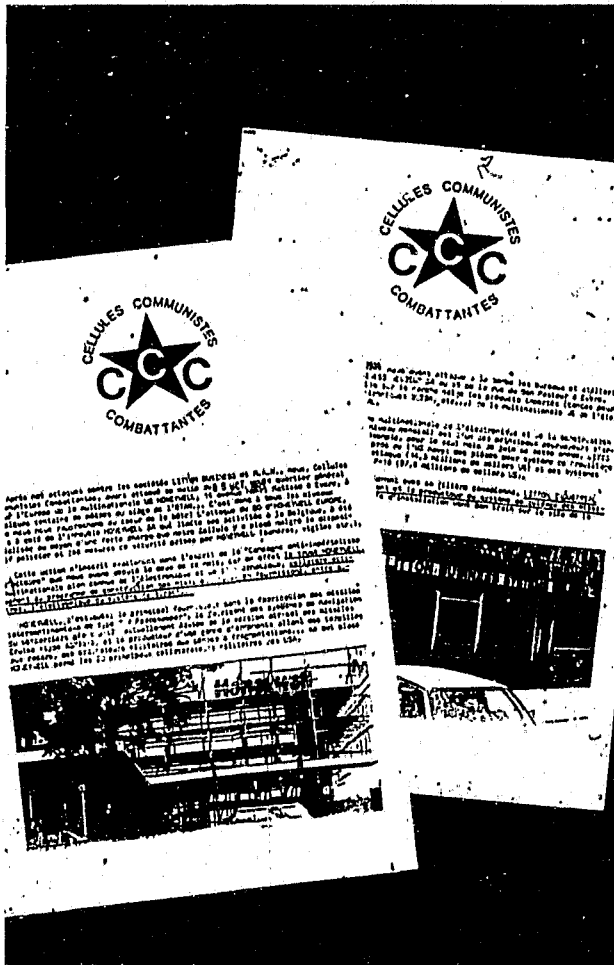
**Belgium.** The CCC continued to attack US firms in 1985, although the group's primary focus remained on domestic targets. As part of a "Karl Marx anticapitalist campaign" announced in October, the group bombed the Manufacturers Hanover Bank and the Bank of America. The CCC also claimed responsibility for bombing the offices of Motorola in late November as part of its anti-NATO campaign. The group began operations in October 1984 with bombings of Litton and Honeywell because of these companies' alleged links to NATO and the deployment of cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The CCC represents a serious threat to US firms because of its use of powerful explosives and bold delivery tactics. In the Motorola and Citibank bombings, for example, suitcase-type bombs were placed inside the facilities and exploded during business

hours, causing extensive damage. Only CCC warnings to evacuate prevented loss of life. In December, however, four CCC members—including its leader—were arrested, a development that may end or at least limit the group's activities.

**Spain.** Iraultza—a small Basque Communist group—claimed responsibility for at least five bombings against US businesses in 1985. Since December 1982, when the group began targeting US firms, it has been responsible for more than 25 bombings of US multinationals in the Basque region of Spain. The bombs typically employ crude explosives, cause only minor damage, and usually are claimed to denounce "Yankee imperialism." The group probably has fewer than a dozen members.

**Greece.** International terrorists have found Greece to be a relatively hospitable environment in which to operate in recent years. The government's ambivalence toward leftwing extremism and uneven performance in providing security for likely terrorist targets



CCC communiqué for attacks on Litton and Honeywell.

contribute to the terrorist problem. Security at Athens airport, for example, has been inadequate. Although terrorist attacks against US firms in Greece in 1985 largely were limited to the bombing of two Citibank offices, the reemergence of the Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA) after a hiatus of nearly two years promises even more problems in the future. The ELA—an anticapitalist, anti-imperialist, and pro-Communist terrorist organization—was most active in 1982, when it claimed responsibility for bombings at seven US firms. The debate over the NATO bases in Greece may also place US property and personnel at risk.

**West Germany.** US firms and personnel in West Germany were seldom terrorist targets in 1985. Terrorists, however, bombed several domestic banks, computer firms, and Mercedes dealerships, and last year assassinated a prominent German industrialist in the armaments industry. As a result, US defense company facilities and personnel could be at risk.

### Terrorism of Middle Eastern Origin

Terrorist attacks by Middle Eastern groups increasingly endangered US business interests in 1985. US business personnel and facilities were incidental targets in several terrorist attacks by Middle Eastern groups in Western Europe. In the Middle East, all Americans faced considerable risk.

**Middle East Spillover.** We recorded at least four incidents affecting US businesses in Western Europe last year that resulted from the spillover of Middle Eastern terrorism. All of the incidents involved airlines, including:

- TWA flight 847 was hijacked by radical Lebanese Shias out of Athens airport in June. Several US businessmen were aboard.
- In Spain, a bomb gutted a British Airways office, damaging a TWA office located directly above. The Abu Nidal group was responsible.
- In Denmark, a powerful bomb exploded in front of the Northwest Orient airline office, causing extensive damage and injuring 27 people, including three Americans. Middle Eastern terrorists are suspected.
- In December simultaneous attacks by Abu Nidal terrorists at ticket counters in the airports in Rome and Vienna left five Americans dead and 20 wounded.



*Armed hijacker of TWA flight 847 hijacked from Athens in June.*



*Bombing of Northwest Orient airline office in Copenhagen, Denmark, in July 1985.*

**Middle East Proper.** US business personnel and facilities are at risk in the Middle East because of the overall high level of terrorism in the region. In Lebanon, an employee of the Associated Press was kidnaped in 1985 by radical Shias, bringing the number of US citizens held hostage in Lebanon to six. Throughout the Middle East, hijackings of commercial airliners are a major concern for businessmen. During 1985 at least four Arab airliners outside Iran were hijacked in the region. US business facilities in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates also are vulnerable, although the last major direct terrorist attack on a US firm in the Persian Gulf occurred in December 1983.

#### **Africa and Asia**

International terrorism has yet to become a problem in most parts of Africa or Asia. Most of the terrorist violence in these regions is against indigenous targets, and anti-American terrorism is not common. Ongoing insurgencies, particularly in Africa, represent the biggest problem for US firms, which can often become incidental victims of guerrilla attacks and the government response.

**Africa.** In Chad, five employees of a US company were kidnaped by insurgents in two separate incidents in 1985. Although we recorded no incidents involving US firms in Sudan last year, guerrillas have

targeted foreigners—usually Westerners—hoping to force the withdrawal of foreign personnel and the closure of their projects. In Mozambique, we recorded the first terrorist attack on a US firm in 1985. Insurgents also have threatened to target Western companies in Angola and South Africa.

**Asia.** Asia is a relatively safe region for US businesses. In 1985 we recorded only one significant terrorist incident in the region involving a US firm. Although the Philippines—with its high concentration of US firms—represents a country of high concern, Communist insurgents have not made a practice of targeting US firms. This situation could change, however, if political unrest in the country should increase in the aftermath of the 1986 elections.

#### **Defending Against the Threat**

By its nature, terrorism is hard to prevent. Experience shows that terrorists prefer targets of opportunity and greatest vulnerability and favor weapons that can be easily procured and concealed. Moreover, terrorist groups tend to wax and wane in number in response to transitory political developments, and their tactics often change to fit the circumstances. As

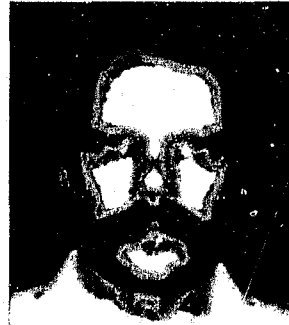


*Aftermath of terrorist attack at the El Al and nearby TWA check-in counters at the Rome airport.*

a result, the number and kinds of attacks against US firms often vary widely from country to country and from year to year, making it difficult for businesses to plan ahead to counter terrorism. For example, three countries—Italy, West Germany, and Honduras—which accounted for more than one-half of all terrorist attacks against US firms in 1982, were relatively quiet last year. Nonetheless, our statistics suggest that business and government might find several steps useful in helping protect firms abroad from the terrorist threat.

#### **Business**

Companies that adopt a low profile, submerge their US corporate identity in favor of a local image, maintain tight security, and use a common sense approach to personal security are likely to fare the best overseas. Executives in high-risk areas, for example, should vary their routines to minimize kidnappings. Firms abroad should pay close attention to local political conditions and make every effort to maintain good employee relations, particularly in times of unrest, as terrorists have bombed companies and kidnaped executives in the past in the hope of winning the support of workers. In addition, many consultants recommend the formation of a crisis management team that can swing into action when disaster strikes and make critical decisions or provide top management with information and options.



*Chicago Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press, Terry Anderson, kidnaped in West Beirut in March 1985.*

Wide World ©

#### **Government Assistance**

The US Government has been consulting with countries throughout Europe to coordinate counterterrorism activities. In Western Europe, most governments have now adopted activist counterterrorist strategies. France, Italy, Belgium, and especially West Germany all have strong domestic security programs in place to deal with the terrorist problem, but they are generally more concerned with groups that threaten national rather than foreign interests. In Latin America, Colombia, El Salvador, and Honduras are working especially closely with the United States on counterterrorism issues.

As a direct aid to business, the State Department established the Overseas Security Advisory Council in 1985 to provide a link between the public and private sectors in the struggle against international terrorism. The Council exchanges information, coordinates activities, and provides advice and emergency help to businesses abroad. The Foreign Commercial Service also issues alerts affecting the conduct of business abroad. If conditions warrant, US embassies may issue advisories to specific businesses that appear vulnerable to terrorist attacks. Because terrorism is, by definition, unpredictable, however, there is often no way advance warning can be given. Moreover, individual businesses—if alert to local conditions—are usually in the best position to judge the impact of the international terrorist on their personnel and operations.

## **Appendix A**

### **A Chronology of Significant Terrorist Attacks Against US Businesses in 1985**

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<i>9 January</i>	<i>Chile</i> A carbomb exploded near the Sheraton Hotel, causing serious property damage.
<i>20 January</i>	<i>West Berlin</i> A bomb exploded at an IBM branch office. The device was contained inside a fire extinguisher. Red Army Faction (RAF) supporters are suspected.
<i>3 February</i>	<i>Spain</i> A bomb exploded in the early morning at a Firestone branch office. The Basque terrorist group Iraultza claimed credit, stating the bombing was in "solidarity with the people of Central America and in struggle against United States imperialism."
<i>7 February</i>	<i>Colombia</i> The offices of four US corporations—Xerox, IBM, GTE, and Union Carbide—were damaged by bombs at approximately 11:00 p.m. The Ricardo Franco Front (RFF) and the National Liberation Army (ELN) claimed responsibility for the attacks.
<i>8 February</i>	<i>Chad</i> Three employees of a US company were kidnaped. Chadian Government forces rescued the men unharmed five days later.
<i>27 February</i>	<i>Bolivia</i> A bomb exploded outside the Bolivian-American Bank shortly before midnight, causing extensive damage. No group claimed responsibility.
<i>14 March</i>	<i>Cyprus</i> A bomb exploded shortly after midnight at the main office of Esso Oil in Nicosia. A local press report linked the blast to a US veto of a United Nations resolution condemning Israeli actions in Lebanon.
<i>15 March</i>	<i>Chile</i> A bomb exploded in front of the Bank of Boston, causing approximately \$8,000 damage.

- 16 March*                      *Lebanon*  
Chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press was kidnaped in West Beirut. Islamic Jihad—a cover name for Iranian-dominated Shia extremists in Lebanon—claimed credit.
- 21 March*                      *Peru*  
Three Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants were simultaneously attacked by members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA). Two were almost completely destroyed.
- 9 April*                        *Chile*  
Two bombs exploded at a commercial arcade in Santiago, damaging six banks, including Citicorp and Chase Manhattan.
- 2 May*                         *Spain*  
A branch of the US Norton firm was bombed. Police suspect Iraultza.
- 8 May*                         *Spain*  
Molotov cocktails were thrown at Citibank and Xerox branches. Police linked the attack to anti-Reagan sentiment during the President's two-day visit.
- 10 May*                       *Greece*  
A bomb exploded outside a Citibank office in Athens.
- 19 June*                      *El Salvador*  
Two US businessmen were shot along with four off-duty US Marines at a sidewalk cafe. Leftist guerrillas claimed responsibility.
- 1 July*                         *Spain*  
A bomb exploded at the British Airways ticket office, killing one person and injuring 27 others. The blast gutted the premises and also wrecked a TWA office located directly above. Abu Nidal was responsible.
- 14 July*                      *Pakistan*  
A bomb badly damaged Pan Am offices. A disaffected former student is suspected.
- 22 July*                      *Denmark*  
A bomb exploded in front of the Northwest Orient airline office. The blast caused extensive damage and injured 27 people, including 3 Americans.

<i>24 July</i>	<p><i>Chile</i>          Bombs exploded at facilities of ITT, Chase Manhattan Bank, and Coca-Cola in Santiago, causing considerable damage. Leaflets from the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) were left at two of the sites.</p>
<i>16 August</i>	<p><i>Colombia</i>          A Tenneco engineer was kidnaped by six 19th of April Movement (M-19) guerrillas. On 23 December, he was released unharmed. A ransom of more than \$1 million reportedly was paid.</p>
<i>3 September</i>	<p><i>Colombia</i>          Bombs exploded in front of the ITT building in Bogota and two Coca-Cola bottling plants in Cali and Enrigado. Other bombs were defused at an IBM office and the US Embassy. The Ricardo Franco Front (RFF) and the 19th of April Movement (M-19) claimed responsibility.</p>
<i>11 September</i>	<p><i>Mozambique</i>          Armed gunmen attacked the facilities of a US-owned firm, blowing up critical machinery. The insurgent group RENAMO is suspected. This was the first attack on a US firm in Mozambique.</p>
<i>13 September</i>	<p><i>Greece</i>          A bomb exploded in front of a Citibank office in Athens, causing considerable damage. A branch of the Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA) claimed credit.</p>
<i>7 October</i>	<p><i>Peru</i>          A car bomb exploded in front of the IBM building. Sendero Luminoso is suspected of the bombing to mark the 57th anniversary of Peru's Communist Party.</p>
<i>23 October</i>	<p><i>Chile</i>          A bomb exploded at a branch of the Morgan Bank, causing serious damages but no injuries. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FRMR) claimed responsibility.</p>
<i>28 October</i>	<p><i>Chile</i>          Bombs exploded at an ITT office and another US firm.</p>

- 5 November* **Peru**  
A car bomb exploded in front of a Citibank office. Afterward, members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) painted MRTA slogans on the walls of the bank.
- 5 November* **Belgium**  
A suitcase bomb exploded shortly after midnight in front of the offices of the Manufacturers Hanover Bank. The bombing was the third in a 24-hour period by the Communist Combatant Cells (CCC). In a statement, the CCC claimed the attacks were part of its "drive to destroy capitalism."
- 6 November* **Argentina**  
A bomb exploded at the Xerox Corporation. The blast caused considerable damage to the first three floors, but there were no injuries. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.
- 9 November* **Peru**  
Members of Tupac Amaru (MRTA) attacked Texaco corporate offices with small dynamite charges. The attack occurred during the night, resulting in no casualties and only minor damage.
- 12 November* **Spain**  
A bomb exploded at the offices of Honeywell Bull. The Basque terrorist group Iraultza claimed responsibility, stating the bombing was intended to denounce "US imperialist policy in Central America and the world, as well as the Spanish Socialist Party policy with respect to NATO."
- 21 November* **Belgium**  
A bomb exploded at Motorola's administrative offices. Before the explosion, a fire alarm was pulled and leaflets warning building occupants were distributed. The Communist Combatant Cells (CCC) claimed responsibility.
- 23 November* **Chad**  
Two employees of a US company were kidnaped. Chad Government forces rescued the men unharmed on 8 December.



*4 December*

***Belgium***

A bomb exploded in the Antwerp office of the Bank of America. Two people were injured, neither seriously. Communist Combatant Cells (CCC) pamphlets left at the scene warned occupants to evacuate the building prior to the explosion.

*10 December*

***Colombia***

Guerrillas of the People's Liberation Army (EPL) kidnaped two employees of contractors working for Occidental Petroleum. A ransom of several million dollars was demanded.

## Appendix B

### Major Terrorist or Insurgent Groups Targeting US Businesses, 1980-85<sup>a</sup>

	Group	Location of Attacks <sup>b</sup>	Tactics <sup>b</sup>	Comment
<b>Latin America</b>				
Colombia	19th of April Movement (M-19)	Bogota, Medellin, Cali	Kidnaping, bombing, extortion, armed attacks	Gravest threat to US executives. Collected more than \$1 million for a kidnaped executive in 1985. Also engages in extortion.
	National Liberation Army (ELN)	Bogota, Medellin	Bombing	
	Ricardo Franco Front (RFF)	Medellin, Bogota	Bombing	One of the most violent anti-American guerrilla groups in Colombia since it began activities in May 1984.
	People's Liberation Army (EPL)	Norte de Santander	Kidnaping, bombing	Holding two employees of a US firm at end of 1985.
	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)	Barrancabermeja	Extortion	Oldest and largest Colombian guerrilla group. Demanded huge sum from Shell Oil for protection in late 1985.
Chile	Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR)	Santiago, Concepcion	Bombing	Most dangerous terrorist group in Latin America.
Peru	Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)	Lima	Bombing	Urban guerrilla orientation and active anti-Americanism make it a serious threat.
	Sendero Luminoso (SL)	Ayacucho region, Lima	Bombing	Rural insurgency, but increasingly active in cities.
Honduras	People's Revolutionary Union/Popular Liberation Movement (URP/MPL) Cinchoneros	San Pedro Sula	Bombing	Last claimed attacks in 1983.
	Popular Revolutionary Forces—Lorenzo Zelaya (FPR)	Tegucigalpa	Bombing	Last claimed attacks in 1982.
Guatemala	Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP)	Guatemala City	Bombing, armed attack	Primarily active in 1981.
	Rebel Armed Forces (FAR)	Guatemala City	Assassination	Shot several Coca-Cola executives in 1980.
El Salvador	Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL)	San Salvador	Bombing	Last claimed attacks in 1980.

Footnotes appear at end of table

**Major Terrorist or Insurgent Groups  
Targeting US Businesses, 1980-85<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

	Group	Location of Attacks <sup>b</sup>	Tactics <sup>b</sup>	Comment
<b>Western Europe</b>				
Belgium	Communist Combatant Cells (CCC)	Brussels, Antwerp, Charleroi	Bombing	Four key members arrested in December, which could hamper future attacks. US banks and defense-related firms past targets.
Spain	Irautza	Basque region, primarily Bilbao	Bombing	Damage usually minor. Group little more than a bomb squad.
	First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO)	Aviles, Madrid, Barcelona	Bombing	Last claimed attack in August 1984.
Greece	Revolutionary People's Struggle (ELA)	Athens	Bombing	Most active in 1982. Reemerged in 1985.
	Kristos Kasimis Group	Athens	Bombing	Possible branch of ELA noted for many bombings during the 1970s and early 1980s.
West Germany	Red Army Faction (RAF) supporters	West Berlin, Dusseldorf	Bombing	Bombs often contained in fire extinguishers. Infrequent attacks.
Italy	Armed Revolutionary Nuclei (NAR)	Rome	Bombing	Leftist groups that conducted several bombings of US firms, primarily in 1981 and in 1982 to protest President Reagan's visit.
	Communists Organized for the Liberation of the Proletariat (COLP)			
	Anti-Imperialist Patrols for Proletarian International			
France	Action Directe (Direct Action)	Paris, Toulouse	Bombing, armed attack	Last claimed attack in May 1982.
France/Netherlands	Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left)	Paris, Amsterdam	Kidnaping	Turkish leftists who occupied US airline offices in several incidents in 1983.
Spain/Italy/Austria	Abu Nidal	Madrid, Rome, Vienna	Bombing, armed attack	Middle Eastern group increasingly active in Western Europe, incidentally endangering US businessmen and facilities.
<b>Middle East</b>				
Lebanon	Hizballah	West Beirut	Kidnaping	One businessman held captive at end of 1985. Another escaped from kidnapers in 1984 after 11 months of captivity.
Kuwait	Dawa (Islamic Call Party)	Al Beda, Salia suburb	Bombing	Raytheon facilities targeted along with US and French Embassies in December 1983—last direct attack on a US firm in the Persian Gulf.

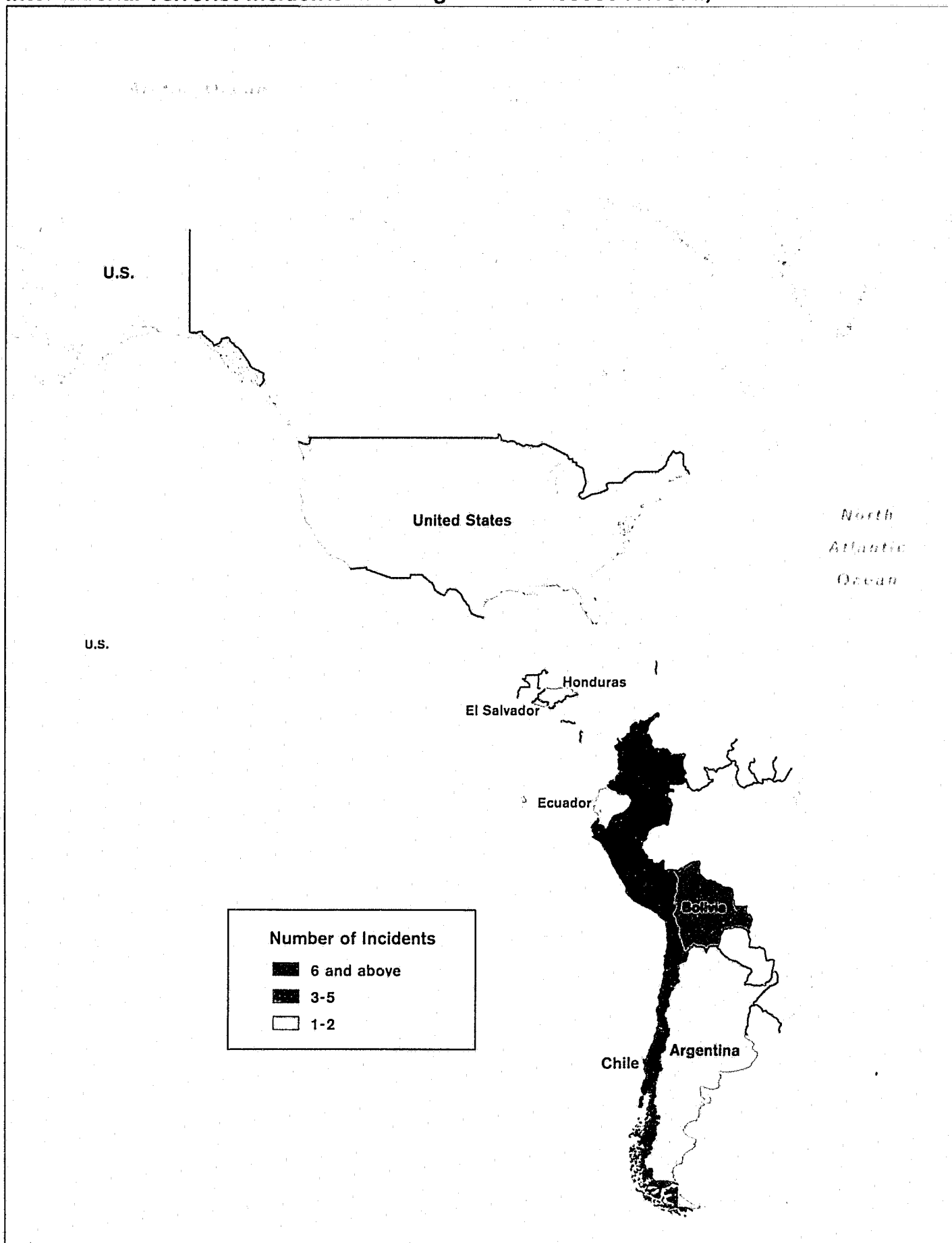
**Major Terrorist or Insurgent Groups  
Targeting US Businesses, 1980-85<sup>a</sup> (continued)**

	Group	Location of Attacks <sup>b</sup>	Tactics <sup>b</sup>	Comment
<b>Africa</b>				
Sudan	New Anya Nya (NAN)	Southern Sudan	Armed attack	
Chad	Armed Forces of the Democratic Military Council (FACDM)	Sarh	Kidnaping	
Mozambique	RENAMO	Maputo	Armed attack, bombing	September 1985 attack was first on a US firm in Mozambique.
South Africa	African National Congress (ANC)		Sabotage	Last suspected attack in 1984.
<b>Asia</b>				
Philippines	April 6 Liberation Movement (A6LM)	Manila	Bombing	Series of bombings of US hotels in 1980 to discourage tourists and foreign investors.
	Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)	Basilan Island	Armed attack	Muslim separatist group.

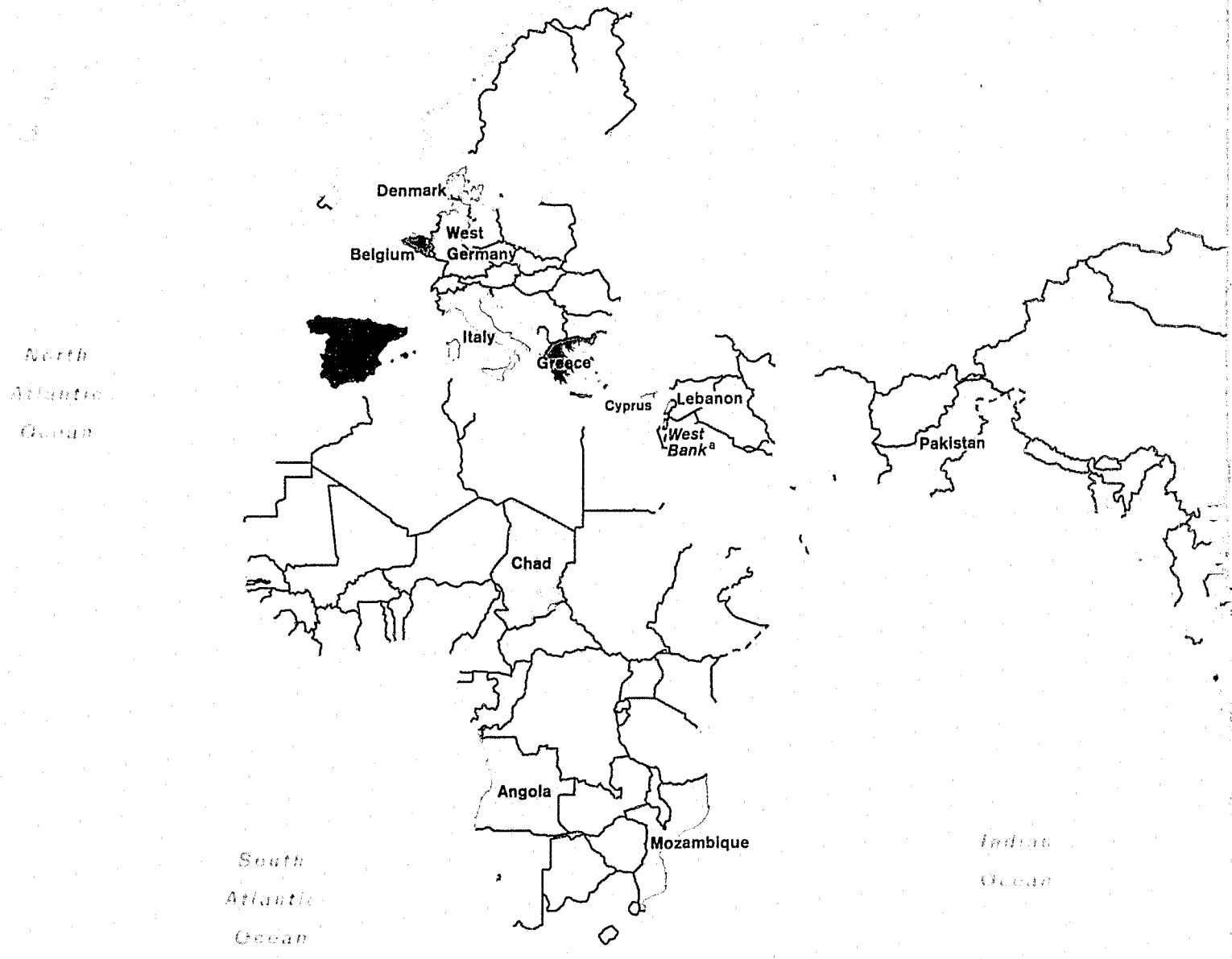
<sup>a</sup> Groups that have claimed attacks against US firms. Because some attacks go unclaimed, not all groups are included.

<sup>b</sup> Includes only those locations and tactics involving US firms.

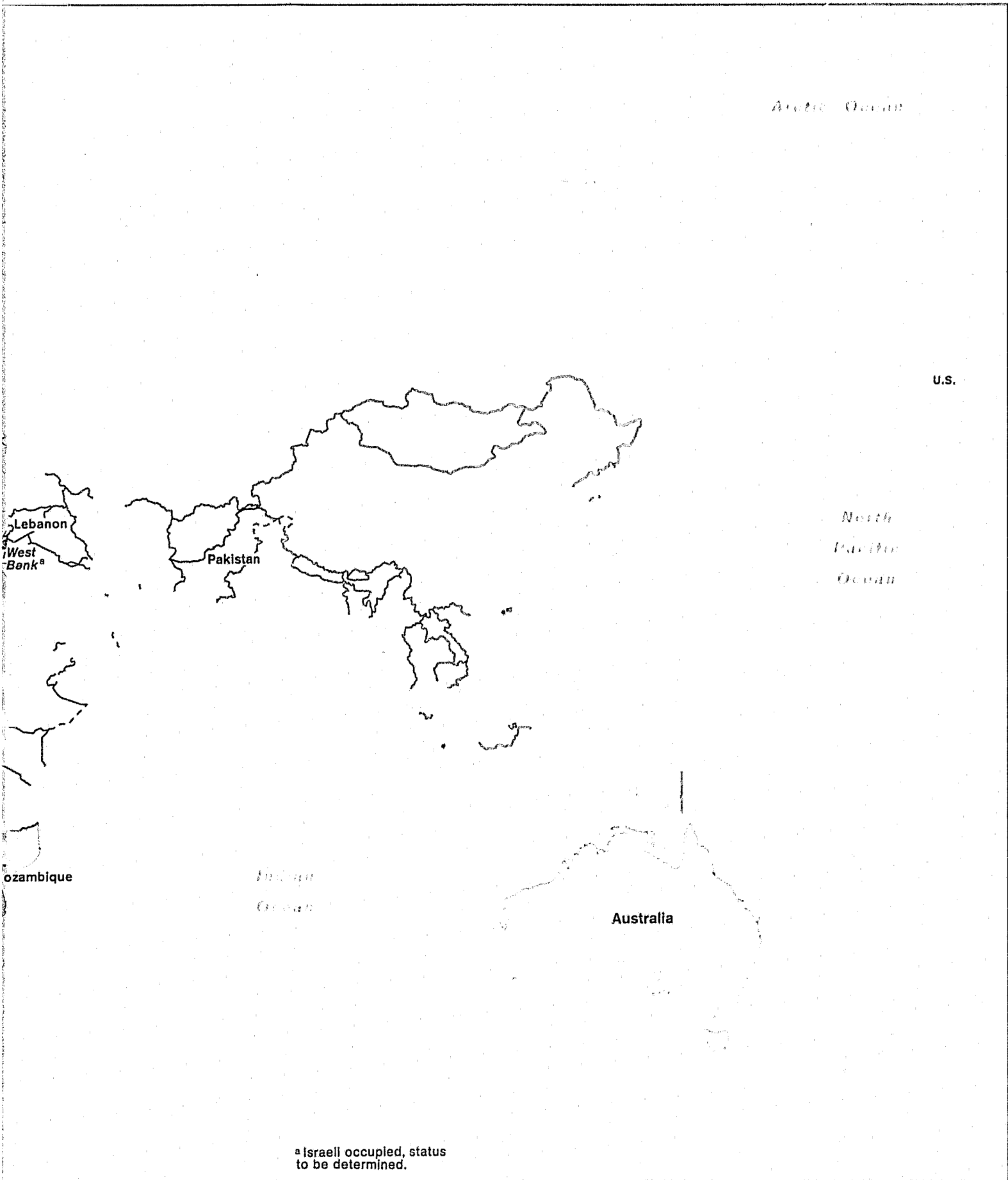
# Appendix C International Terrorist Incidents Involving US Businesses Abroad, 1985



The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Other boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.



<sup>a</sup> Israeli occupied, status to be determined.



Arctic Ocean

U.S.

North  
Pacific  
Ocean

Indian  
Ocean

Australia

Lebanon  
West Bank<sup>a</sup>

Pakistan

Mozambique

<sup>a</sup> Israeli occupied, status to be determined.

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Office of the Ambassador-at-Large for  
Counter-Terrorism