

SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS
1 July to 30 September 1981

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This chronology is a compilation of significant international terrorist incidents during the period indicated. This chronology is a supplement to those previously published covering the periods 1970 through June 1981.

PERMANENT CHRONOLOGY

1 July to 30 September 1981

1 July 1981

**Guatemala,
Guatemala City**

Explosion Near Eastern Airlines Plane in Guatemala

A bomb hidden in a suitcase exploded as it was about to be loaded onto a Miami-bound Eastern Airlines plane at Guatemala City airport. A baggage handler was killed. According to local police the suitcase had been left behind by three men who checked in for the flight but did not board the plane. The plane was delayed from taking off for about 30 to 45 minutes, which may have saved the passengers and crew from being airborne at the time of the explosion. In a communique sent to a number of news agencies the People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) claimed responsibility for placing the "suitcase bomb".

2 July 1981

**Guatemala,
Quirigua**

Italian Priest Assassinated in Northern Guatemala

An Italian Priest was assassinated by unidentified gunmen as he and another man were driving near Quirigua (about 180 miles northeast of Guatemala City). According to the passenger, who was not injured, the assassins opened fire with submachineguns without warning.

5 July 1981

Lebanon, Beirut

Bomb Explosion at Beirut International Airport

According to news media a bomb exploded at the Beirut International Airport. The blast damaged a Trans-Mediterranean Airways (TMA) Boeing 707 which was parked on the runway. The bomb detonated under the wing of the plane. No injuries were reported in this the second bombing in a week of TMA property.

9 July 1981

**United States,
New York**

British Information Office Vandalized in the United States

A group of about six or seven men entered the offices of the British Information Services in New York City and damaged books, publications, and furniture. The men are believed to have been part of a group of supporters of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) who were demonstrating outside the building at the time of the incident. No injuries were reported and there have been no arrests.

- 10 July 1981** **Eastern Airlines Plane Hijacked to Cuba**
- United States,
Miami** Two Cuban exiles hijacked an Eastern Airlines jet just before it was to land in Miami, Florida, on a flight from Chicago to Puerto Rico via Miami. The men, carrying what they claimed were flaming Molotov cocktails, forced the crew to fly to Havana, where Cuban authorities arrested the pair. Also taken into custody were their wives (their four children were taken in by relatives in Cuba). There were no injuries among the 192 passengers and crew who returned to Miami without further incident. Cuban authorities have said the hijackers will be tried in Cuba.
- 11 July 1981** **Bombs Targeted at the Chinese Embassy in Peru**
- Peru, Lima** Two bombs were thrown at the Republic of China Embassy in Lima during the early morning hours. Doors and windows of the interior garden were damaged. No injuries were reported. The unidentified perpetrators have not been apprehended, and no group has claimed responsibility for the incident.
- 11 July 1981** **Fire Bombs Thrown at British Consul Residence in Italy**
- Italy, Trieste** Two fire bombs were thrown at the home of the British Consul in Trieste. Both bombs hit the roof; one left a small hole and the other fell to the ground and went out. No injuries were reported. In a message to a Trieste newspaper a group calling itself the Extraparliamentary Group for Communism claimed responsibility for the attack staged as part of a "struggle against British and world imperialism". The words "Freedom for Ireland" had been scrawled on the wall of the residence recently.
- 14 July 1981** **More Than 100 Casualties from Explosion in the Central African Republic**
- Central African
Republic, Bangui** During the night two bombs exploded at a crowded movie theater in Bangui. Four people were killed, including a French citizen, and about 100 others were injured. Radio France Internationale in Bangui announced on 18 July that the Mouvement Centrafricain De Liberation Nationale (MCLN) had claimed responsibility for the bombing.

17 July 1981

Honduran Airline Office Set on Fire in Guatemala

**Guatemala,
Guatemala City**

The office of the Honduran Air Services, Incorporated (SAHSA) was the target of several fire bombs in an attack by eight members of the 31 January People's Front (FP-31). The group stormed the office in the downtown area breaking the front windows before throwing the incendiary devices into the office area. The fire completely burned the premises causing damage estimated at US\$60,000. An import company located in the same building was also damaged by the fire. No injuries were reported. The attack marked the second anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

17 July 1981

Libyan Student Assassinated in the United States

**United States,
Ogden**

A body believed to be that of a Libyan student was found in the trunk of his car in Ogden, Utah. A Libyan national, also a student, suspected of the murder was arrested at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago as he was deplaning from a flight from Utah. He was carrying a large amount of cash and tickets for onward travel to Tripoli, Libya, via London. Authorities believe this may be another in a series of assassinations of Libyans who do not wish to return to Libya.

20 July 1981

Five Injured in Explosion at Airport in Switzerland

**Switzerland,
Zurich**

Five people were injured, none seriously, in an explosion at Zurich International Airport. The bomb exploded in an area that connects the airport lobby with a railway station beneath and destroyed an automatic passport photo booth and a public photocopying machine. Glass was shattered in shops located in the area with damage estimated at US\$150,000. A caller to the Geneva office of the Agence Presse France claimed that the Armenian June 9 Organization (an arm of the Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia) was responsible for the bombing.

21 July 1981

Polish Airliner Hijacked to Germany

Poland

A Polish twin-engine airliner en route from Katowice to Gdansk, Poland, was hijacked and diverted to Tempelhof airport in West Berlin. The lone 21-year-old hijacker, carrying what appeared to be a pistol and a grenade, turned himself over to authorities. There were no injuries among the 55 passengers and crew.

22 July 1981

Gunmen Attack Travel and Shipping Agency in Greece

Greece, Piraeus

Two unidentified gunmen attacked the Piraeus travel and shipping agency. The assassins broke into the office about noon and shot and killed the manager and her assistant. About 70 other people were injured when a bomb, apparently left behind by the assassins, exploded as they rushed to help the victims. According to a Reuters dispatch from Beirut, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) claimed responsibility for the attack. The PFLP said it attacked the agency because it was "a cover for Israeli intelligence".

23 July 1981

Executive of U.S. Business Attacked in Portugal

Portugal, Cascais

An executive of a U.S.-based firm, Standard Electric Company, and his driver were attacked by two men outside one of the company's plants in Cascais. The attackers opened fire with submachineguns and wounded Carlos P. Oliveira and his driver. Both men were hospitalized with multiple wounds.

23 July 1981

Moroccan Diplomat Assaulted in the United States

**United States,
New York**

The Moroccan UN Mission Second Secretary was attacked by three men in front of his residence in New York. The three men fled on foot when a commotion developed as they attempted to rob the Moroccan. Mohamed Sahraoui was treated for minor head injuries and released from the hospital.

27 July 1981

American Missionary Priest Assassinated in Guatemala

**Guatemala,
Santiago Atitlan**

Father Stanley Rother, an American missionary priest, was shot and killed around midnight at his mission in Santiago Atitlan in Southern Guatemala about 50 miles from Guatemala City. The priest had been warned his life was in danger in January 1981 and had come to the United States for a time but returned to Guatemala in April. Three men were arrested and charged with murdering the priest when he tried to stop them from robbing his church.

28 July 1981 **Assassination Attempt on Employee of Radio Free Europe in West Germany**

**West Germany,
Munich**

Emile Georgescu, an editor for Radio Free Europe, was critically wounded by a young man who stabbed him several times with a knife. Local police arrested the attacker and an accomplice—both French citizens. Mrs. Georgescu identified the attacker.

30 July 1981 **Libyan Mission to the UN Occupied in the United States**

**United States,
New York**

Forty people identifying themselves as Libyan students opposed to the Qadhafi regime took over the offices of the Libyan Mission to the United Nations in New York City. They remained in the Mission for three hours and then were arrested by local police. There was no damage and no injuries were reported. The occupiers were arraigned in a Manhattan Criminal Court, told to stay out of trouble for six months, and released.

30 July 1981 **Peruvian-American Cultural Institute Attacked in Peru**

Peru, Tarma

Two dynamite charges exploded in the early morning hours at the Peruvian-American Cultural Institute in Tarma (in central Peru). Local police have detained five suspects. There was no report on the extent of the damage. No injuries were reported, but the Institute was closed as a result of the bombing.

3 August 1981 **Iranian Embassy in West Germany Attacked**

West Germany, Bonn

More than 100 Iranian students forced their way into the Iranian Embassy in Bonn to "protest executions hostile to the Iranian people". Local police evicted the group and made several arrests. The Embassy was "trashed" and in the course of the occupation/eviction ten policemen, four demonstrators and two Embassy employees were injured. On 4 August the Iranian Consulate in West Berlin was similarly attacked.

4 August 1981 **Yugoslavian Embassy Employee Assassinated in Belgium**

Belgium, Brussels

A clerk at the Yugoslavian Embassy in Brussels was fatally shot and a guard slightly wounded by a man who opened fire with a pistol. The clerk died on the way to the hospital.

5 August 1981

U.S. Airline Office Destroyed in Guatemala

**Guatemala,
Guatemala City**

The Pan American World Airways office in downtown Guatemala City was destroyed when a large bomb exploded and caused a fire which gutted most of the seven story building in which it was located. No injuries were reported in the early morning attack. The 31 January People's Front (FP-31)—a coalition of young leftists believed to be a front group for the EGP—claimed responsibility for the attack.

6 August 1981

Explosion at Air France in Lebanon

Lebanon, Beirut

A bomb exploded in front of the Air France office in Beirut. Bombs also exploded about the same time in front of two banks with French participation. A caller to "An Nahar" claimed that the bombings were in retaliation for the French granting asylum to former Iranian President Bani Sadr.

7 August 1981

Iranian Interests Section Occupied in the United States

**United States,
Washington, D.C.**

Supporters of former Iranian President Bani-Sadr seized the Iranian Interests Section in Washington, D.C. One demonstrator was shot, apparently by one of the hostages in the building, just before the group surrendered to local police, and two other people were injured. Twenty-five people were arrested. The perpetrators held five or six Iranian employees of the office hostage for about an hour. In a call to the press a man identifying himself as a member of the "People's Majority" said he and others had occupied the Iranian Interests Section.

8 August 1981

U.S. Military Vehicle Fired on in Turkey

Turkey, Malatya City

Two, and possibly four, men armed with automatic weapons opened fire on a U.S. Air Force pickup truck carrying three U.S. nationals—two of whom were USAF airmen—and a Turkish national on the road just outside Malatya City. None of the truck's occupants was injured; however, the pickup was hit a number of times and sustained damage.

10 August 1981

Explosions Outside Israeli Embassy in Greece

Greece, Athens

Two homemade bombs exploded about midnight just outside the Israeli Embassy compound in Athens. Damage was limited to the rear entrance gate. No injuries were reported. The May 15 Arab Organization for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the bombing.

- 10 August 1981** **Bomb Explosion Near the Israeli Embassy in Austria**
- Austria, Vienna** Two bombs exploded in the garden area next door to the Israeli Embassy residence in Vienna. Windows were broken in the area and a woman living in the house where the bombs went off was injured. The May 15 Arab Organization for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the bombing.
- 11 August 1981** **Swiss Airlines Office Bombed in Denmark**
- Denmark, Copenhagen** Two bombs exploded on the sidewalk in front of the Swiss Air office in Copenhagen. Damage was limited to broken glass. The only casualty reported was an American tourist injured by flying glass. An English speaking man called the local UPI office and said the 9th of June Group, Armenian Secret Army, was responsible for the bombing in retaliation for the recent arrest in Switzerland of an Armenian accused of assassinating a Turkish national.
- 11 August 1981** **Iranian Students Attack Iranian Embassy in Norway**
- Norway, Oslo** A group of unarmed Iranian students took over the Iranian Embassy in Oslo. They held seven hostages in the Embassy, including the Iranian Charge, until an agreement was reached to end the occupation in exchange for the opportunity to hold a press conference to denounce the "massacres" of the Khomeini government. No injuries were reported. Norwegian authorities held the students overnight and returned them to Sweden on 12 August (they all resided in Sweden).
- 18 August 1981** **Explosions at U.S. and UK Military Housing Facilities in Germany**
- Germany, West Berlin** Two explosive devices detonated at U.S. and British military housing complexes in West Berlin. One bomb exploded at an outside wall of a U.S. Army barracks and another on the square outside a British hotel for transients near the British Army club for soldiers. Local authorities said each bomb contained about one pound of explosive. There was no damage in either incident, and no injuries were reported.
- 20 August 1981** **Fire Damages Liberian Chancery in the United States**
- United States, Washington, D.C.** An early morning fire caused heavy damage to a garage used for storage purposes at the Liberian Chancery in Washington, D.C. The Black Brigade claimed responsibility for the fire that caused US\$5,000 in damage. The group said it was protesting the executions of five members of Liberia's ruling People's Redemption Council in Monrovia on 14 August. No injuries were reported as a result of the fire which occurred while the Chancery was unoccupied.

20 August 1981

Italian Airline Office Bombed in France

France, Paris

An explosion in the early morning hours in front of the Alitalia Airline office on the Champs Elysee in Paris broke the front window but caused no injuries. A call to the French news agency by an unidentified caller claimed the Armenian movement 3 October was responsible for the bombing.

22 August 1981

Polish Airliner Hijacked to West Berlin

Poland

A Polish LOT plane on a domestic flight between Wroclaw and Warsaw with about 40 passengers and crew, including two Americans, was hijacked to Tempelhof airport in West Berlin. The 25-year-old hijacker immediately surrendered to U.S. authorities and was turned over to the West Berlin police. No injuries were reported; the LOT plane returned to Warsaw on 23 August.

22 August 1981

Explosion at Olympic Airways Office in France

France, Paris

A bomb exploded in the early morning hours in front of the Olympic Airways office in Paris. The blast caused only minor damage and no injuries were reported. A caller to the French news agency claimed that the 3 October Armenian movement was responsible. The caller also said the attacks (this was the second bombing in two days—the other was at the Alitalia office) took place late at night so no one would be hurt.

24 August 1981

Iranian Ambassador Held Hostage in His Embassy in Sweden

Sweden, Stockholm

About 35 unarmed Iranian students occupied the Embassy of Iran in Stockholm and held the Ambassador and his wife hostage for several hours. During the occupation the students broke into a safe in the Ambassador's office, broke furniture, scrawled graffiti on the walls, and extensively damaged the Embassy. Riot police stormed the building ending the four-hour occupation and freeing the Ambassador and his wife unharmed. The students were taken to police headquarters for questioning.

26 August 1981

Bi-National Center Bombed in Colombia

**Colombia,
Barranquilla**

A bomb containing four sticks of dynamite exploded in a restroom of the Bi-National Center in Barranquilla. Damage to the building included a hole in one wall large enough for a man to walk through; destruction of an adjacent restroom and kitchen area; and broken windows in the library, office area and most of the rest of the building. Damage to the building is estimated at between US\$30-40,000. Windows of nearby buildings were also shattered. No injuries were reported. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident.

27 August 1981

Saudi Arabian Embassy Attacked in Lebanon

Lebanon, Beirut

A rocket-propelled grenade was fired at the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Beirut. Some damage was reported; however, there were no injuries. A pro-Iran Lebanese group, Mujahedeen Staff Forces, claimed it carried out the attack to protest the Saudi's anti-Iran attitude.

29 August 1981

Explosion at Hotel Intercontinental in France

France, Paris

A powerful bomb exploded in a main ground-floor corridor of the Hotel Intercontinental in Paris. Eighteen people were injured by flying glass and other debris. The explosion knocked down the ceiling, shattered chandeliers, blew out glass partitions in the corridor that surrounds a courtyard, and caught furniture on fire. The fires were quickly extinguished. Several people reported seeing a man leave a package in the corridor just before the blast; however, no arrests have been made.

29 August 1981

Jewish Worshipers Attacked Leaving Synagogue in Austria

Austria, Vienna

Two Arab men, armed with Polish machine pistols and hand grenades, attacked a Vienna synagogue as worshipers were leaving a service. Two people were killed and 20 were injured, including three Austrian police officers. The two assailants were arrested along with a third Arab believed to have been involved. At least one of the attackers claims to belong to the Al Asifa (Abu Nidal) group.

29 August 1981

Explosion at the Iran TV and Radio Office in Lebanon

Lebanon, Beirut

A 44-pound bomb exploded outside the fourth floor Iran state television and radio office in Beirut. One person was killed and another injured, the offices of the Turkish cultural center and the Beirut-Riyadh Bank were damaged, and windows in nearby buildings were shattered. No group has claimed responsibility.

31 August 1981

Explosion at NATO and U.S. European Air Force Headquarters in West Germany

**West Germany,
Ramstein**

A bomb exploded in a parking lot at Ramstein Air Base, the headquarters of NATO and U.S. European Air Force operations in West Germany. Twenty people were injured, including two senior U.S. Air Force officers. The blast occurred about 7 a.m. local time just before most of the staff was to arrive for work. Two four-story buildings were extensively damaged and a number of cars, including the one in which the bomb is believed to have been planted, were destroyed or damaged. In a letter to a West German press agency, the Red Army Faction claimed credit for the bombing.

31 August 1981

Bomb explosions at Several U.S. Affiliated Targets in Peru

Peru, Lima

Bombs exploded simultaneously at several facilities in Lima, including the U.S. Embassy and the Ambassador's residence. U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr and his family were awakened when a bomb which had been thrown over a wall into their backyard exploded. A Peruvian guard was reported to have fired at a red vehicle speeding away from the home, but the bomber escaped. At the same time as the residence explosion, bombs went off at the U.S. Embassy (several sticks of dynamite were thrown over the front gate) and at the local offices of the Ford Motor Company, the Bank of America, the local bottling plant of Coca-Cola, and the G. Berckemeyer and Company office (the Peru representative of the Carnation Company). No injuries were reported at any of the bomb sites; however, there was some damage. No group has claimed responsibility.

31 August 1981

MEA Plane Bombed at Beirut International Airport

Lebanon, Beirut

A bomb explosion damaged an empty Middle East Airlines (MEA) Boeing 720 at Beirut's international airport. There were no injuries reported, though the incident halted traffic at the facility. The bombing may have been part of nationwide strikes to commemorate the third anniversary of the disappearance of Imam Musa Sadr, the Shiite leader who disappeared during a visit to Libya. (Explosives were discovered on an MEA plane when it landed in Tripoli, Libya, the preceding week.)

1 September 1981

U.S. Military-Owned Vehicles Burned in West Germany

**West Germany,
Wiesbaden**

Arsonists set fire to seven cars at an Air Force housing unit in Wiesbaden. The cars were destroyed; no injuries were reported.

4 September 1981

French Ambassador Assassinated in Lebanon

Lebanon, Beirut

French Ambassador Louis Delamare was assassinated near his residence in West Beirut. (This is the same area where U.S. Ambassador Meloy and his Economic Counselor were abducted from their car in June 1976. They were later killed.) Four gunmen, using a white BMW to block the Ambassador's car, jumped out of the BMW and tried unsuccessfully to open the locked doors of the Ambassador's car. When the doors would not open they fired submachine guns through the closed rear window hitting the Ambassador seven times. He died in a Beirut hospital a short time later. Anonymous callers to the local press claimed the Lebanese Red Brigades were responsible for the assassination.

4 September 1981

Explosion Near the Soviet UN Mission in the United States

**United States,
New York**

A small bomb exploded under a car parked near the Soviet Mission to the UN in New York City. The vehicle—owned by a member of the Nigerian UN Mission—was damaged by what local police believe was a Molotov cocktail. No injuries were reported. A man claiming to be a member of the Jewish Defense League (JDL) called UPI and claimed that group undertook the bombing to gain release of Soviet dissidents. In two days seven bombs were discovered in the area of the Soviet Mission (the JDL claimed responsibility for all of the bombs), only one of which went off. Two of the bombs were found taped to the underside of Soviet diplomats' cars (they were discovered before they detonated).

4 September 1981

Explosions Cause Injuries and Damage in Lesotho

Lesotho, Maseru

A bomb exploded at the Hilton Hotel in Maseru causing extensive damage to two floors of the hotel. Five people were injured, two seriously, in the blast. Another bomb exploded outside the U.S. Cultural Center in the same city. In the latter incident there was minor damage; however, no injuries were reported.

5 September 1981

U.S. Consulate Attacked in England

**United Kingdom,
Edinburgh**

Three gasoline bombs were thrown at the ground floor windows of the U.S. Consulate in Edinburgh. A security-glass window cracked but kept the bombs out of the building. Damage was minor and no injuries were reported. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

- 5 September 1981** **Iraqi Diplomat Attacked in Lebanon**
Lebanon, Beirut The Iraqi Cultural Attache in Beirut was wounded by an unidentified gunman. The attacker fired from a car at the attache.
- 6 September 1981** **Diplomatic Installations Bombed in Colombia**
Colombia, Bogota A bomb, made from a stick of dynamite, exploded in the outside garden of the Venezuelan Consulate in Bogota. Windows were broken; no injuries were reported. Earlier the same evening another bomb exploded after being placed on the wall of the Chilean Embassy. The latter bomb was somewhat smaller and caused no damage or injuries. Calls to local radio stations claimed the Workers' Autodefense Movement (MAO) was responsible for the bombings.
- 7 September 1981** **Mexican Ambassador's Residence Attacked in Guatemala**
Guatemala, Guatemala City Unidentified attackers threw a hand grenade at the home of the Mexican Ambassador in Guatemala City. The attackers also exchanged gunfire with Guatemalan police at the scene before fleeing on a motorcycle. There was little damage and no injuries were reported.
- 7 September 1981** **Explosion at the Turkish Embassy in Lebanon**
Lebanon, Beirut Explosives were thrown into the garden of the Turkish Embassy in Beirut. Windows on several floors of the building were broken; however, no injuries were reported.
- 10 September 1981** **CARE Office Bombed in Colombia**
Colombia, Bogota A bomb exploded at the CARE office in Bogota and a second bomb went off about 100 yards away at the National Police Club. Both bombs were thrown from vehicles and the blasts caused extensive damage to the offices. Two people were injured at the police club. An anonymous caller to *El Tiempo* claimed the Patriotic Liberation Front, acting on order of the Pedro Leon Arboleda Command of the Popular Liberation Army, was responsible for the bombings.

10 September 1981

Arson at American Bank in Luxembourg

**Luxembourg,
Luxembourg**

Two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Luxembourg office of the American Fletcher National Bank. Flames scorched the outside of the building and a garden area. No injuries were reported. Leaflets left at the scene claimed the October 18 Movement was responsible for the attack. The leaflets said the international struggle against U.S. imperialism and capitalistic monopoly has come to Luxembourg and called for solidarity with the Red Army Faction. The afternoon before the attack an anonymous caller to a local newspaper announced the American bank would be burned the night of 10-11 September.

11 September 1981

Mexican Consulate Bombed in Florida

**United States,
Miami**

The Mexican Consulate in Miami was destroyed by a late night explosion. The bomb blew out a wall of one office and caused US\$2 million in damage to the building where the Consulate was located on the fourth floor. No injuries were reported. (About the same time as the Consulate bombing a Spanish-language magazine was firebombed in Miami.) Omega-7, an anti-Castro guerrilla group, claimed responsibility for the bombing.

12 September 1981

Mexican Consulate and Mission to the UN Bombed in New York

**United States,
New York**

A bomb exploded outside the Mexican Consulate and Mission to the UN during the early morning in New York City. The blast damaged a gate, tore a metal door from the building and broke windows in the Consulate building as well as nearby buildings. No injuries were reported. The anti-Castro group Omega-7 claimed responsibility for the bombing.

12 September 1981

Italian Pilgrims Attacked in Israel

Israel, Jerusalem

A group of Italian pilgrims were attacked as they gathered at a souvenir shop in Jerusalem. The unidentified attackers threw a hand grenade into the midst of the group killing one man and injuring at least 28 others. Israeli television reported the grenade was wrapped in a package. The dead man and all but two of the injured were Italian citizens; the two others were local Arabs.

- 15 September 1981** **Attempt to Assassinate U.S. Army General in West Germany**
- West Germany,
Heidelberg**
- The U.S. Army's European commander, General Frederick J. Kroesen, was the target of terrorists who attempted to assassinate him as he was driving to work in Heidelberg. The attackers fired grenades and gunshots from a wooded hillside at the General's car. A grenade exploded in the trunk area of the armor-plated car partially shattering the rear window. General Kroesen and his wife, who was also riding in the chauffeur driven car, received minor cuts; no other injuries were reported. The Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for the assassination attempt.
- 15 September 1981** **Turkish Airlines Office Bombed in Denmark**
- Denmark,
Copenhagen**
- One of two bombs left at the Turkish airlines office in Copenhagen exploded causing extensive damage. The airline office was extensively damaged and windows were broken in nearby buildings. Two people were injured, one seriously. According to local police, the second bomb was found in the debris, removed and detonated by army experts. A group calling itself the Sixth Armenian Liberation Army claimed responsibility for the attack in telephone calls to Danish media.
- 18 September 1981** **Polish Airliner Hijacked to West Berlin**
- Poland**
- A Polish LOT airliner on a flight from Katowice to Warsaw was hijacked about 10 minutes before landing in Warsaw by 12 students. The nine men and three women, armed with a knife and broken bottles, diverted the plane to Tempelhof, the U.S. air base in West Berlin, where they surrendered and asked for political asylum. (Two Hungarians and several other Polish passengers also requested asylum.) The hijackers were turned over to local police. One female passenger was slightly injured; the plane with the remaining passengers and crew returned to Poland.
- 22 September 1981** **Mexican Ambassador's Car Burned in Colombia**
- Colombia, Bogota**
- The car of the Mexican Ambassador was set on fire while it was parked near the national university in Bogota. The Ambassador was attending a conference when the incident occurred. No injuries were reported. No group has claimed responsibility.

- 23 September 1981** **U.S. Military Advisors Attacked in Honduras**
- Honduras,
Tegucigalpa** Two U.S. military advisors were wounded when the car in which they were riding was fired on by unknown attackers in Tegucigalpa. Three others in the car escaped uninjured. Press reports indicated the shots were fired from a passing taxi. The Lorenzo Zelaya Popular Revolutionary Command claimed responsibility for the attack which was staged to protest "Yankee imperialism" and Honduras' "puppet" military regime.
- 23 September 1981** **Israeli Shipping Office Bombed in Cyprus**
- Cyprus, Limassol** A hand grenade exploded in the office of Shoham, an Israeli shipping firm, in Limassol. An Arab entered the office brandishing two grenades, threw one at the staff and fled. Five employees were injured, several seriously. Two Arabs were subsequently arrested by the police. The pair are reported to be affiliated with the Abu Nidal group.
- 24 September 1981** **Turkish Consulate Attacked in France**
- France, Paris** Four armed Armenians seized the Turkish Consulate in Paris and held some 50 people hostage. Gunfire was exchanged between the attackers and the police. A Turkish guard was killed, a vice consul was wounded, and two of the Armenian terrorists were wounded. They claimed to be members of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, Suicide Commando Yeghia Kechichian and demanded the release of all Armenian prisoners in Turkey plus five Turkish revolutionaries and five Kurds. This was to be done within 12 hours or the hostages would be killed. Fifteen hours after taking over the Consulate the terrorists released their hostages unharmed and surrendered to French police.
- 25 September 1981** **U.S. Military-owned Cars Burned in West Germany**
- West Germany,
Stuttgart** Three privately-owned cars were set on fire while they were parked within a U.S. Army housing area in Stuttgart. One car was completely destroyed. Two other cars were damaged before the fire department extinguished the blazes. No injuries were reported in any of the three early morning arson incidents.

26 September 1981 Yugoslav Airliner Hijacked to Cyprus

Yugoslavia

A Yugoslav Airlines Boeing 737 carrying more than 100 passengers and crew was hijacked just before landing in Belgrade while on a domestic flight. Three armed Croatians commandeered the plane and requested to be flown to Tel Aviv. The Israelis refused to permit the plane to land, and it then proceeded to Larnaca, Cyprus. The passengers and crew staged a mock fire and alarm and fled the plane by the emergency exits. The hijackers then surrendered to Cyprus police. They were returned to Belgrade under guard on 27 September.

29 September 1981 Indian Airliner Hijacked and Diverted to Pakistan

India

An Indian Airlines plane carrying 117 passengers and crew was hijacked over India and diverted to Lahore, Pakistan. The hijackers were armed with knives and claimed they wished to "focus the attention of the world to the demands of the Sikhs". Armed Pakistanis stormed the plane freeing the hostages not previously released and capturing the five hijackers. No injuries were reported.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT CHRONOLOGY

September 1969 Through September 1981

- 12 August 1969** **Ethiopian Airliner Hijacked to Sudan**
- Ethiopia** An Ethiopian airlines plane on a domestic flight from Bahr Dar to Addis Ababa was hijacked by six students and an official of the Ministry of Community Development to Khartoum. The hijackers, armed with a revolver and knife, forced a stewardess to get them into the cockpit area. Sudanese authorities jailed the perpetrators (believed to be members of the ELF) for passport violations. No injuries were reported.
- 17 August 1969** **Department Store Bombed in England**
- United Kingdom,
London** Marks and Spencers department store was firebombed in London by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). No injuries or damage was reported.
- 18 August 1969** **Israeli Business Bombed in Denmark**
- Denmark,
Copenhagen** The Israeli tourist office in Copenhagen was bombed. No injuries or damage was reported.
- 25 August 1969** **Israeli Business Bombed in England**
- United Kingdom,
London** A bomb exploded at the London office of the Israeli line Zim. Two people were injured. From Amman, Jordan, the PFLP's George Habash warned similar attacks would continue in the London area.
- 26 August 1969** **Firebomb Thrown at the Canadian Embassy in Austria**
- Austria, Vienna** A naturalized Canadian citizen threw a gasoline bomb into the library of the Canadian Embassy in Vienna. Two people were killed and eleven others injured in the attack. The attacker was arrested by local authorities.

29 August 1969

TWA Airliner Hijacked to Syria

Italy

A Transworld Airlines B-707, on a flight from Los Angeles to Tel Aviv with stops in Paris, Rome and Athens, was hijacked shortly after taking off from the Rome airport. A man and a woman, identified as PFLP members Leila Ali Khaled and Salim K. Essawai, stood up in the first class area and produced pistols, a grenade and a time bomb and ordered the plane to fly over Lod Airport. Although Lebanese authorities offered permission for a landing at Beirut airport, the plane flew to Damascus, Syria. Immediately on landing passengers were told to exit the plane as bombs had been set to explode. The explosion destroyed the cockpit area of the plane causing an estimated US\$4,000,000 damage. Several passengers among the 101 passengers and crew of 12 were injured, including an American woman who broke her leg. The Syrians released the American, French, Italian, and Greek passengers and crew but, held six Israelis hostage for the release of Syrian prisoners in Israeli jails. After two days four of the Israelis, three women and one teenage girl, were released. Khaled and Essawai were held by the Syrians until 13 October under heavy guard when they were released. The last two Israelis were released and returned to Israel on 5 December.

3 September 1969

Molotov Cocktails Thrown at U.S. Embassy in Japan

Japan, Tokyo

Two men dressed as students threw two Molotov cocktails at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo. One missile landed next to the driveway and the other landed in the street. There was no damage and no injuries were reported.

4 September 1969

U.S. Ambassador Kidnapped in Brazil

Brazil, Rio de Janeiro

Around noon U.S. Ambassador Charles Elbrick was kidnapped from his chauffeur driven car on his way to the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. Four armed men, members of the Revolutionary Movement of October 8 and the National Liberation Action, used their car to block the Ambassador's vehicle. The kidnapers hit Ambassador Elbrick with a .38 caliber revolver resulting in a cut on the Ambassador's forehead; the chauffeur was left behind unharmed. The group demanded release of 15 unidentified political prisoners who were to be flown to Chile, Mexico or Algeria, and publication of a manifesto. On 6 September 15 prisoners were put on a plane and flown to Mexico City where they were granted political asylum by the Mexican Government—13 of these people later turned up in Cuba. Several of the kidnapers were arrested; one was eventually sentenced to 10 years in prison.

6 September 1969

Two TAME Planes on Domestic Flights Hijacked

Ecuador

Two Transportes Aeos Nacionales Ecuatorianes (TAME) C-47 planes on domestic flights from Quito to Guayaquil were directed to Cuba. One plane was taken over by six men all armed with submachineguns. During a refueling stop in Tomaco, Colombia, a fight broke out and before it ended the copilot was killed and the radioman was wounded. These six hijackers then left the pilot and 14 passengers on the plane and boarded the second hijacked TAME plane which had also landed for refueling. The second TAME C-47 was hijacked by six men and a woman also armed with submachineguns, also while on a domestic flight between Quito and Guayaquil, and also directed to Cuba. Following the boarding of the six hijackers from the first TAME plane the second airliner departed for Cuba making refueling stops in Panama and Jamaica before landing in Santiago. Passengers on both hijacked planes reported the hijackers referred to the attacks as "operation Ho Chi Minh" and said that it was in retaliation for the May deaths of several students during antigovernment riots at the University of Guayaquil.

8 September 1969

Israeli Embassy in West Germany Attacked

West Germany, Bonn

Two Arab youths threw hand grenades at the Israeli Embassy in Bonn. One grenade went off in the courtyard causing minor damage and another exploded under a window of the Israeli Ambassador's office. One of the attackers was arrested while the other sought refuge in the Embassy of Saudi Arabia. The PFLP claimed responsibility for the attack.

8 September 1969

Embassy of Israel Targeted in the Netherlands

**Netherlands,
The Hague**

Two teenagers threw a Russian-made hand grenade at the Israeli Embassy in The Hague. The grenade missed an open window and exploded harmlessly on a nearby balcony. One of the youths was arrested and handed over to the Libyan Embassy while the other found safehaven in the Algerian Embassy. The PFLP claimed responsibility for the attack.

- 8 September 1969** **Arabs Attacked the El Al Office in Belgium**
Belgium, Brussels Around noon three Arabs, two of them teenage boys, threw hand grenades at the El Al Airlines office in Brussels. Three employees of El Al and a passerby were injured by flying glass and other debris. One 16-year-old boy was arrested and eventually handed over to the Libyan Embassy, the other teenager fled to either the Tunisian or Iraqi mission (reports are unclear as to which), and the adult reportedly returned to Syria via Budapest and East Berlin. The PFLP claimed responsibility for the attack.
- 9 September 1969** **U.S. Consul General Kidnapped in Ethiopia**
Ethiopia, Asmara U.S. Consul General Murray E. Jackson was kidnapped while driving between Agordat and Keren (near Asmara) in his official car with his chauffeur. He was released unharmed after two hours when he had signed a statement saying he had listened to the Eritrean Liberation Front's (ELF) position in relation to the government and that he had not been mistreated.
- 12 September 1969** **Explosion at Home of U.S. Army Attache in Jordan**
Jordan, Amman A bomb exploded on the porch of the home of the U.S. Army Attache in Amman. There was little damage and no injuries were reported.
- 13 September 1969** **Ethiopian Airliner Hijacked to South Yemen**
Ethiopia An Ethiopian Airlines plane on a flight from Addis Ababa to Djibouti was hijacked by three members of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) and diverted to Aden. The armed ELF hijackers and a passenger (an Ethiopian Secret Police agent who happened to be on board) fired at one another during the incident. One of the hijackers, 18-year-old Mohammed Sayed, was seriously wounded in the exchange of gun fire. The trio was arrested. An ELF spokesman claimed responsibility for the hijacking saying it was an attempt to gain publicity for their cause. None of the 70 passengers or crew were reported injured.
- 13 September 1969** **Attack on Building Housing the U.S. Consul in Italy**
Italy, Palermo Two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the entrance of the apartment building where the U.S. Consul General is located. There was little damage and no injuries reported.

- 20 September 1969** **Armed Attack at the U.S. Consulate in Brazil**
Brazil, Sao Paulo Two cars pulled up in front of the U.S. Consulate in Sao Paulo, six terrorists got out of the cars and disarmed the guard on duty. Two policemen were gunned down. The attackers have not been identified; however, one was described as Japanese in appearance (the rest were masked). No other injuries or damage were reported.
- 27 September 1969** **Explosion Near the Home of the U.S. Consul in Bolivia**
Bolivia, La Paz An unidentified man threw a bomb toward the home of the U.S. Consul in La Paz. The bomber was apparently distracted by pedestrians which caused him to throw the bomb prematurely in front of a car where it exploded. No damage or injuries were reported.
- 1 October 1969** **Fire Bomb Thrown at the U.S. Consulate in Canada**
Canada, Vancouver Two "hippie"-looking women threw a fire bomb against the entrance of the U.S. Consulate General in Vancouver. There was no report of any damage or injuries.
- 1 October 1969** **Explosion at U.S. Chancery in Ecuador**
Ecuador, Quito A bomb was thrown from a car at the main entrance of the Chancery of the U.S. Embassy in Quito. The bomb caused no damage or injuries.
- 6 October 1969** **The Swiss Consul's Car Attacked in Colombia**
Colombia, Cali Armed men attacked the car of the Swiss Consul in Cali. The Consul, Enrique Straessle, was wounded and his 15-year-old son and the First Secretary of the Swiss Embassy were kidnapped. A group identifying itself as the Invisible Ones claimed responsibility and demanded a ransom of \$300,000. Local police arrested four men, but said they had no clues to the whereabouts of the hostages. The kidnap victims were released 17 days after being taken and newspapers reported a \$110,000 ransom was paid—the family denied this statement.

- 6 October 1969** **U.S. Firms' Offices Bombed in Argentina**
Argentina, Cordoba Bombs damaged the offices of a number of U.S.-owned San Miguel de Tucuman companies in San Miguel de Tucuman and Cordoba. Offices of General Electric, Dunlop Tires, IBM, Squibb, Pepsi-Cola and the First National City Bank were damaged. No injuries were reported in any of the explosions.
- 7 October 1969** **USIS Library Fire Bombed in Argentina**
Argentina, Buenos Aires A fire bomb equipped with a timing device damaged the USIS Library in Buenos Aires. No injuries were reported.
- 8 October 1969** **Remington Rand Office Bombed in Argentina**
Argentina, Santa Fe The offices of Remington Rand were bombed in Santa Fe. Extent of damage is unknown; no injuries were reported.
- 8 October 1969** **The Bank of Boston Bombed in Argentina**
Argentina, Buenos Aires Bombs exploded in Buenos Aires damaging the Bank of Boston.
- 10 October 1969** **Explosion at the Bi-National Center in Peru**
Peru, Arequipa A bomb exploded at the Bi-National Center in Arequipa. Damage was extensive; however, no injuries were reported.
- 14 October 1969** **Shots Fired at the Embassy of Switzerland in Colombia**
Colombia, Bogota Unknown gunmen fired on the Swiss Embassy in Bogota. Extent of any damage is unknown; no injuries were reported.
- 23 October 1969** **Molotov Cocktails Thrown at U.S. Embassy in Peru**
Peru, Lima Five Molotov cocktails were thrown at the front doors of the U.S. Embassy Chancery in Lima. Of the five only one ignited. There was no property damage and no injuries. Authorities caught one of the five youths who carried out the attack.

- 25 October 1969** **Explosion Outside the U.S. Peace Corps Headquarters in Bolivia**
Bolivia, La Paz A bomb exploded in front of the headquarters of the U.S. Peace Corps in La Paz. Damage was limited to broken windows; no injuries were reported.
- 26 October 1969** **U.S. Embassy Employee's Car Bombed in Lebanon**
Lebanon, Beirut A small explosive charge detonated under the car of an employee at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. The car was parked in front of the employee's home. No injuries were reported.
- 1 November 1969** **Bomb Found at the American Cultural Center in Japan**
Japan, Tokyo A time bomb was found near the reception desk of the American Cultural Center in Tokyo. A Japanese national who found the bomb disarmed it before it was set to detonate.
- 17 November 1969** **Bomb Discovered Near the U.S. Consulate in Japan**
Japan, Yokohama An explosive device was found near the guard box of the U.S. Consulate in Yokohama. The guard who made the discovery was able to disarm the device before it exploded. In March 1976 three people were sentenced to four to eight years in prison for the attempted bombing.
- 20 November 1969** **Foreign Companies Bombed in Argentina**
Argentina,
Buenos Aires The offices of 15 foreign companies, among them nine American firms, were bombed in Buenos Aires. The bombs were planted by the Peronist Armed Forces (FAP). No report of injuries is available.
- 26 November 1969** **Explosion at Home of British Diplomat in Chile**
Chile, Santiago A bomb exploded at the home of the British Secretary Harry McQuade. McQuade suffered minor injuries. There was no report of damage or additional injuries.

- 27 November 1969** **Hand Grenades Thrown into El Al Office in Greece**
Greece, Athens Two men threw two hand grenades into the El Al Airlines office in Athens. A Greek child was killed and 15 people were wounded including three Americans, a British employee of El Al, and 10 Greeks (a second child lost an eye). The pair were identified as Jordanians who are members of the Popular Struggle Front. They were formally charged on 28 November in an Athens criminal court with "attempted premeditated murder". The two men were sentenced to prison terms of eight and 11 years. On 22 July 1970 they were released as one of the demands of the hijackers of an Olympic Airways jet hijack to Cairo, Egypt.
- 29 November 1969** **Explosion at the Yugoslav Embassy in Australia**
Australia, Canberra Croatian exiles bombed the Embassy of Yugoslavia in Canberra. There is no report of the extent of damage or injuries.
- 3 December 1969** **Explosion at the Home of the Kuwaiti Minister of Information in Lebanon**
Lebanon, Beirut A bomb exploded in front of the apartment of the newly arrived Kuwaiti Minister of Information in Beirut. The Minister was not injured. Investigation disclosed the bomb was actually intended for the U.S. Army Attache at the American Embassy in Beirut who lives on another floor in the same building.
- 5 December 1969** **Fire Bombs Thrown Into Amerika Haus in West Germany**
West Germany, Frankfurt During the early morning hours two rocks and two incendiary bombs were thrown into Amerika Haus in Frankfurt. Damage was limited to one broken window (the fire bombs failed to ignite). No injuries were reported.
- 5 December 1969** **Explosion at the Bi-National Center in Argentina**
Argentina, Rosario During the early morning hours a powerful bomb exploded in a restroom of the Bi-National Center in Rosario. Damage was extensive; however, no injuries were reported.

12 December 1969 Bomb Discovered at Amerika Haus in Germany

Germany, West Berlin A suspicious "ticking" package was discovered at Amerika Haus in West Berlin. When local police disarmed the "package" it proved to be an incendiary device which they removed before it detonated. There was no damage and no injuries were reported.

12 December 1969 Bomb Found at the El Al Office in Germany

Germany, West Berlin A bomb was discovered in the West Berlin office of the Israeli El Al Airlines office. No damage or injuries were reported.

12 December 1969 Attempt to Hijack Ethiopian Airliner Foiled

Spain Two men attempted to hijack an Ethiopian plane carrying about 25 passengers and crew. One of the hijackers walked from his seat in the first class section toward the cockpit door armed with a pistol, knife and explosives. A guard grabbed the hijacker's gun which discharged twice (the guard fired his pistol six times). The second hijacker jumped up from a seat in the economy section of the plane and was immediately grabbed by three men. The hijackers, believed to be members of the ELF, were carrying Senegalese and Yemeni passports and were identified as a 19-year-old student and a 24-year-old businessman. No injuries were reported.

13 December 1969 Explosion at U.S. Officer's Club in Germany

Germany, West Berlin A bomb exploded outside a U.S. Officers' Club in West Berlin. There was slight damage; no injuries were reported.

19 December 1969 Chilean Airliner Hijacked from Chile to Cuba

Chile A Chilean airliner on a domestic flight from Santiago to Asuncion was hijacked by a 23-year-old student. The plane, carrying about 100 passengers and crew, was refueled in Arica and the hijacker allowed 15 women and children to leave the plane before it departed for Cuba. The plane returned to Santiago following payment to Cuba by Chile of \$20,000 for landing rights, fuel and provisions. No injuries were reported.

20 December 1969

Explosion Near the USIS Office in Turkey

Turkey, Ankara

During the early morning hours a bomb exploded near the USIS office in Ankara. Damage was limited to broken windows.

29 December 1969

Offices of Tass and Aeroflot Attacked in the U.S.

**United States,
New York**

Four unidentified men, believed by authorities to be members of the Jewish Defense League (JDL), attacked the offices of Tass and Aeroflot Airlines. Windows and furniture were broken and paint was sprayed around the premises.

29 December 1969

Bomb Thrown at U.S. Vice President's Car in the Philippines

Philippines

Unidentified Philippine nationals attempted to assassinate U.S. Vice President Spiro Agnew in the Philippines. There were no injuries or damage.

29 December 1969

Fire Bombs Found at U.S. Ambassador's Residence in New Zealand

**New Zealand,
Wellington**

Two Molotov cocktails were discovered on the driveway outside the home of the U.S. Ambassador in Wellington. One of the bombs had exploded causing no damage. The second bomb, a coca-cola bottle filled with gasoline, leaning against the garage next to the residence had not been ignited. No injuries were reported.

28 November 1979

South Africa's Ambassador to El Salvador Kidnapped

**El Salvador,
San Salvador**

A group of men armed with submachineguns surrounded South African Ambassador Dunn as he left the South African Embassy in San Salvador, forced him into a truck and drove off without firing a shot. The kidnapping occurred about noon as he was walking from the Embassy with his chauffeur. The Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) claimed responsibility for the kidnapping in a long communique sent to local papers. The FPL has demanded publication of a manifesto in a number of countries, El Salvador to break relations with Chile, to recognize the PLO, and a ransom. In early April 1980 the Ambassador's relatives appealed to the FPL; Mrs. Dunn indicated the family could not pay the \$20 million ransom demanded. The FPL sent a statement to press services in early October 1980 saying Ambassador Dunn had been killed for "non-compliance with the demands".

13 May 1981

Attempt to Assassinate Pope John Paul II in Italy

Italy, Rome

Pope John Paul II was shot and seriously wounded while being driven around St. Peter's Square. Two American women in the crowd of tourists/worshippers were also seriously wounded. Mehmet Ali Agca, an escaped Turkish terrorist, was arrested and identified by Rome police as the would-be assassin. He was charged on 14 May with the attempted assassination of the Pope. Following a brief three day trial in Rome, Agca was sentenced to life in prison on 22 July.

14 June 1981

Shots Fired Inside the Embassy of Yugoslavia in Belgium

Belgium, Brussels

An unidentified man about 20 to 25 years old who had been waiting in line for a visa at the Yugoslav Embassy drew a gun and opened fire. The Yugoslav Economic Counsellor was hit three times and another Yugoslav Embassy employee was shot once; both are hospitalized. The attacker escaped; Belgian authorities alerted all border posts. Although no group has claimed responsibility Yugoslav Embassy officials believe ethnic Albanians are responsible.