



POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS 2001

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE • BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11





POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS 2001

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND THREAT ANALYSIS

IN MEMORIAM

THIS PUBLICATION IS DEDICATED TO THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES DURING
THE RESCUE ATTEMPT AT THE WORLD TRADE CENTER



Special thanks are extended to Rick Alemán in DS Public Affairs for design, and Regional Security Officers (RSOs) at diplomatic missions worldwide who provided DS/DSS/ITA with the necessary information and photographs on a timely basis.

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Political Violence Against Americans is produced by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis (DS/DSS/ITA) to provide readers with a comprehensive picture of the broad spectrum of political violence that American citizens and interests have encountered abroad on an annual basis.

This publication encompasses major anti-U.S. incidents; however, some incidents have been omitted due to the sensitive nature associated with them.

Incidents for this study were selected based upon lethality, substantial property damage, use of unusual tactics or weapons, and perceptibility of targets as U.S. or representative of U.S. interests.

Memorial of Light honoring the victims and rescuers of the September 11th attacks in New York City.

SPECIAL REPORT

As of this report, the September 11 attack against the World Trade Center Towers and the Pentagon will go down in history as the most lethal terrorist attack. As part of our response against the terrorist group responsible for the attack and the government that harbors them, the U.S. Military on October 7, 2001 began carefully targeted military operations (codename: Operation Enduring Freedom) against al-Qa'ida terrorist training camps and military installations of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. In response to Operation Enduring Freedom we witnessed 248 anti-U.S. demonstrations and incidents against U.S. interests worldwide. In fact, anti-U.S. demonstrations against our facilities began soon after September 11 in anticipation of our taking military action against Afghanistan. Statistically of the 249 anti-U.S. incidents, 229 were peaceful demonstrations, and six were violent. Approximately 94 percent of the demonstrations were directed against the U.S. Government or diplomatic interests.

New York City skyline continues to smolder on the night of September 11.

NO DOUBLE STANDARD

The policy of the U.S. Government is that no double standard will exist regarding the dissemination of threat information that may affect U.S. citizens. U.S. Government employees may not benefit from possession of information that may apply equally to the American public but is not available to them. The U.S. Government maintains information on threats to Americans overseas—from terrorism, crime or health hazards—and makes this information available to all those affected.



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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U.S. GOVERNMENT	1

NEAR EAST ASIA

U.S. BUSINESS	2
U.S. GOVERNMENT	2
PRIVATE	6

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. BUSINESS	3
U.S. GOVERNMENT	2
NGO	1

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

U.S. BUSINESS	13
U.S. GOVERNMENT	2
MILITARY	1
PRIVATE	1

AMERICANS KILLED IN
TERRORIST/POLITICALLY
MOTIVATED VIOLENCE

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

An American oil worker was killed when a ransom demand by the kidnappers was not met. The victim was one of 10 foreigners kidnapped in October 2000 in Sucumbios, Ecuador.

NEAR EAST ASIA

An American was killed when her car was fired on by Palestinian Fatah activists near the West Bank settlement where she resided.

A HAMAS suicide bomber entered a busy restaurant in Jerusalem and detonated his bomb, killing 15 people and injuring 130 others. Two of the dead were Americans.

A bomb exploded near a shop in al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia killing two people and injuring four others. An American was among those killed.

Two teenagers, one of which was an American, were stoned to death in Wadi Haritun Cave in the West Bank. Palestinian Hizballah claimed responsibility.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

The Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) kidnaped 20 people including three Americans. One of the Americans was murdered by the ASG.

UNITED STATES

240 Americans were killed in the Pentagon and Pennsylvania terrorist incidents on September 11. Official figures from New York City authorities on U.S. citizen casualties in the World Trade Center attacks are unavailable.

Of the 252 incidents that involved U.S. citizens and interests, 244 specifically targeted Americans.

AMERICANS INJURED IN TERRORIST/POLITICALLY
MOTIVATED VIOLENCE

EUROPE

An American tourist was attacked and wounded by an individual wielding a knife while the victim and his wife were leaving a restaurant in Cordoba, Spain. Robbery was not the motive. It is possible that the attack was in response to U.S. military retaliation against Afghanistan.

NEAR EAST ASIA

A HAMAS suicide bomber detonated an explosive device at a bus junction in Jerusalem, killing two people and wounding four. One of the injured was an American.

An American doctor received a letter bomb at his office in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Upon opening the letter, it exploded—severely injuring the doctor.

Two Americans were injured when their car was fired on by Palestinian Fatah activists near the West Bank settlement where they resided.

A HAMAS suicide bomber entered a busy restaurant in Jerusalem and detonated a bomb, killing 15 people and injuring 130 others. Four of the injured were Americans.

A bomb exploded near a shop in al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia killing two people and injuring four others. An American was among the injured.

UNITED STATES

90 Americans were injured in the Pentagon and Pennsylvania terrorist incidents on September 11. Official figures from New York City authorities on U.S. citizen injuries in the World Trade Center attacks are unavailable.

A young girl prays at a candlelight vigil held for the victims of the September 11th attacks.



WESTERN HEMISPHERE

AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

ARGENTINA	1
BRAZIL	2
CHILE	2
COLOMBIA	178
ECUADOR	4
HAITI	1
PERU	6
MEXICO	5
VENEZUELA	1

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACKS

BUSINESS	192
GOVERNMENT	4
PRIVATE	4

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACKS

ASSAULT	1
BOMBING	185
ATTEMPTED BOMBING	3
VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION	1
HOSTAGE	2
KIDNAPPING	5*
MURDER	2**
SABOTAGE	1

* The five kidnappings resulted in six American kidnap victims.

** March 12, 2001—Cesar, Colombia: Unidentified gunmen shot and killed two Colombian union leaders representing U.S. Drummond coal firm. It is not known who is responsible for the murders, but the area around the mine is well-known battleground between the ELN, the FARC, and paramilitary groups.

JANUARY 1—DECEMBER 31 | COLOMBIA

Over the course of 2001, Marxist guerrillas belonging to the National Liberation Army (ELN) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) carried out a record 170 bombings of the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline. Many of these attacks caused breaks in the pipeline structure, resulting in serious oil spills and the halting of production. The Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline is a multinational venture between Ecopetrol of Colombia, U.S. Occidental Petroleum, and other foreign oil firms. Guerrilla forces are vehemently opposed to multinational involvement in Colombia's oil industry, charging that foreign interests are violating the country's sovereignty and exploiting its natural resources. As of the end of 2001, the pipeline had been attacked 918 times since operations began in 1986.

JANUARY 13 | SUCUMBIOS, ECUADOR

An American hostage was killed when a ransom demand by the kidnappers went unmet. The victim was one of the 10 foreign oil workers, including five U.S. citizens kidnapped near a camp at the Columbian border on October 12, 2000. Two of the hostages (French) managed to escape on October 13, 2000. The remaining American hostages were released unharmed on March 1, 2001.

JANUARY 26 | NAO ME TOQUE, BRAZIL

Approximately 1,000 Radical Landless Workers Movement (MST) activists stormed and took control of a U.S. Monsanto plant involved in genetically modified food research and development. The demonstrators took over the research center and warehouses during non-business hours. Militant leftists from around the globe (in Brazil for an anti-world economic forum) also joined the protest.

JANUARY 31 | CESAR, COLOMBIA

Eight coal train cars, owned by the U.S. Drummond coal mining firm, were derailed. No group claimed responsibility, but the FARC is suspected in the attack. The FARC has demanded extortion payments and carried out sabotage against the Alabama-based company's railway lines. The firm has been sporadically targeted by the FARC.

FEBRUARY 2 | CESAR, COLOMBIA

A dynamite explosion on the railroad tracks used to transport coal by the U.S. Drummond coal mining firm resulted in the derailment of a 90-car train.

FEBRUARY 5 | QUITO, ECUADOR

A bomb blast damaged an office building housing the Reuters office and a local newspaper owned by the Washington Times Group. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

MARCH 5 | PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI

Between the hours of 8:30 and 9:30 p.m., two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the residence of an American Embassy officer. One of the devices failed to ignite and the other was extinguished before it could cause any damage. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

MARCH 12 | CESAR, COLOMBIA

Unidentified gunmen shot and killed two Colombian union leaders representing the U.S. Drummond coal firm after dragging them out of a bus. It is unknown who is responsible for the incident as the area around the mine is a well-known battleground between the ELN, the FARC, and paramilitary groups.

MARCH 15 | SANTIAGO, CHILE

Anti-globalization protesters tossed a smoke bomb into a McDonald's restaurant in downtown Santiago. No injuries were reported as a result of the explosion.

APRIL 6 | BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Unidentified individuals placed an improvised explosive device (IED) outside a Citibank branch in Buenos Aires. The device did not detonate due to a mechanical malfunction. The IED was similar in construction to the type commonly used in Argentina during the 1970's Dirty War—2.7 kg of ammonium nitrate and an electrical detonator attached to four AA batteries.

The Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline burns near the town of La Chinita, Colombia.

APRIL 7—19 | QUITO, ECUADOR

From April 7-19 a number of invasion-style robberies and fire-bombings of U.S. businesses occurred. Two McDonald's restaurants were firebombed, and two U.S.-owned businesses—a grocery store and a restaurant—were subject to invasion-style robberies. The robberies were conducted by a group of individuals armed with pistols.

APRIL 16 | ARAUCA, COLOMBIA

Guerrillas of the National Liberation Army (ELN) kidnapped approximately 130 local employees of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation in what may be one of the largest mass abductions conducted in Colombia. The victims were kidnapped while traveling in a convoy to their homes from the Cano Limon oil field in the eastern department of Arauca near the Venezuelan border. The ELN kidnapers, disguised as Colombian police, released most of the hostages hours after the incident in response to pressure from elements of the Colombian military. The remaining hostages were freed April 19.

JUNE 3 | BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA

Six unidentified armed persons kidnapped a dual U.S.-Colombian citizen from his home. He was released June 30 after a ransom payment was negotiated.

JUNE 22 | MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

A male subject carrying 20 Molotov cocktails attempted to throw an incendiary device over the wall of the U.S. Embassy. The emotionally disturbed subject was subdued and arrested by plain-clothes police as he approached the perimeter. The lone subject broke off from a planned demonstration that was taking place near the Embassy.

JULY 7 | BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

An American citizen was kidnapped from his family farm near Bogota. He was released July 11 after a ransom payment of \$1,500. The kidnapers claimed to be FARC members, but based on the low ransom payment, were more likely criminals.

AUGUST 9 | MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

Members of the People's Armed Forces Revolutionaries (FARP) detonated homemade bombs outside three Mexican banks that are affiliated with U.S. Citibank. There was minimal property damage and no injuries. The FARP has demonstrated its displeasure over Mexico's globalization policies in the past.

SEPTEMBER 1 | MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

A small homemade bomb detonated outside the showroom of a U.S. Chevrolet dealer. There was minimal property damage and no reported injuries. A little known group calling itself Jose Martia Morelos y Pavo Combatants claimed responsibility. The explosions were in response to the United States alleged involvement in Mexico's globalization policies.

SEPTEMBER 27 | SANTIAGO, CHILE

A letter-bomb was found and deactivated at the entrance of the U.S. Embassy. On November 7, two men—both former government agents—were arrested in connection with the letter-bomb. This appeared to be an attempt by the arrested to imply a security threat thereby enhancing their credibility and past experience as former government officials.

OCTOBER 18 | RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

A bomb was detonated outside a McDonald's restaurant located in the Centro business district, approximately one mile from the U.S. Consulate. The McDonald's and adjacent stores experienced significant property damage. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

**OCTOBER 22—NOVEMBER 29
LIMA, PERU**

A Peruvian based power company owned by U.S. companies in New Jersey and California reported five infrastructure attacks in six weeks in Lima. Sendero Luminoso is suspected of carrying out the attacks.

NOVEMBER 7 | CARACAS, VENEZUELA

Officials from Armor Group Venezuela (AGV), an affiliate of the U.S. firm Armor Holdings, Inc., experienced a series of hostile incidents to pressure the company to rehire workers. Among the incidents, on November 7, AGV employees, including two U.S. citizens, were held hostage for several hours by union members at their office until police were able to intervene.

NOVEMBER 5 | BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

An American citizen was kidnapped by the ELN while touring South America by motorcycle. He was released on December 7 under unknown conditions.

NOVEMBER 6 | LIMA, PERU

At 6:40 p.m., the Press Attaché to the U.S. Embassy arrived at San Marcos University to make a speech about U.S. efforts in Afghanistan. Shortly after he began his speech, 30-40 protestors gathered outside the auditorium and started to chant. The Press Attaché opened the door to see what the commotion was, and was hit with plastic bags filled with chocolate milk. He closed the door and the protestors tried to force their way in, but the custodian locked the door. He continued his speech while the protestors chanted "USA assassins," and "We don't want to be a gringo colony." Two large firecrackers were also set off, one in the hall outside the auditorium and one outside the building near an auditorium window.

At the conclusion of the speech the organizers asked the audience to escort the Press Attaché through the demonstrators. When they left the auditorium, protestors were lined up on both sides of the hallway. They started to throw more "milk balloons" and attempted to physically harm him. The protestors pursued him to the gate of the university where he boarded a bus and left the scene unhurt.

NOVEMBER 22 | QUITO, ECUADOR

Three pamphlet-bombs were simultaneously detonated on public thoroughfares in Quito. Significant buildings near the bomb sites included a National University located within blocks of the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Embassy. The material in the pamphlet bombs espouses anti-U.S. rhetoric, but stopped short of inciting acts of violence against U.S. interests. Pamphlets from two of the bombs allegedly named the Popular Combatant Group as being responsible, and the third named the Alfarist Revolutionary Movement.

**DECEMBER 10
SANTA MARTA, COLOMBIA**

One American citizen and one dual Colombian-American citizen were abducted by the ELN in a mass kidnapping roadblock. The American citizen was released January 17, and the dual national American citizen was released February 22, 2002. Both made ransom payments.

EUROPE

AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

GREECE	3
ICELAND	1
ITALY	1
MACEDONIA	2
THE NETHERLANDS	1
SPAIN	1
TAJIKISTAN	1
TURKEY	5

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACK

U.S. BUSINESS	7
U.S. GOVERNMENT	5
PRIVATE	3

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACK

BOMBING	6
ATTEMPTED BOMBING	3
VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION	3
HOSTAGE	1*
KIDNAPPING	1**
ATTEMPTED MURDER	1

* April 22, 2001—Istanbul, Turkey: A group of 13 Chechen sympathizers took over the Swiss Hotel. The group claimed to seek attention and support for the Chechen cause. After negotiations with police, the hostage-takers surrendered on April 23. No one was hurt in the incident. Of the 120 people taken hostage in the hotel, approximately 31 were Americans.

** The one kidnapping resulted in one American kidnap victim.

FEBRUARY 17 | TURKEY

At approximately 12 p.m., a pipe bomb was discovered at a McDonald’s restaurant in the Aksaray district of the city. A patron noticed the package in the second floor bathroom of the restaurant. The police responded and deactivated the device.

APRIL 21 | REYKJAVIK, ICELAND

At 4:21 a.m., a Molotov cocktail was thrown at the U.S. Embassy by a male in his early 20’s. The device struck the front of the U.S. Embassy second story above the front door and ignited. It was immediately extinguished by a member of the Embassy guard force. Damage was minimal and no one was injured. Shortly after the attack, two males were apprehended by police several blocks from the Embassy. The two suspects were heavily inebriated. A third suspect was later arrested. The suspects stated that they spent the evening drinking together, and at times discussing United States foreign policy and the protests in Quebec, Canada. During the evening, they decided to do something at the U.S. Embassy that would be “remembered.” One of the suspects prepared a Molotov cocktail from a vodka bottle that had been left in the car they were driving.

APRIL 22 | ISTANBUL, TURKEY

At approximately 11:30 p.m., a group of 13 Chechen sympathizers took over the Swiss hotel (also known as the “Bosphorus”) in Istanbul. The group claimed to seek attention and support for the Chechen cause. Turkish police negotiated with the group’s leader, Mohammed Emin Topcan, for the safe release of all the hostages. Topcan is allegedly responsible for hijacking a ferryboat in Trabzon, Turkey in January 1996. Topcan was released from prison on December 23, 2000, under a controversial general amnesty for criminals. On April 23, 2001, the hostage-takers had surrendered to Turkish police. The incident concluded without injury or fatality. It was reported that among the 120 taken hostage at the hotel, approximately 31 were Americans.

JUNE 2 | ATHENS, GREECE

At approximately 3 a.m., 30 students left a rock concert in the vicinity of the Athens Economics University. They approached a branch bank next door to the National Bank of Greece and began throwing Molotov cocktails. The group then entered a still-open McDonald’s restaurant, warned the staff and patrons to leave (which they did), then proceeded to throw rocks and Molotov cocktails inside the restaurant. There was extensive damage, but no one was injured. Afterwards, the students ran back onto university grounds. Since the demise of the 1967-74 military Junta in Greece, academic institutions have been designated safe havens. Absent permission of schools’ governing bodies, police are not permitted to pursue students into or on campuses.

JUNE 11 | TAVILDARA, TAJIKISTAN

Tajik militants kidnapped 15 people—including a number of Germans and one American—in the Tavildara region approximately 180 kilometers east of the capital Dushanbe. The Germans were employees of the German Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Agro-Action. The female hostages were immediately released and the remaining hostages, to include the American, were released unharmed on June 17, 2001. The kidnappers were demanding that the government release a number of their combatants that were charged with the April 11, 2001 murder of the Tajik Deputy Interior Minister. There is no indication that the government met the kidnapper’s demand.

JULY 23 | AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS

In the early morning hours, unknown individuals hurled five bottles full of red paint onto the property of the U.S. Consulate General. Although the building was not damaged, there was damage to at least two USG vehicles. One of the bottles broke the windshield of a van, and another was splattered with paint. The police surmised that returning G-8 demonstrators were responsible for the incident. No one has claimed responsibility.

JULY 24 | SKOPJE, MACEDONIA

At approximately 9:40 p.m., some 500 demonstrators gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators threw rocks and large pieces of concrete blocks ripped from the sidewalk near the embassy. The embassy sustained some damage, including broken windows, but no Americans were injured. The demonstrators were protesting what they viewed as NATO support to Albanian rebels. It was reported that the British and German missions were also attacked by demonstrators, as well as a local McDonald’s restaurant and the office of British Airways.

AUGUST 10 | SKOPJE, MACEDONIA

At approximately 10:10 p.m., a crowd of 400 people marched on the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators threw rocks that hit the east side and roof of the embassy. There were no injuries and damage was minimal. The demonstration may have been in reaction to an earlier incident on that day when seven Macedonian soldiers were killed in a landmine explosion outside of the capital, Skopje.

AUGUST 17 | ISTANBUL, TURKEY

A pipe bomb was discovered and disarmed inside a Burger King restaurant in Taksim Square. No one has claimed responsibility for placing the device.

AUGUST 28 | FLORENCE, ITALY

At 8 a.m., a U.S. Consulate contract guard en route to work spotted a suspicious object placed in front of a residential doorway about 50 meters from the U.S. Consulate. Police responded and found that the object contained a rocket with powder and steel pellets, and had a timer and an alarm clock. According to the police, the device had very little powder and, had it gone off, would have caused very little damage, and not affected the U.S. Consulate. There was a note attached to the device, which read, "Against Zionist Imperialism. Support the Intifada and the struggle against USA power. The blood of the oppressor will fall on the blood of the oppressed."

SEPTEMBER 28 | ISTANBUL, TURKEY

At 5 p.m., a pipe bomb exploded at a McDonald's restaurant in the Levant district of the city. Three people were slightly injured and there was some structural damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.



McDonald's employees clear up broken glass in Skopje after angry Macedonian protesters near the U.S. Embassy destroyed most of the windows on August 10.

OCTOBER 14 | CORDOBA, SPAIN

At 10:30 p.m., an American tourist was attacked by an individual wielding a knife while he and his wife were returning from a restaurant. According to the victim, the assailant "appeared to Middle Eastern." The victim sustained knife wounds on his face, throat, and head. The police took him to the hospital, where he was treated and released. The assailant took neither money nor credit cards from the victims. It is possible that the attack was in response to U.S. military retaliation against Afghanistan.

NOVEMBER 15 | ATHENS, GREECE

At 3:17 p.m., a bomb went off in front of a commercial center that houses an American Express Bank located in the Psychiko area of Athens. One woman was slightly injured. At the time of the explosion a school bus passed by the building. The windows in the bus were blown out, but no school children were hurt. It appears that the bomb (weighing less than two kilos) was in a small bag tied to the bicycle parked in front of the building. The device may have been detonated by remote.

NOVEMBER 21 | ISTANBUL, TURKEY

At 7:30 p.m., a small time delay fused pipe bomb exploded outside a McDonald's restaurant. There were no injuries, but the building suffered minor structural damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

DECEMBER 23 | ATHENS, GREECE

At 3:30 a.m., an improvised explosive device (IED) detonated at a McDonald's restaurant in the Agia Paraskevi suburb of Athens. No one was hurt in the explosion and there was only minor damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.



An anti-terrorist policeman searches the scene near a booby-trapped bicycle that exploded outside an American Express Bank in Psychiko, a suburb of Athens on November 15.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

ETHIOPIA	1
NIGERIA	3

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACKS

GOVERNMENT	1
BUSINESS	3

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACKS

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION	1
KIDNAPPING	3**

* April 18, 2001—Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: During violent student demonstrations over university policies, a number of U.S. Embassy vehicles were attacked by rock-throwing protesters. The U.S. Commercial Library was also stoned by protesters. No Americans were hurt.

** The three kidnappings resulted in 20 U.S. kidnap victims.

On June 14, 2001 in Abereke Seaside, Nigeria, militant youths seized two Nigerian oil workers for the U.S. oil group Chevron. They were eventually released unharmed.

APRIL 18 | ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

Student demonstrations which began peacefully on April 11 at Addis Ababa University as a protest over university policies turned violent by April 17 as thousands of students clashed with Ethiopian police. During disturbances on April 18, 2001, several U.S. Embassy vehicles were attacked by rock-throwing protesters. Fortunately no embassy employees or family members were hurt. The U.S. Commercial Library was also stoned by protesters. A number of windows were broken but no one was hurt. After a week of civil unrest, April 19 brought calm to the capital.

MAY 7OGANILAND, YORLA VILLAGE, NIGERIA

Yorla villagers prevented 15 U.S. oil experts from leaving and held them hostage. The oil workers had just completed three days of work to control an oil spill of an inactive well, which may have been sabotaged. The oil workers were eventually released unharmed.

JUNE 14 | ABEREKE, SEASIDE, NIGERIA

Militant youths seized two workers inspecting an oil spillage. The two Nigerian oil workers work for the U.S. oil group Chevron. They were eventually released unharmed.

AUGUST 23NIGER RIVER DELTA REGION, NIGERIA

Militant youths overran an oil rig operated by Trans-Ocean SEDCOT/Trident, a subcontractor to Shell, and kidnapped 19 foreign nationals including five Britons, five Americans, three Australians, one South African, and one Trinidadian. The nationalities of the remaining four hostages is unknown. On August 27, 2001, the 19 foreign nationals and 80 Nigerian oil workers were released unharmed.

NEAR EAST AFFAIRS

AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

EGYPT	1
ISRAEL	2
OCCUPIED TERRITORY	3
SAUDI ARABIA	2
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1
YEMEN	1

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACKS

BUSINESS	2
GOVERNMENT	2
PRIVATE	6

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACKS

BOMBING	3*
ATTEMPTED BOMBING	1
SUICIDE BOMBING	2**
HARASSMENT	1
STRAFING	2***
OTHER	1

* Two of the bombings resulted in the death of one American and injury to two others.

** The two suicide attacks resulted in the death of two Americans and injury to five others.

*** One of the strafing incidents resulted in the death of one American and injury to two others.

MARCH 28 | KFAR SAVA, ISRAEL

A HAMAS suicide bomber detonated an explosive at a bus junction, killing two people and wounding four. One of the injured was an American citizen who was hospitalized in critical condition.

MAY 2 | DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA

An American doctor received a letter bomb sent by an anonymous source to his office at the Sa'ad Medical Center. Upon opening, it exploded and severely injured the doctor causing him to lose an eye and a hand.

MAY 9

JERUSALEM, OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

An employee of the US Consulate General found an improvised grenade-type IED under an office window in the yard. Police bomb disposal experts later defused the unexploded grenade, likely thrown during a PFLP February 2001 attack.



An Israeli soldier gestures near the car where an American citizen was killed on May 29 near the settlement of Neve Daniyel, West Bank.

MAY 9 | TEQOA, WEST BANK

An Israeli and an American were stoned to death in Wadi Haritun Cave near Teqoa (Israeli settlement) in the West Bank. The Palestinian Hizballah claimed responsibility.

MAY 29 | NEVE DANIYEL, WEST BANK

An American citizen was killed when her moving vehicle was fired upon by Palestinian Fatah activists near the settlement where she resided. Her American citizen husband was moderately injured and another American citizen in the vehicle was critically wounded.

JUNE 28 | MARIB GOVERNATE, YEMEN

Tribesmen used explosives to rupture an US-owned Hunt Oil pipeline, which subsequently caused 10,000 barrels of oil to spill. The attack on the pipeline later caused fighting between security forces and local tribesmen who wanted improved local services.

AUGUST 9

JERUSALEM, OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

A HAMAS suicide bomber entered a busy restaurant and detonated a bomb attached to him, killing 15 people and wounding 130 others. Two US citizens were killed and four were injured by the explosion.

OCTOBER 6

AL-KHOBAR, SAUDI ARABIA

At approximately 7:45 p.m., an explosion occurred on King Khalid Street in al-Khobar. The explosion took place just outside or near a small electronic's shop on one of the busier shopping streets in al-Khobar. One American and one Pakistani were killed, and four others were injured including one American, one British, and two Philippine nationals.



OCTOBER 13

DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

At 12:20 a.m., an Emirate national fired 25 rounds at the front of the Hard Rock Café. There were fifty plus patrons and staff in the restaurant at the time of the incident. No one was hurt. The individual was arrested by police.

A HAMAS suicide bomber entered a busy Sbarro restaurant and detonated a bomb in Jerusalem on August 9.

NOVEMBER 11 | CAIRO, EGYPT

A young unidentified Arab male approached an American embassy employee on the street and without warning pulled out an unloaded pistol, pointed it her head, and squeezed the trigger without saying a word. The embassy official was completely taken by surprise. The young male then calmly put the weapon away and continued walking down the road.

SOUTH ASIA

AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

BANGLADESH	2
INDIA	1
NEPAL	1
PAKISTAN	1
SRI LANKA	1

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACKS

BUSINESS	3
GOVERNMENT	2
NGO	1*

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACK

BOMBING	3
HARASSMENT	2
ATTEMPTED MURDER	1

* October 21, 2001—Jairpurhat, Bangladesh, Gunmen shot and wounded the Bangladeshi executive director of a U.S. funded local non-government organization (NGO). Two staff members were also stabbed. Police arrested five of the assailants who said that the attack was in retaliation for the U.S. military operations against Afghanistan.

OCTOBER 11 | COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

At approximately 10:30 p.m., five men speaking Tamil, indicating they were possibly Muslims, stopped their pickup truck in front of the residence of the Embassy's Political Chief and began making anti-American threats. The men appeared to be agitated over the air strikes in Afghanistan. The driver yelled at the men, brandished a pitchfork, and they left. The men may have come from a 1,500-person anti-American demonstration that was held nearby. The Embassy believes their yelling and noisemaking might indicate that they intended to intimidate and harass rather than commit violence.

OCTOBER 12 | RANGPUR, BANGLADESH

An American citizen working on a USAID-funded project reported that she was confronted by an anti-American, pro-Taliban rally in the north of the country. The crowd, numbering a few hundred, surrounded her vehicle and chanted anti-American slogans. The vehicle had a USAID sign on its side door. The American was not injured. After the incident, the project removed all USAID identification from its vehicles and its compound.

OCTOBER 21 | MANGALAGIRI, GUNTUR DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH STATE, INDIA

Fifteen members of the outlawed People's War Group (PWG) exploded two bombs at the Coca-Cola bottling plant. At approximately 2 a.m., seven Naxalites arrived at the main gate in a jeep. Thinking it was a company vehicle, the security guards opened the gate and were immediately overpowered. The remaining eight attackers then pulled up on motorcycles and proceeded to place three bombs in various parts of the plant. They also torched three vehicles in the parking lot. Two of the bombs exploded, causing extensive damage. The attackers left a note declaring opposition to "the war being led by the USA, which is the biggest terrorist in the world and

also bossing over other countries in the garb of war against terrorism." (The PWG, a left wing, Naxalite insurgent group, has fought a low-intensity guerrilla war in the state of Andhra Pradesh for almost twenty years. The PWG has been known to engage in extortion and several months earlier, demanded money from the plant, threatening to "blast the factory" if payment wasn't made.)

**OCTOBER 21
JAIRPURHAT BANGLADESH**

The Bangladeshi executive director of a U.S. funded local non-governmental organization (NGO) was shot and injured in a town 280 kilometers northwest of Dhaka. Seven youths, all about 16 years old, entered the NGO office on Sunday, October 21, shot the executive director, and stabbed two staff members. Police arrested five of the assailants, who said they were retaliating for the U.S. attack on Afghanistan. It is not known whether the NGO was a target of opportunity.

NOVEMBER 1 | KARACHI, PAKISTAN

Two explosions occurred at a McDonald's restaurant in the Clifton area of the city, causing no injuries but partially damaging two garbage receptacles. The explosions also reportedly caused panic among some customers and residents in the area. According to police, the devices were placed in the trash bins and exploded within five minutes of each other around 12:30 a.m., after the customers had left the outlet and as management was preparing to close down for the day. The devices were said to be controlled by battery operated timers.

NOVEMBER 28 | KATHMANDU, NEPAL

Suspected Maoists set off two bombs at the Coca-Cola bottling plant in Kathmandu at 5 a.m., causing extensive property damage but no injuries. No American citizens are employed at the plant. The manager stated that six masked individuals, some of them armed, entered the plant, identified themselves as Maoists, and ordered all personnel off the property. The trespassers set off one bomb near a wall of the bottle-washing facility and the other bomb near a large diesel fuel tank. The second bomb exploded without igniting the fuel. Over the past several months, the local Coca-Cola manager had received numerous extortion demands from Maoists, but had never paid.

Army personnel inspect a Coca-Cola factory after a bomb blast, planted by Maoists in Kathmandu on November 28.



EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

AREAS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

CHINA	1
INDONESIA	13
PHILIPPINES	3

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACKS

BUSINESS	13
GOVERNMENT	2
MILITARY	1
PRIVATE	1

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACKS

ARMED ATTACK	2
BOMBING	7
ATTEMPTED BOMBING	1
VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION	3
KIDNAPPING	1*
SABOTAGE	3

* The one kidnapping resulted in the death of one American kidnap victim.

JANUARY 29 | LOMBOK, INDONESIA

A bomb exploded at the subsidiary office of the United States firm Newmont Mining Corporation. Although there was structural damage, no injuries were reported. No one claimed responsibility.

FEBRUARY 28 | ACEH, INDONESIA

An explosive device was placed alongside the Medan to Banda Aceh Highway. The highway is the sole route utilized by Exxon-Mobil Oil Indonesia (EMOI) to transport its personnel (expats and Indonesians) and material between their facilities located in the Lhoksukon and Lhokseumawe area. The company uses buses escorted by the Indonesian military to travel between these two locations. An explosive device was command-detonated by wire, approximately halfway between the two points as the convoy traversed the roadway. The device exploded adjacent the convoy; the majority of the blast was absorbed by a motorist passing in the opposite direction. The motorist is believed to have sustained serious injuries as a result. No one in the convoy was reported to have been injured.

MARCH 2 | ACEH, INDONESIA

During the morning hours an Exxon-Mobil Oil Indonesia bus convoy travelling along the Medan to Banda Aceh Highway came under attack when an explosive device detonated in the roadway. The device, described as an 8-inch scored pipe filled with gunpowder, was buried in the center portion of the travel lane. The device was remotely detonated by wire, just as the rear of the bus passed over; the resulting explosion left a one-meter deep by two-meter wide crater. The bus sustained slight damage, but there were no injuries.

MARCH 3 LHOKSUKON, ACEH, INDONESIA

Two explosions were reported at the EMOI Point facility located in the Lhoksukon area. Of the two explosions, one impacted in the soccer field area of the facility approximately 75-100 yards from the nearest building causing no damage to the facility. The second explosion also occurred in the soccer field area, but outside of the company's property line. Speculations are that the explosions were a result of mortar or grenade-type charges being fired at the facility. No injuries were reported.

MAY 6 | ACEH, INDONESIA

Militants ruptured, then set fire to an oil pipeline belonging to Exxon-Mobil. The Free Aceh Movement (GAM) is suspected of being involved in the incident.

MAY 13 | ACEH, INDONESIA

Militants cut a two-inch line into a gas injection well belonging to Exxon-Mobil. Members of the GAM are suspected to be behind this sabotage.

MAY 18 | ACEH, INDONESIA

Fire was set to a 16-inch cut into a pipeline owned by Exxon-Mobil. Members of the GAM are suspected to be behind this sabotage.



MAY 27 | PALAWAN, PHILIPPINES

Armed militants from the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) kidnapped 20 persons, including three Americans and 17 Filipinos, from Dos Palmas Resort on Palawan Island. As of the writing of this publication, one of the American hostages, Guillermo Sobero was executed by his captors. On June 7, 2002 a Philippine nurse and a U.S. missionary are killed during a rescue attempt. The missionary's wife was wounded but is now free.

JUNE 5 | LUZON, PHILIPPINES

Five visiting U.S. Navy personnel came under attack from alleged members of the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army, (CPP/NPA), while hiking on Mount Pinatubo. At the time of the attack, the servicemen were out of uniform, unarmed, and were accompanied by two commercial guides and three armed Philippine military escorts. The group was pinned down by gunfire for one hour until one of the Filipino guides succeeded in negotiating the safety of the group in exchange for the Philippine military members to lay down their weapons and remain where they were for one hour. The group then returned to Clark Air Base without further incident.

JUNE 11 | BASILAN, PHILIPPINES

Abu Sayyaf Group spokesman, Abu Sabaya, claimed he had had Guillermo Sobero, an American hostage, executed as a "birthday present" for Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. On October 7 a human skull was recovered from Basilan Island, which was determined by FBI Honolulu to be that of Guillermo Sobero.

Undated photo shows California resident Guillermo Sobero who was kidnapped by Philippino muslim rebel group Abu Sayyaf on Basilan Island, June 11.

OCTOBER 8
SOUTH SALAWESI, INDONESIA

During a violent anti-U.S./anti-Jewish demonstration, protesters burned an American flag and damaged a McDonald's billboard.

OCTOBER 8-9 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

During an anti-U.S. demonstration, protesters threw rocks at U.S. Embassy vehicles and struck, but did not break, car windows with long sticks and fists as the vehicles departed or entered the Embassy.

OCTOBER 21 | ACEH, INDONESIA

A bombing attempt occurred at Exxon-Mobil Oil. The modus operandi points to the GAM separatist movement, but security forces are equally suspect.

OCTOBER 26 | ACEH, INDONESIA

An explosion occurred outside the Point A facility of Exxon-Mobil Oil. The modus operandi points to the GAM separatist movement, but security forces are equally suspect.

NOVEMBER 19 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 11:30 a.m. approximately 100 individuals belonging to the Philippine Communist Organization KMU staged an anti-American "lightning rally" in front of the US Embassy. Several members of the group rushed up to gate number 3, which leads to the consular section, and threw plastic bags filled with red and blue oil-based paint. The protesters pelted the US Embassy seal, police officers, and Embassy guards, as well as the exterior of the annex building. Damage to US property is estimated at approximately \$1,400. There were no injuries reported, but several guards and police officers had their clothes ruined. The rally lasted until approximately 12:20 p.m.

DECEMBER 12 | ACEH, INDONESIA

A bomb exploded near Exxon-Mobil Oil's Point A facility, but caused no injuries or damage. The modus operandi points to the GAM separatist movement, but security forces are equally suspect.

DECEMBER 15
XI'AN SHAANXI PROVINCE, CHINA

An explosion occurred at a McDonald's restaurant killing two people and injuring 27 others (no Americans). No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but three days later, a Hong Kong newspaper quoted Chinese officials as believing that the East Turkistan Independence Movement (which is the official title of the Chinese Muslim Uighur separatists) was responsible.

DECEMBER 20 | ACEH, INDONESIA

An Exxon-Mobil convoy enroute to South Loksukhon was attacked. Two buses were hit with gunfire and one Indonesian contractor on board was killed. The convoy had a military escort and the incident took place near a military camp. The GAM separatists are suspected to be behind this particular incidence of violence.



Aftermath of the bombing of a McDonald's restaurant in Xian, China on December 15.

AMERICANS IN CAPTIVITY

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

JUNE 3 | BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA

A dual U.S.-Colombian citizen was kidnapped from his home by six armed men. He was released on June 30, 2001 after a ransom was paid.

JULY 7 | BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

An American citizen was kidnapped from his family farm near Bogota. He was released on July 11, 2001 after a ransom was paid. The kidnapers claimed to be FARC members, but could have been criminals based on the low ransom paid (\$1500).

NOVEMBER 5 | BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

The ELN kidnapped an American who was touring South America by motorcycle. He was released on December 7, 2001.

DECEMBER 10 SANTA MARTA, COLOMBIA

One American citizen and one dual Colombian-American citizen were abducted by the ELN at a roadblock. The American was released on January 17, 2002 and the dual national was released on February 22, 2002.

EUROPE

JUNE 11 | TAVILDARA, TAJIKISTAN

Tajik militants kidnapped 15 people including a number of Germans and one American. The female hostages were immediately released and the remaining hostages, including the American, were released unharmed on June 17, 2001. The militants were demanding that the government release a number of its combatants. There is no indication that the government met the kidnapper's demands.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

MAY 7 OGANILAND, YORLA VILLAGE, NIGERIA

Yorla villagers prevented 15 U.S. oil experts from leaving. The oil workers were eventually released unharmed.

AUGUST 23 NIGER RIVER DELTA, NIGERIA

Militant youths overran an oil rig operated by Trans-Ocean SEDCOT/Trident, a subcontractor to Shell, and kidnapped 19 foreign workers, including five Americans. On August 27, 2001, the 19 foreign nationals and 80 Nigerian oil workers were released unharmed.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

MAY 27 | PALAWAN, PHILIPPINES

Militants from the Abu Sayaf Group (ASG) kidnapped 20 persons including three Americans. One of the Americans, identified as Guillermo Sobero, was later executed by his captors. On June 7, 2002 a Philippine nurse and a U.S. missionary were killed during a rescue attempt. The missionary's wife was wounded but is now free.

AMERICANS PREVIOUSLY CAPTURED

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

OCTOBER 12, 2000 SUCUMBIOS, ECUADOR

Unidentified gunmen kidnapped 10 foreign oil workers, including five American citizens near a camp at the Colombian border. Two of the hostages (French) managed to escape on October 13, 2000. On January 13, 2001, one of the American hostages was killed when ransom demands by the kidnappers went unmet. The remaining four hostages were released unharmed on March 1, 2001.



Masked Abu Sayyaf Muslim gunmen guard kidnapped U.S. Christian missionaries Martin Burnham (L) and his wife Gracia Burnham on May 27 and held at an undisclosed jungle camp in the southern Philippines.



SPECIAL REPORT

2011



“FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY ARE UNDER ATTACK”

— President George Bush
September 12, 2001

The most lethal and well-coordinated international terrorist attack occurred on September 11, 2001 when two hijacked airliners were piloted into the World Trade Center (WTC) and another was piloted into the Pentagon. A fourth hijacked aircraft crashed near Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania. The intended target of the fourth aircraft is currently not known, but it is believed that the passengers overpowered the terrorists, thus preventing the aircraft from being used as a missile. More than 3,000 people were killed in these attacks. The 19 hijackers belonged to the al Qa’ida terrorist network. The terrorists used knives and boxcutters to kill and/or wound passengers and pilots and commandeer the aircraft.

7:45 a.m.

Five terrorists hijacked American Airlines flight 11 which left Boston en route to Los Angeles. An hour later, the plane was piloted into the North Tower of the World Trade Center.

7:58 a.m.

Five terrorists hijacked United Airlines flight 175, which departed Boston for Los Angeles. At 9:05 a.m., the plane crashed into the South Tower of the World Trade Center. Shortly afterwards both towers collapsed. Approximately 3,000 people were killed including hundreds of firefighters and rescue personnel who were helping to evacuate the building.

8:01 a.m.

Four terrorists hijacked United Airlines flight 93, which departed Newark for San Francisco. At 10:10 a.m., the plane crashed in Stony Creek Township, Pennsylvania, killing all 45 persons on board. The intended target of the hijacked aircraft is not known, but it is believed that the passengers overpowered the hijackers and prevented the aircraft from being used as a missile.

8:10 a.m.

Five terrorists hijacked American Airlines flight 77, which departed Washington Dulles Airport for Los Angeles. At 9:39 a.m., the plane was flown directly into one side of the Pentagon in Washington D.C. A total of 189 people—including all those aboard the plane were killed.



OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM

Following the September 11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C., the U.S. Government indicated that it would "make careful preparations before responding to the terrorist attacks." President Bush called for a campaign against terrorism, which synchronized the application of diplomatic, military, economic, intelligence, and law enforcement power on a global scale. The response to the President's international coalition against terrorism was positive. All countries of the world, except Iraq, condemned the attack and responded positively to the campaign. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) for the first time in its history invoked Article V thereby considering the terrorist attacks on the United States to be an attack on all member states and pledged any necessary assistance.



As these demands were not met, the President stated “now the Taliban will pay a price. By destroying camps and disrupting communications, we will make it more difficult for the terror network to train new recruits and coordinate their evil plans.” The military phase against terrorism (codename: Operation Enduring Freedom) began on October 7, 2001. These carefully targeted actions were designed to decapitate the Taliban and destroy their ability to rule Afghanistan, eliminate Afghanistan as a terrorist safe haven, and establish a government in Afghanistan representative of all its people and ethnic groups. The military objectives against al-Qa’ida were to destroy its worldwide infrastructure and bring al-Qa’ida leaders to justice or bring justice to them if they refused to surrender. The military campaign against terrorism is part of an overall plan that is also being fought on the diplomatic and intelligence fronts by freezing of assets and arrests of known terrorists by law enforcement agencies.

U.S. Special Operation Capable Marines fire live ammunition on deck of the USS Whimbey as they prepare for a mission on the ground.

In President Bush’s address to the nation on October 7, he indicated that more than two weeks had passed since he gave the Taliban Government a series of clear and specific demands: close terrorist training camps, hand over al-Qa’ida leaders, and return all foreign nationals, including American citizens unjustly detained in Afghanistan.



Flyers dropped by the U.S. Military in Afghanistan. Translation reads: (front) “America has provided over \$170 million in aid to Afghanistan.” (back) “This is what the Taliban has done.”



During Operation Enduring Freedom we witnessed a dramatic increase in anti-U.S. demonstrations and incidents to protest U.S. military retaliation against Afghanistan.

Fortunately, the vast majority of the demonstrations were peaceful. Violent incidents were primarily limited to low-level bombings of U.S. businesses. However, an American tourist was stabbed in Cordoba, Spain and the Bangladesh executive director of a U.S. funded-NGO and two of his staff members were shot and stabbed respectively in Jairpurhat, Bangladesh. All the victims survived.

The following is a worldwide chronology and statistical overview of anti-U.S. incidents in response to Operation Enduring Freedom. The chronology begins immediately after September 11, because that is when we started to witness anti-U.S. demonstrations at our facilities protesting anticipated U.S./NATO military actions in Afghanistan. The chronology ends on December 31, 2001. However, U.S. defense officials have not announced an end date for the mission. On May 8, 2002, U.S. Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld stated, “we are some distance from effectively finishing the task of seeing that the interim government is able to survive.... There are still al-Qa’ida and Taliban terrorists in the country and in neighboring countries. They still intend to do what they can do to destabilize the Karzi interim government. We intend to see that that does not happen.”



OVERVIEW

ANTI-U.S. INCIDENTS BY REGION

WHA	47
EUR	52
AF	15
NEA	5
SA	20
EAP	110

TARGETS OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACKS

BUSINESS	10
GOVERNMENT	235
NGO	1
PRIVATE	3

U.S. DIPLOMATIC TARGETS

AMBASSADOR’S RESIDENCE	5
CONSULATE	2
CONSULATE GENERAL	66
EMBASSY	141
INDIVIDUAL	2
OTHER	10

TYPE OF ANTI-U.S. ATTACK

ARMED ASSAULT	1
BOMBING	7
PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION	229
VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION	6
HARASSMENT	4
ATTEMPTED MURDER	1
STRAFING	1

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS BY REGION

PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS

WHA	45
EUR	20
AF	15
NEA	2
SA	13
EAP	107

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS*

WHA	1
SA	2
EAP	3

* Violent demonstration is defined as assaulting personnel and causing property damage such as breaking windows or vandalizing cars.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACK

BUSINESS	1
GOVERNMENT	46

DIPLOMATIC TARGET

AMBASSADOR RESIDENCE	4
CONSULATE GENERAL	20
EMBASSY	19
INDIVIDUAL	1*

TYPE OF ATTACK

BOMB	1
PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION	45
VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION	1

* November 6, 2002—Lima, Peru: When the press attaché to the U.S. Embassy arrived at San Marcos University to speak about U.S. efforts in Afghanistan, protesters gathered outside the auditorium and started to chant. When the press attaché opened the door to see what the commotion was, he was hit with plastic bags filled with chocolate milk. He was able to continue his speech while the protesters remained outside chanting "U.S. assassins."

SEPTEMBER 14 | QUEBEC, CANADA

At 4:30 p.m., a group of 30 University of Laval students demonstrated in front of the U.S. Consulate General. The group carried signs that read, "Spare Afghanistan," "\$Stupid War," "Inhumane forces want our goods," and "We will have peace." The demonstration was peaceful and the demonstrators dispersed about one half hour later when it started to rain.

SEPTEMBER 18 | LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

At 10 p.m., approximately 35 members of the Alvaro Garcia Linera organization staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The group was protesting U.S. response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in New York City, and Washington, D.C., Bolivian-U.S. coca eradication policies, globalization, and perceived U.S. militarization of Latin America. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 10:40 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 19 | BRASILIA, BRAZIL

From 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., approximately 600 persons conducted a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. The majority of the demonstrators were members of the Landless Movement (MST). Some of the demonstrators claimed they were showing their solidarity with the victims of the attacks in New York City and Washington. Others carried banners beseeching the U.S. not to take military action against Afghanistan and burned an American flag. The demonstration ended peacefully.

SEPTEMBER 20-21 RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

A group of 24 persons demonstrated across the street from the U.S. Consulate General. The group, comprised of students and homeless persons, displayed banners with messages about education and crosses with references to American wars. The protest began at 12:30 a.m. on September 20 and ended at 4 p.m. on September 21.

SEPTEMBER 27 BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

At 7 p.m., approximately 120 demonstrators from the Izquierda Unita Communist Party marched to the U.S. Embassy. The group protested anticipated U.S./NATO military actions in Afghanistan. The demonstration was boisterous but ended peacefully at 7:40 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 29 | MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

From 12:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., several demonstrations took place in front of the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators from various political organizations were activists of peace movements/initiatives. At one point, several demonstrators sat down adjacent to the embassy grounds. The demonstrations were peaceful.

OCTOBER 7 | MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

At 1 p.m., 50 people from various political parties staged a demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The group voiced their concern for U.S. involvement in the "war against terrorism." The demonstration was peaceful.

OCTOBER 8 BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

At 4:40 p.m., 50 demonstrators from the Partido Obrero staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy in protest of the U.S. military action in Afghanistan.

Student throw white flowers in the air, September 21, during a demonstration for peace in front of the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia.



OCTOBER 8 | SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

At 6 p.m., 100 demonstrators arrived at the U.S. Consulate General to protest U.S. involvement in recent attacks on Afghanistan. The protesters stayed in front of the U.S. Consulate General and blocked the street for nearly an hour. At 7 p.m., after burning an effigy of President Bush, the demonstrators left the area.

OCTOBER 8 | GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

At 12 p.m., a group of 20 women with placards formed in front of the U.S. Embassy. The women representing a group called Women Opposing Military Action Now (WOMAN) opposed the use of military force and advocated humanitarian assistance instead. The police removed one protester from the scene. The group was peaceful and dispersed 45 minutes later.

OCTOBER 8 | MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

At 5 p.m., 75-100 demonstrators staged a vocal demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators were protesting the war on terrorism. The demonstrators burned American, British, and German flags. Police removed four demonstrators from the scene.

OCTOBER 8 | MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

At 6 p.m., approximately 120 demonstrators gathered outside the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. military action in Afghanistan.

**OCTOBER 10
GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA**

A group of 60 people staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The protesters carried banners and signs expressing their pro-peace platform. The group departed after two and one quarter hours.

OCTOBER 10 | MONTERREY, MEXICO

At 7 p.m., 75 members of the Independent Democratic Organization marched to and assembled in front of the U.S. Consulate General. They carried placards and shouted slogans to express their resentment of the U.S. and our actions in Afghanistan. The group was peaceful and disbanded one hour later.

OCTOBER 11 | OTTAWA, CANADA

Approximately 150 "No War" demonstrators gathered at the U.S. Embassy to protest the U.S. bombing of Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful.

OCTOBER 12 | CIUDAD JUAREZ, MEXICO

At approximately 10:30 p.m., a group of 1000 school children aged 10-13 marched past the U.S. Consulate General chanting in Spanish, "we want peace." The children wore uniforms from 10 different schools and were accompanied by 25 adults.

OCTOBER 12 | LIMA, PERU

There was a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Ambassador's residence to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan.

OCTOBER 15 | MONTERREY, MEXICO

Approximately 30 people, mostly women and children, assembled in front of the U.S. Consulate General to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan. The group, Socialist Popular Party, expressed anti-American rhetoric during the event. The demonstration was peaceful and lasted about one hour.

OCTOBER 16 | CARACAS, VENEZUELA

Approximately 130 students arrived at the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. military action in Afghanistan. The students spray-painted anti-U.S. slogans and graffiti on the street, trashcans, and flower planters. A few demonstrators threw rocks at police and ignited fireworks.

OCTOBER 17 | MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

Approximately 100 members of the Revolucion Blanco staged a peaceful anti-American demonstration at the U.S. Embassy.

OCTOBER 17 | LIMA, PERU

At 12:30 p.m., about 80-120 members of a group identified as Women's Democracy Movement held a rally at the Ambassador's residence. After they presented a letter to one of the ambassador's guards, most of the demonstrators left, leaving 20 still at the residence. At 1:10 p.m., the Ambassador arrived at his residence and seeing the demonstrators he spoke with the group. Shortly afterwards, the demonstrators left.

OCTOBER 17 | LIMA, PERU

There was a second demonstration at the U.S. Ambassador's residence. At 6:30 p.m., approximately 100 members of assorted leftist groups rallied in front of the ambassador's residence. The group burned an American flag as part their protest against U.S. military action in Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful.

OCTOBER 18 | RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

Between 3 a.m. and 3:30 a.m., a bomb detonated outside a McDonald's restaurant. The restaurant is located on the ground floor of an office building. There were no injuries in the attack, but the restaurant suffered extensive damage, as did adjoining storefronts. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack. The timing of the incident suggests that it was in response to U.S. military action against Afghanistan.

OCTOBER 18 | SANTIAGO, CHILE

At 12:15 p.m., approximately 25 members of Izquierda Chilena (Chile's Left) staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan.

OCTOBER 19 | MERIDA, MEXICO

Approximately 40 to 50 marchers arrived at the U.S. Consulate to protest U.S. military action in Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful.

OCTOBER 20 | TORONTO, CANADA

The Coalition Against War and Racism (CAWR) staged the first of what it claims will be weekly protests at the U.S. Consulate General. About 750 people gathered outside the U.S. Consulate General carrying banners, beating drums, and singing.

OCTOBER 20 | GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

Approximately 30 to 40 people lit candles and hung posters outside the U.S. Consulate General. The demonstration was peaceful and consisted of religious groups calling for an end to the war in Afghanistan.

OCTOBER 22 | SANTIAGO, CHILE

At 7:05 p.m., four individuals peacefully demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy. They departed at 7:55 p.m.

OCTOBER 22 | GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

A group of 15 women gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful.

**OCTOBER 23
TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS**

At 12 p.m., six to eight Honduran members of the Honduran Action Committee for Peace handed out leaflets protesting U.S. military action against Afghanistan in front of the United Nations building and the U.S. Peace Corp compound.

OCTOBER 29 | GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

At 12 p.m., a group of 15 women staged a peaceful protest across the street from the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan.

NOVEMBER 5 | GEORGETOWN, GUYANA

At 12 p.m., 15 people, mostly women, assembled across the street from the U.S. Embassy to protest ongoing U.S. military action in Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful.

NOVEMBER 6 | LIMA, PERU

At 6:40 p.m., the press attaché to the U.S. Embassy arrived at San Marcos University to make a speech about U.S. efforts in Afghanistan. Shortly after he began his speech, 30-40 protesters gathered outside the auditorium and started to chant. The press attaché opened the door to see what the commotion was, and was hit with plastic bags filled with chocolate milk. He closed the door and the protesters tried to force their way in, but the custodian locked the door. He continued his speech while the protesters chanted "USA assassins," and "we don't want to be a gringo colony." Two large firecrackers were also set off, one in the hall outside the auditorium and one outside the building near an auditorium window.

At the conclusion of the speech the organizers asked the audience to escort the press attaché through the demonstrators. When they left the auditorium, protesters were lined up on both sides of the hallway. They started to throw more "milk balloons" and attempted to physically harm him. The protesters pursued him to the gate of the university where he boarded a bus and left the scene unhurt.

NOVEMBER 7 | LIMA, PERU

At 7:05 p.m., approximately 250 protesters from various left-wing groups gathered at the Chief of Mission's residence, burned an American flag, and presented three different open letters to the chief of post for the embassy security guards. The letters were addressed to President Bush, Peruvian President Alejandro Toledo, and the U.S. ambassador. The group then chanted a number of slogans and burned an American flag. They departed the area peacefully at 7:30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 13 | SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

At 5 p.m., a group of 200 young teens and college students arrived at the U.S. Consulate General to protest U.S. involvement in Afghanistan, the execution of Abu Jamal, and the WTO. The demonstration, which began in the center of the city, made stops in front of the Brazilian stock exchange, Bank of Boston, and McDonald's restaurant. The final rallying point was the U.S. Consulate General. During the demonstration, the protesters sat on the street and sidewalk to enjoy pre-prepared vegetarian dinner. They also attempted to burn an American flag. After ten minutes unable to get the flag to burn, the protesters chanted a few more slogans and then left the area.

NOVEMBER 10 | TORONTO, CANADA

A demonstration staged jointly by the Coalition against War and Racism (CAWR) and the Workers Communist Party of Iran demonstrated at the U.S. Consulate General. About 50 people attended the 75-minute protest some carrying placards and signs denouncing "U.S. led attacks on Afghanistan." The CAWR previously staged that it would hold demonstrations every Saturday in front of the consulate until the war is over. It has done so for the past four weeks.

NOVEMBER 11 | TORONTO, CANADA

Over 300 people participated in a two-hour protest at the U.S. Consulate General. The demonstration was organized by Muslims for Muslims.

**NOVEMBER 14-15
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL**

Approximately 40 students from a local university demonstrated in front of the U.S. Consulate General for ten and one half hours. The group was protesting the war in Afghanistan and "Globalization." The demonstrators stayed in a park across the street from the U.S. Consulate General. The peaceful demonstration started at 3:30 p.m. on November 14 and concluded at 2 a.m. on November 15.

**NOVEMBER 30
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA**

At 7:30 p.m., 500 demonstrators from the Izquierda Unita Communist Party marched to the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S./NATO military action against Afghanistan. The demonstrators burned several American flags and set-off firecrackers, but were otherwise peaceful. The demonstration ended at 8:25 p.m.

DECEMBER 15 | TORONTO, CANADA

The Coalition against War and Racism (CAWR) conducted its weekly protest against U.S. involvement in Afghanistan at the U.S. Consulate General. (The group's Saturday afternoon protests began on October 20, 2001.) This most recent demonstration consisted of 150-200 people, up from the dozen or so the previous week, included a large contingent of Palestinians along with ethnic Afghans and CAWR regulars. The appearance of Palestinians, provided a new angle to the protests, which for the first time, included slogans denouncing Israel and chants of "stop the killing now," and "U.S. murderers of Palestinians."

A youth holds a burning representation of the U.S. flag that reads: "Osama is the same as Bush!! Imperialists of the world!!" Oaxaca, Mexico.



EUROPE

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACK

BUSINESS	4
GOVERNMENT	46
PRIVATE	1

DIPLOMATIC TARGET

CONSULATE GENERAL	14
EMBASSY	31

TYPE OF ATTACK

ARMED ASSAULT	1
BOMB	4
PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION	45
OTHER	1*

* November 8, 2001—Vienna, Austria: A woman attempted to ram one of the U.S. Embassy barriers with her car. When she realized that she would not make it, she slammed on her brakes stopping inches from the barrier. She got out of her car and screamed in German that the war in Afghanistan must stop. She was arrested by police and a search of her car yielded a number of anti-war poster and leaflets.

SEPTEMBER 24 | ROME, ITALY

From 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., several religious groups staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The groups were protesting against terrorism and against war.

SEPTEMBER 26 | MILAN, ITALY

From 5:30 p.m. to 7 p.m., approximately 15 members of the Humanist Party staged a peaceful demonstration near the U.S. Consulate General. The group displayed a banner, which read, "An eye for an eye will bring a blind world." They also dispensed flyers asking the United States to renounce revenge resulting in fatal consequences and to make a gesture of a high ethical nature by avoiding the same logic employed by the terrorists who demonstrate that human life has no value.

SEPTEMBER 28 | ATHENS, GREECE

At 9:45 p.m., approximately 1500 protesters broke off from a larger demonstration at the Greek Parliament and marched to the U.S. Embassy. Once at the embassy, they shouted various anti-U.S./anti-NATO slogans, "Bush is a killer," and "Bush is the number 1 terrorist." The demonstration was peaceful.

SEPTEMBER 28 | ISTANBUL, TURKEY

At 5 p.m., a pipe bomb exploded at a McDonald's restaurant in the Levant district of the city. Three people were slightly injured and there was some structural damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

OCTOBER 2 | THESSALONIKI, GREECE

At 8:30 p.m., approximately 1500 demonstrators from the Greek Communist Party (KKE) and its youth wing (KNE), as well as other groups staged an anti-American/anti-NATO demonstration less than one block from a building housing the U.S. Consulate General. The group shouted slogans against President Bush, and against war: "Bush is the first terrorist," "close NATO, open the bor-

ders." and "no to the war of imperialism." There were also a number slogans shouted against the Greek Government regarding schools, hospitals, and the new terrorism law. Most of the demonstrators marched to the Ministry of Macedonia and Thrace, but around 120 members of the radical left marched to the U.S. Consulate General shouting anti-war, anti-U.S., and anti-Bush statements. At 9:40 p.m., a second group of 40 demonstrators broke off from the crowd at the Ministry, made their way to the U.S. Consulate General, and shouted similar slogans. By 10:25 p.m., the demonstrators left the area. The demonstration was peaceful.

OCTOBER 7 | HELSINKI, FINLAND

Within hours of the beginning of U.S. military action, several protesters gathered at the U.S. Embassy for a candlelight vigil. By 11:20 p.m., their numbers grew to 25. Police confined the demonstrators to a small area across the street from the embassy. The crowd generally dispersed by 11 p.m., leaving six protesters present until midnight, when they all left.

OCTOBER 7 | DUBLIN, IRELAND

At 7:09 p.m., approximately 10-15 people arrived at the U.S. Embassy to protest the U.S. war on terrorism. The demonstration was peaceful and the group left after 30 minutes.

OCTOBER 7 | MILAN, ITALY

More than 200 people assembled at the U.S. Consulate General to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful and lasted two hours.

OCTOBER 7 | ALMATY, KAZAKHSTAN

At 11 a.m., seven demonstrators from the Labor Party of Kazakhstan staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. Five of the demonstrators were briefly detained by police, while the two others were taken into custody for questioning.



A nun holds a candle in front of the U.S. Embassy, Rome on September 24 during a sit-in and prayer vigil against both terrorism and a retaliation war.

OCTOBER 8 | VIENNA, AUSTRIA

At 6:30 p.m., approximately 500 people arrived at the intersection near the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan. Police kept the demonstrators one block from the embassy. The demonstration was peaceful and lasted one hour.

OCTOBER 8 | BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

At 5 p.m. an organization calling itself Mother Earth in coordination with 30 other groups gathered directly across the street from the U.S. Embassy/U.S. EU complex. The demonstrators, numbering 400 carried anti-war banners and shouted anti-U.S. slogans. The group informed Belgian authorities that they plan to gather each everyday at the same time and place after each U.S. military strike. The demonstration ended at 6:30 p.m. without incident.

OCTOBER 8 | PARIS, FRANCE

At 6:30 p.m., a group called the Faut Reagir (Necessary Action), an extremist leftist group, staged a demonstration at the U.S. Embassy against the U.S. led coalition bombing in Afghanistan. Approximately 200 demonstrators took part. The demonstration was peaceful and there were no arrests.

OCTOBER 8 | ATHENS, GREECE

At 8 p.m., some 2,500 demonstrators marched on the Greek Parliament and the U.S. Embassy to protest the bombing in Afghanistan. The protest was organized by the "Pame" section of the Greek Communist Party and Genoa 2001. The demonstrators burned U.S. and European Union flags but otherwise were peaceful.



Protesters hold a banner reading "No to the war—war is not the answer," during an anti-war demonstration organized by members of the anti-globalization movement in Athens on October 8.

OCTOBER 8 | THESSALONIKI, GREECE

Approximately 600 persons demonstrated and marched from downtown to the commercial building housing the U.S. Consulate General. The group shouted anti-U.S./anti-NATO slogans. They carried placards reading "stop the war," "stop the bombing," and "no involvement of our country." The group remained in front of the commercial building for about 10 minutes before marching to the Ministry of Macedonia and Thrace, where they shouted anti-U.S., anti-NATO, and anti-Greek slogans.

OCTOBER 8 | DUBLIN, IRELAND

At 7 p.m., 100 people arrived at the U.S. Embassy to protest the U.S. war on terrorism. The demonstrators chanted anti-U.S. slogans and unfurled banners. The peaceful demonstration ended at 8:15 p.m.

OCTOBER 8 | MILAN, ITALY

From 11:55 a.m. to 1 p.m., 300 students blocked the major intersection to the U.S. Consulate General. The students protested the war and distributed flyers claiming that "infinite war is crushing or squeezing justice."

OCTOBER 8 | MILAN, ITALY

Some 3,500 members of the Milan Social Forum (association of leftist and Marxist groups) assembled at the Duomo Cathedral and later marched through the streets. About half of the group ended their march at the U.S. Consulate General, remaining from 7:30 p.m. to 8:40 p.m.

OCTOBER 8 | ALMATY, KAZAKHSTAN

Approximately 15 individuals staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The group was protesting Kazakhstan's involvement in the U.S. military action against the Taliban. The group was stopped at least 75 feet from the embassy.

OCTOBER 8 | OSLO, NORWAY

At 3:30 p.m., a crowd of 400-450 people staged a demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The group was protesting American military action in Afghanistan. The demonstrators chanted anti-American slogans and held banners and signs with derogatory messages. The demonstration was peaceful and lasted 45 minutes.

OCTOBER 9 | ATHENS, GREECE

Approximately 2,000 demonstrators marched to the Greek Parliament and the U.S. Embassy to protest American and NATO actions in Afghanistan. The group, organized by various leftist groups, arrived at the embassy at 8 p.m. and departed 15 minutes later.

OCTOBER 9 | KIEV, UKRAINE

At 11:45 p.m., 20 demonstrators from the Ukrainian Anti-Globalization Front carried out a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. The group was protesting U.S. military strikes in Afghanistan. At 12:50 p.m., the demonstrators departed the area.

OCTOBER 11 | THESSALONIKI, GREECE

At 7:30 p.m., more than 1,000 people protesting American military strikes in Afghanistan marched to the U.S., German, Russian, and French Consulates, and the British Honorary Council's office. There was no violence and the demonstration broke up after two hours.

OCTOBER 13 | DUBLIN, IRELAND

At 3 p.m. some 300 protesters arrived at the U.S. Embassy to protest the U.S. war on terrorism. The group was made up primarily of the Irish Socialist Party and the Green Party. For one hour, the demonstrators peacefully chanted anti-war slogans. By 2:15 p.m., the group announced that it would proceed to the British Embassy. As the group started to move, they were confronted by the police. An altercation occurred and two protesters were arrested. By 4:30 p.m., all the demonstrators had cleared from the front of the U.S. Embassy.

OCTOBER 14 | CORDOBA, SPAIN

At 10:30 p.m., an American tourist was attacked by an individual wielding a knife while he and his wife were returning from a restaurant. According to the victim, the assailant "appeared to Middle Eastern." The victim sustained knife wounds on his face, throat, and head. The police took him to the hospital, where he was treated and released. The assailant took neither money nor credit cards from the victims. It is possible that the attack was in response to U.S. military retaliation against Afghanistan.



Police arrest Polish anarchist leader Marek Kurzyniec (C), who along with a small group of supporters protested outside the U.S. Consulate General in Krakow on November 5.

OCTOBER 17 **THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS**

A lone protester, with a video crew in tow, chained himself to a police-erected metal crowd control fencing at the U.S. Embassy. The man was wearing a hand-lettered tee shirt bearing the slogan in Dutch and in red paint "war is terror." The police had to wait for a power hacksaw to cut the man from the fence. He was arrested and taken away without further incident.

OCTOBER 17 | **WARSAW, POLAND**

Approximately 150 people arrived at the U.S. Embassy for 90 minutes to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan. The crowd was vocal but peaceful.

OCTOBER 18 | **ATHENS, GREECE**

At 1:40 p.m., approximately 200 demonstrators organized by left wing student groups staged an anti-U.S. demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The group chanted anti-U.S./anti-NATO slogans and departed the area peacefully at 1:45 p.m.

OCTOBER 18 | **BUDAPEST, HUNGARY**

At 5 p.m., a group of 8-12 people arrived at a park across the street from the U.S. Embassy to protest the U.S. led military campaign in Afghanistan. A formal petition was delivered to and accepted by an embassy officer. The demonstration ended peacefully at 7 p.m.

OCTOBER 19 **THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS**

A lone female protester wearing a tee shirt almost identical to that worn by a protester on October 17 (page 50) came to the U.S. Embassy and stood on the same spot. When she refused to leave, she was arrested.

OCTOBER 21 **THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS**

At 11:45 p.m., police arrested two females in the act of chalking anti-war slogans on the side of the U.S. Embassy and the adjacent sidewalk.

OCTOBER 24 | **THESSALONIKI, GREECE**

At 7 p.m., approximately 60 women from Women's Initiative against War gathered at Agia Sofia Square, less than two blocks from the U.S. Consulate General. They carried banners standing "No to war, stop it now," and "Women awaken, stand up for peace." They maintained a silent protest, held hands, and placed torches in the grass around the square. The group dispersed at 8 p.m. without incident.

OCTOBER 24 **AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS**

At 1:20 p.m., four local protesters chained themselves to the U.S. Consulate General's public access gate and the employee and vehicle gates. At 2:45 p.m., the gates were cleared of the protesters.

OCTOBER 25 **THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS**

At 11:30 a.m., a lone protester appeared at the U.S. Embassy. The police asked him to move. When he refused, he was arrested.

OCTOBER 27 | **OLSO, NORWAY**

A crowd of 400 people marched from the city center to the Norwegian Foreign Ministry to the U.S. Embassy where they stopped. Demonstrators chanted anti-American slogans and held banners and signs before peacefully departing 45 minutes later.

OCTOBER 30 | **BERLIN, GERMANY**

At 11:30 a.m., a small group peacefully demonstrated at the U.S. Embassy. They carried a sign that read, "pray for peace."

NOVEMBER 4 | **VIENNA, AUSTRIA**

At 3 p.m., approximately 400 demonstrators arrived at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators appeared to be mostly Austrian students. The group carried signs that read, "stop the war," and "today we are Afghans." The demonstration was peaceful and lasted one hour.

NOVEMBER 5 | **HELSINKI, FINLAND**

At 3 p.m., a demonstration by the Defenders of Peace was held in front of the U.S. Embassy. There were approximately 25 protesters led by an American citizen, who organized the event. The group chanted slogans and held signs exhorting the U.S. to spend money on food aid for Afghanistan instead of bombs. The demonstration was peaceful and lasted until 4:45 p.m.

NOVEMBER 5 | **KRAKOW, POLAND**

At 3 p.m., a group of nine members of the Krakow chapter of the Federation of Anarchists arrived at the U.S. Consulate General. After five minutes of making anti-U.S. statements and protesting U.S. military action in Afghanistan, the police approached the leader of the group and informed him that they had a warrant for his arrest in Warsaw. The other demonstrators tried to prevent police from arresting their leader. A melee ensued and ended after riot police intervened. The police arrested eight people, seven for interfering with the police and one on his outstanding warrant.

NOVEMBER 8 | VIENNA, AUSTRIA

At 10:15 a.m., a woman attempted to ram one of the embassy delta barriers with her car. As the women approached the barrier, she realized that she would clear it. She slammed on her brakes stopping inches from the barrier. She then got out of her car and began hysterically screaming in German at the local guards and police that the war in Afghanistan must stop. The woman was immediately taken into custody. During the search of her vehicle, police found a number of anti-war leaflets and posters.

NOVEMBER 8 | ATHENS, GREECE

At 8 p.m., approximately 6,000 anti-war demonstrators marched to the U.S. Embassy. The protest was sponsored by a coalition of leftist parties. The demonstrators shouted a number of anti-U.S. slogans and departed peacefully after one hour.

NOVEMBER 8 | THESSALONIK, GREECE

Approximately 2500 people (the press estimated 4000) attended an anti-war rally at Aristotelous Square. From the square, the protesters marched to the building housing the U.S. Consulate General. Besides carrying placards and shouting anti-U.S. slogans, they burned American and Israeli flags. Police allowed five demonstrators into the courtyard to place an anti-war proclamation under the consulate general sign next to the elevators. The proclamation called for the end to the war, the complete disengagement of Greece from related activities, and no infringement of rights and freedoms. The demonstration ended peacefully.

NOVEMBER 11 | WARSAW, POLAND

At 4 p.m., a group of 100 people from an anti-war protest group called the Antiwar Alliance staged a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 4:50 p.m.

NOVEMBER 14 | KIEV, UKRAINE

At 12:45 p.m., approximately 60 people from the Communist Youth Organization staged an anti-U.S. demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. They carried placards and shouted anti-U.S. rhetoric condemning U.S. military action in Afghanistan. The group also burned small, homemade U.S. flags. Demonstrators also spray painted "Yankee go home," on the sidewalk. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 1:30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 15 | ATHENS, GREECE

At 3:17 p.m., a bomb went off in front of a commercial center that houses an American Express Bank located in the Psychiko area of Athens. One woman was slightly injured. At the time of the explosion a school bus passed by the building. The windows in the bus were blown out, but no school children were hurt. It appears that the bomb, weighing less than two kilos, was in a small bag tied to the bicycle parked in front of the building. The device may have been detonated by remote.

NOVEMBER 14 | COLOGNE, GERMANY

At 6:45 p.m., approximately 500 demonstrators gathered near the Amerika Haus. The group was protesting the bombing of civilians in Afghanistan. The group departed for their next location after 30 minutes.

NOVEMBER 15 | FRANKFURT, GERMANY

At 1:30 p.m., some 500 demonstrators gathered at the U.S. Consulate General. The demonstrators were composed of local students ranging from elementary to college age. The theme of the demonstration was "No war in Afghanistan." The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 2:15 p.m.

NOVEMBER 17 | ATHENS, GREECE

At 4:20 p.m., a crowd of some 6,000 demonstrators marched on the U.S. Embassy chanting anti-American, anti-war slogans and carrying signs. Two cars were stoned by demonstrators en route to the embassy, and demonstrators briefly threw rocks at police stationed around the embassy. One person was arrested. The demonstration, which was generally peaceful, ended at 7:10 p.m.

NOVEMBER 21 | ISTANBUL, TURKEY

At 7:30 p.m., a small time delay fused pipe bomb exploded outside a McDonald's restaurant. There were no injuries, but the building suffered minor structural damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

NOVEMBER 24 | ISTANBUL, TURKEY

At 12 p.m., a group of 15 university students, including some members of terrorist group Turkish Workers and Peasants Communist Army (TIKKO), demonstrated near the U.S. Consulate General. The demonstrators were protesting U.S. activities in Afghanistan. The group threw eggs at police units responding to the demonstration. The demonstrators were detained by the police.

**DECEMBER 18
THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS**

At 11:30 p.m., police arrested three women for writing anti-war slogans on the east façade of the U.S. Embassy. Two of the women used pastel chalk to write the slogans while the third documented their activities by taking photos from the opposite curb.

DECEMBER 23 | ATHENS, GREECE

At 3:30 a.m., an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) detonated at a McDonald's restaurant in the Agia Paraskevi suburb of Athens. No one was hurt in the explosion and there was only minor damage. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.



Foreign nationals living in Frankfurt participate in an anti-war demonstration on November 3. Many carried cards around their necks reading; "Stop immediately the invasion of Afghanistan."

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACK

GOVERNMENT 15

DIPLOMATIC TARGET

CONSULATE GENERAL 7

EMBASSY 7

OTHER 1*

TYPE OF ATTACK

PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION 15

*The United States Information Service (USIS) library

SEPTEMBER 29 JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

At 10 a.m., 60 people gathered outside the U.S. Consulate General to protest a variety of causes including possible American war plans, U.S. support of Israel, anti-globalization, and South African Government-driven privatization measures in South Africa. Some of the groups represented were the South African Communist Party, the Wits University Muslim Student Association, and anti-globalization/anti-privatization groups. The demonstrators were basically peaceful but tried to spray paint an anti-war slogan on the consulate perimeter wall. The demonstration lasted until 11:15 a.m.

OCTOBER 8 | KHARTOUM, SUDAN

At 2:30 p.m., more than 600 university students attempted to access the immediate area adjacent to the U.S. Embassy to stage an anti-American protest. The group carried signs with various slogans such as "death to America." The police immediately fired tear gas, dispersing the crowd. No injuries were reported.

OCTOBER 8 | KHARTOUM, SUDAN

At 10:30 a.m., two passenger buses filled with secondary students drove past the U.S. Embassy chanting "down, down, U.S.A."

OCTOBER 9 JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

At 2 p.m., 12 people gathered in front of the U.S. Consulate General to protest U.S. military action in Afghanistan.

OCTOBER 9 | KHARTOUM, SUDAN

At 11:25 a.m., approximately 25 people passed by the U.S. Embassy to show support for Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful.

OCTOBER 9 | KHARTOUM, SUDAN

Two young Sudanese men arrived at the U.S. Embassy shouting "down, down, U.S.A." The two men then began throwing rocks into the compound and at the embassy façade. Police immediately apprehended the individuals.

OCTOBER 11 CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA

At 2 p.m., approximately 2,000 demonstrators arrived at the U.S. Consulate General to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan. The demonstration was largely peaceful with the exception of some 200 protesters who broke from the main group, went around the backside of the consulate building, and had a brief tussle with police. They were quickly disbanded with no injuries or property damage.

OCTOBER 13 JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

At 10 a.m., about 25 people representing anti-privatization interests staged an anti-war protest in front of the U.S. Consulate General. At one point, the demonstrators did "Toyi, Toyi" (i.e. chant and sway) on the street right up to the vehicle entrance gate of the Consulate General before Consulate security guards pushed them back to the street. No one was hurt in this minor altercation. Once the police arrived, the protesters remained across the street. The demonstration ended at 11:30 a.m.



Thousands of protesters demonstrate against the U.S. attacks in Afghanistan in front of the heavily guarded U.S. Consulate in Cape Town, October 11, chanting slogans like 'death to America' and 'Osama bin Laden.'



OCTOBER 20 | MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

An estimated 2500 people, primarily South Asian and Arab Muslims, participated in an anti-U.S. march that culminated at the U.S. Embassy. Speakers during the rally made anti-U.S. and pro-Taliban statements. A letter from the Islamic Movement of Mozambique to President Bush was delivered to the embassy. The demonstration was peaceful and lasted 35 minutes.

OCTOBER 22 | JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

Sixteen people representing the anti-globalization/anti-privatization perspective in South Africa gathered across the street from the U.S. Consulate General to protest against the U.S. bombing campaign in Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful and lasted from 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

OCTOBER 25 | SOWETO, SOUTH AFRICA

At 10 a.m., nine persons representing Concerned African Muslims of Soweto marched to the U.S. Public Affairs Library (PAL) in Soweto and chanted anti-American/anti-war slogans. The demonstration was peaceful and lasted 10 minutes.

OCTOBER 26 | JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

Approximately 150 people representing the Afghanistan Action Group (of South Africa) gathered in front of the U.S. Consulate General at 3:30 p.m., shouted anti-U.S. slogans, and delivered a memorandum to the U.S. Ambassador. The demonstration was peaceful.

Thousands of protesters demonstrate against the U.S. attacks in Afghanistan in front of the heavily guarded U.S. Consulate in Cape Town, October 11, chanting slogans like 'death to America' and 'Osama bin Laden.'

NOVEMBER 2 | MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE

At 1:30 p.m., 2000 demonstrators gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. counter-terrorism policies and attacks on Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 4:35 p.m.

NOVEMBER 2 | JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

At 2:30 p.m., approximately 60 people demonstrated outside the commercial office building where the U.S. Consulate General's Public Affairs Section (PAS) offices are located. A group calling itself the Anti-War Coalition presented a petition to a consulate employee asking the U.S. to "Stop the madness! Stop U.S. bombings! Peace not war!" The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 3:15 p.m.

NOVEMBER 9 | WINDHOEK, NAMIBIA

Over 300 demonstrators from the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNM) led a peaceful march, which stopped at the U.S. Embassy. Some of the protesters handed over a petition, which criticized U.S.-led military activities in Afghanistan.

Protesters in South Africa burned American and British flags during a demonstration on the attacks in Afghanistan.



NEAR EAST AFFAIRS

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACK

BUSINESS	1
GOVERNMENT	3
PRIVATE	1

U.S. DIPLOMATIC TARGET

EMBASSY	2
INDIVIDUAL	1*

TYPE OF ATTACK

BOMB	1
PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION	2
HARASSMENT	1
STRAFING	1

* November 11, 2001—Cairo, Egypt: An unidentified Arab male approached an American Embassy employee on the street and without warning pulled out an unloaded pistol pointed it at her head and squeezed the trigger without saying a word. The young man then calmly put the weapon away and continued walking down the road.

OCTOBER 6 | AL-KHOBAR, SAUDI ARABIA

At approximately 7:45 p.m., an explosion occurred on King Khalid Street in al- Khobar. The explosion took place just outside or near a small electronic's shop on one of the busier shopping streets in al- Khobar. One American and one Pakistani were killed, and four others were injured including one American, one British, and two Philippine nationals.

OCTOBER 10 | TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

Approximately 40-50 members and/or sympathizers of the Communist Hadash political party, Cuban Government supporters, and some anarchists staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The group was protesting U.S. Government actions in Afghanistan, USG policy concerning the Israeli-Palestinian situation, and the Cuban embargo. The demonstration ran from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

OCTOBER 13 DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

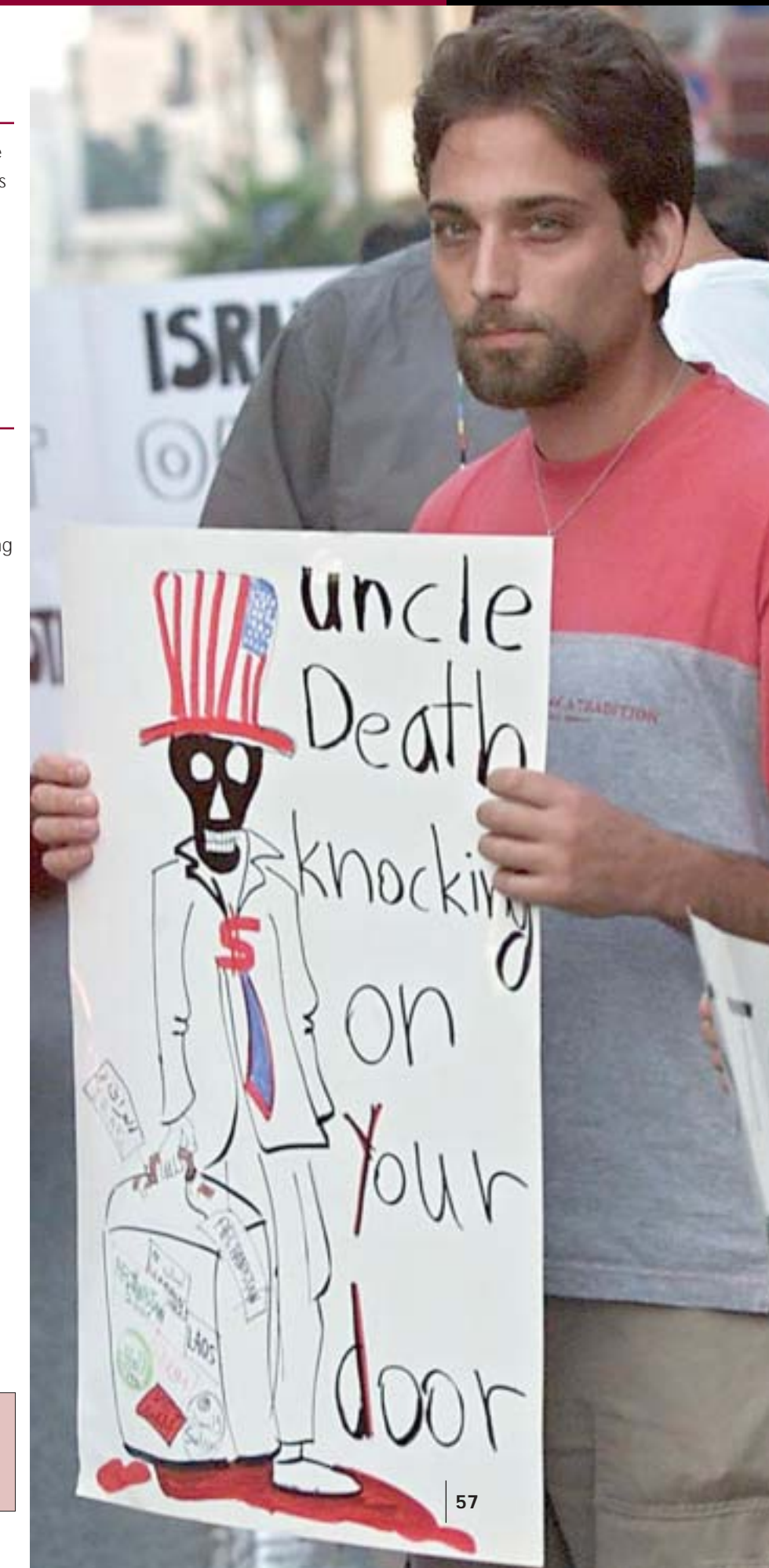
At 12:20 a.m., an Emirate national fired 25 rounds at the front of the Hard Rock Café. There were fifty plus patrons and staff in the restaurant at the time of the incident. No one was hurt. The individual was arrested by police.

OCTOBER 19 | TEL AVIV, ISRAEL

Approximately 20 demonstrators affiliated with the Green Peace organization in Israel assembled across the street from the U.S. Embassy. According to the police, the group had not applied for a permit to demonstrate, but were protesting the U.S. Government's involvement in Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful and ran from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

NOVEMBER 11 | CAIRO, EGYPT

A young unidentified Arab male approached an American embassy employee on the street and without warning pulled out a pistol, pointed it her head and squeezed the trigger without saying a word. The embassy officer was completely taken by surprise. The young male then calmly put the weapon away and continued walking down the road.



A protester holds up an anti-U.S. placard during a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, October 10.

SOUTH ASIA

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACK

BUSINESS	3
GOVERNMENT	15
NGO	1
PRIVATE	1

DIPLOMATIC TARGET

AMERICAN CENTER	10
CONSULATE GENERAL	1
EMBASSY	1
INDIVIDUAL	1*

TYPE OF ATTACK

ATTEMPTED MURDER	1
BOMB	1
PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION	13
VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION	2

* October 21, 2001—Jairpurhat, Bangladesh: Gunmen shot and wounded the Bangladeshi executive director of a U.S. funded local non-government organization (NGO). Two staff members were also stabbed. Police arrested five of the assailants who said that the attack was in retaliation for the U.S. military operations against Afghanistan.

SEPTEMBER 21 | DHAKA, BANGLADESH

At 2p.m., a crowd of two thousand individuals staged an anti-American protest in front of the National Press Club, which is located next to the U.S. Embassy.

SEPTEMBER 24 | CALCUTTA, INDIA

From 4:10 p.m. to 5:20 p.m., about 250 supporters of the Communist Party of India-Marxist/Leninist (CPI-ML) also known as the Naxalites demonstrated in front of the American Center. The group was protesting U.S. plans to declare war against terrorism and the Indian Government's supporting the U.S. The group was peaceful but they burned an effigy of President Bush.



SEPTEMBER 29 | CALCUTTA, INDIA

About 150 supporters of the All India Anti-Imperialist Forum staged a demonstration at the American Center to protest plans of declaring war against terrorism. The demonstrators were kept two blocks from the center. The peaceful demonstration ran from 4:15 p.m. to 4:50 p.m.

OCTOBER 4 | CALCUTTA, INDIA

From 5:10 p.m. to 6 p.m., about 1,000 supporters of the All India Congress, and other associations demonstrated at the American Center to protest against terrorism and U.S. plans of declaring war against Afghanistan. The demonstrators were stopped by police two blocks away and across the street from the American Center building. The demonstration was peaceful.

OCTOBER 4 | CALCUTTA, INDIA

As soon as the aforementioned demonstration was over, 300 members of the Democratic Youth Federation of India passed by the American Center shouting slogans, "we want peace not war," and "burn and destroy imperialism." The demonstration ended peacefully.

OCTOBER 8 | CALCUTTA, INDIA

Approximately 25 supporters of the All India Minority Forum demonstrated at the American Center between 2:10 p.m. and 2:50 p.m. The group was protesting U.S. attacks on Afghanistan. A memorandum was handed over to an official at the American Center. The memorandum condemned the September 11 attack, and also demanded that the U.S. attack on Afghanistan be withdrawn. The demonstration was peaceful and the protesters were kept two blocks away and across the street from the American Center building.

Activists from the Socialist Unity Centre of India (SUCI) shout anti-U.S. slogans as they burn an effigy of President George W. Bush during a demonstration in front of the American Center building in Calcutta, October 8.



OCTOBER 8 | CALCUTTA, INDIA

At 3:25 p.m., a second group under the banner of the Socialist Unity Center of India demonstrated at the American Center. They carried banners protesting U.S. military action in Afghanistan. Though they burned an effigy of President Bush, the 30-minute demonstration was peaceful.

A group of ultra leftwing activists shout slogans against the U.S. and its attacks on Afganistan in Calcutta, September 24.

OCTOBER 8 | ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

Approximately 500 demonstrators broke through police lines at the American Center, but police were able to regain control of the crowd.

OCTOBER 11 | CALCUTTA, INDIA

At 4:10 p.m. approximately 2500 supporters of the Socialist Unity Center of India staged a demonstration at the American Center to protest U.S. attacks on Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 4:50 p.m.

OCTOBER 11 | COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

At 11:30 p.m., the political chief at the U.S. Embassy reported that five men stopped by his compound and made anti-American threats. The men were apparently agitated over U.S. air strikes in Afghanistan. The men left the area after the embassy officer's local driver brandished a pitchfork at them. It is believed that the five men may have come from a 1500 person anti-American demonstration held nearby.

OCTOBER 12 | RANGPUR, BANGLADESH

A few hundred pro-Taliban demonstrators surrounded the car of an American working for a USAID funded project. The demonstrators chanted anti-American slogans. The vehicle had a USAID sign on its side door. No one was hurt in the incident.

OCTOBER 12 | KARACHI, PAKISTAN

During a violent demonstration, protesters attacked two Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants and a Proctor and Gamble plant.

OCTOBER 12 | NEW DELHI, INDIA

About 150-200 supporters of the Indian Communist Party staged a peaceful rally in front of the American Center.

**OCTOBER 15 | MANGALAGIRI,
ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA**

Fifteen members of the outlawed People's War Group (PWG) including at least one woman, exploded several bombs at the Coca-Cola bottling plant. (The PWG, a left-wing Naxalite insurgent group, has been fighting a low-intensity guerrilla war in the state of Andhra Pradesh for almost twenty years.) Two bombs caused extensive damage to two boilers and transformer unit of the plant. A third bomb failed to detonate. In addition, they also torched three vehicles

in the parking lot of the plant. No one was hurt in the incident. A note left with plant security personnel declared, "we are opposing the war being led by the USA, which is the biggest terrorist in the world and also bossing over other countries in the garb of war against terrorism." In the note, the attackers also threatened other American interests in the state. Several months ago the PWG demanded money from the plant, threatening to "blast the factory" if payment was not made. It is not uncommon for the PWG to mix a little extortion with their ideology.

OCTOBER 15 | KATHMANDU, NEPAL

Approximately 800 to 1200 people marched to the U.S. Embassy to deliver a protest letter, stopping once at the British Embassy to deliver a similar letter. The demonstration was organized by the Solidarity Network for Justice and World Peace, a group made up of various political parties and human rights organizations in Nepal.

OCTOBER 19 | DHAKA, BANGLADESH

Approximately 2,000 to 3,000 people demonstrated downtown, well away from the embassy. During the protest, the front entrance of the American Life Insurance Company (ALICO) office was vandalized. There were no injuries as the offices were closed.

**OCTOBER 21
JAIRPURHAT, BANGLADESH**

Seven youths entered the offices of a U.S. funded local Non-Government Organization (NGO) and shot and seriously injured its Bangladeshi executive director. They also stabbed two staff members. Shortly afterwards, police arrested five of the youths, who indicated that they carried out the attack in retaliation for U.S. military action against Afghanistan.

**NOVEMBER 4 | CALCUTTA, INDIA**

Approximately 300 supporters of the Rashtriya Janta Dal staged a peaceful demonstration at the American Center. The group was protesting U.S. military attacks on Afghanistan. A memorandum was handed over to a consulate officer. Demonstrators were stopped two blocks away and across the street from the American Center building. The demonstration was peaceful and lasted 20 minutes.

NOVEMBER 16 | CALCUTTA, INDIA

Approximately 100 supporters of the minority Students and Youth Federation gathered next to the Nakodha Mosque (head mosque in Calcutta) to demonstrate outside the U.S. Consulate General. Police stopped them since the group had not obtained permission to demonstrate. Instead police allowed five members of the group to proceed under police escort to the American Center and present a memorandum which condemned the September 11 bombing, but also the bombing in Afghanistan and demanded that the bombing immediately stop before Ramadan.

Activists from the Socialist Unity Centre of India (SUCI) shout anti-U.S. slogans during a demonstration in front of the American Center in Calcutta, October 11.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

TARGET OF ANTI-AMERICAN ATTACK

U.S. GOVERNMENT 109

BUSINESS 1

DIPLOMATIC TARGET

AMBASSADOR RESIDENCE 1

CONSULATE 2

CONSULATE GENERAL 24

EMBASSY 81

TYPE OF ATTACK

PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION 107

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION 3

SEPTEMBER 14 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

A group named Bukluran NG Manggagawang Pilipino (Coalition of Filipino Laborers or BMP) assembled across the street from the U.S. Embassy. The group, which numbered 50 people, carried flags and signs protesting any military type response the U.S. may take. The demonstration ended peacefully.

SEPTEMBER 17 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At approximately 11 a.m., three groups assembled at the U.S. Embassy to stage an anti-U.S. protest. The groups were May One Movement, Alliance for National Democracy, and the League for Urban Poor Action. The sixty demonstrators carried signs reading "New York tragedy-backlash or U.S. led Globalization." Organizers of the rally chanted "U.S. Imperialists," and the crowd chanted, "Number One terrorist!" The demonstration was peaceful and the demonstrators left after 30 minutes.

SEPTEMBER 18 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At approximately 2:30 p.m., two groups of 50 to 60 people assembled in an anti-U.S. rally at the U.S. Embassy. The groups were Kampi (Children of the Worker), and Anabayan (Children of the Country). The demonstrators carried signs which read, "peace not war," and "no retaliation." The demonstration was peaceful and lasted 90 minutes.

SEPTEMBER 18 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

At 8 p.m., approximately 40 anti-American/pro-Afghani demonstrators representing the Islamic student group (Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam) protested at the U.S. Consulate General. The demonstrated was peaceful and ended at 8:35 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 19 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 1:30 p.m., approximately 60 pro-Moslem demonstrators from the Gerakan Pemuda Islam Indonesia (Indonesian Moslem Youth Movement - GPII) gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy and demonstrated in support of Moslems. Four of the demonstrators delivered a verbal message to an embassy officer at the front gate. The main points of the message include the U.S. Government should not take fatal action that triggers violent reaction from Moslems in Indonesia; Moslem youth in Indonesia are ready to express firmer reaction should the U.S. Government attack Afghanistan and they would take it as an attack on Moslems as a whole. The demonstration lasted 25 minutes and was peaceful.

SEPTEMBER 20 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

Two groups of protesters demonstrated at the U.S. Consulate General. The first group consisted of 20 anti-American/pro-Afghani demonstrators representing several student group organizations. The second group included approximately 15 students from a near-by university. Both demonstrations were peaceful.

SEPTEMBER 20 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 11:15 a.m., 20 individuals identifying themselves as members of the Alliance of Filipino Youth, United for Progress - Central Escolar University staged an anti-U.S. demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The group held signs that read, "US number one terrorist in the world." The demonstration was peaceful and lasted 30 minutes.

SEPTEMBER 21 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

Approximately 10 protesters from the youth wing of the National Mandate Party (BN PAN) staged a demonstration at the U.S. Consulate General. The demonstrators presented a letter, which among other things, threatened a mass boycott of U.S. products if the U.S. should attack Afghanistan without sufficient proof that Usama Bin Ladin is responsible for the September 11 attacks in the U.S. The fifteen minute demonstration was peaceful.

SEPTEMBER 21 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 2:30 p.m., members of Combined Power (a militant communist multi-sector NGO) and two of its affiliates assembled at the U.S. Embassy to protest against the 29th anniversary of martial law in the Philippines and the declared U.S. war on terrorism. The protesters numbered 200-250. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 4:40 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 22 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

Approximately 100 people from the Indonesian Muslim Students Action Union (Kesatuan Aksi Mahasiswa Muslim Indonesia, or KAMMI) held a demonstration in front of the U.S. Consulate General. The group presented the U.S. a supposed "award" for terrorism. The demonstration ran from 1:10 p.m. to 2:30 p.m., and was peaceful.

SEPTEMBER 24 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Some 20 protesters from the Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam (HMI - Islamic Student Union) and Gerakan Pemuda Islam (GPI - Islamic Youth Movement) staged an anti-American demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. The group chanted anti-U.S. slogans, and carried anti-U.S. banners. They also burned a U.S. flag at the mid-point of the protest. The demonstration ended without incident.

Indonesian Muslim students shout while holding an anti-U.S. sign in front of the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta, September 25.



SEPTEMBER 24 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

Approximately 50 people from the Islamic Study Forum staged a demonstration at the U.S. Consulate General. The demonstration, which ran from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., condemned threats of U.S. action against Afghanistan and alleged U.S. intimidation of Muslim people. The demonstration was peaceful.

SEPTEMBER 24 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

At 11 a.m., approximately 20 Thai nationals associated with a group called the October Network conducted a peaceful demonstration in front of the main entrance to the U.S. Embassy. The group carried signs protesting the U.S. war on terrorism. The group's leader was allowed to present a letter to an Embassy representative. The demonstration ended at 11:30 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 25 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 11 a.m., about 40 people from the Muhammadiyah Student Association, South Jakarta branch arrived at the U.S. Embassy and chanted anti-American slogans and burned a symbolic coffin with President Bush's picture and American flags. The demonstrators then held a prayer session and departed the area at 1 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 25 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 1:10 p.m., a second group of 80 demonstrators from the Islam Solidarity for Afghanistan arrived at the U.S. Embassy. The two groups sent representatives to speak with an embassy official and presented a written statement which among other things stated, "we do not accept that Usama Bin Ladin is behind the attacks without proof," and "if the U.S. attacks Afghanistan, Indonesia should cut off diplomatic relations with the U.S."

SEPTEMBER 25 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

A third demonstration of approximately 200 protesters from the Islam Student Union and various other groups chanted anti-American slogans and presented a statement to an embassy official. The statement read in part "no more blood. Do not retaliate for the WTC & Pentagon tragedy by killing more people. Do not attack Afghanistan." All the demonstrations ended peacefully.

SEPTEMBER 25 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

At 11:30 a.m., 75 demonstrators from the Islamic Defense Front and the Anti-Terrorism Islamic Movement arrived at the U.S. Consulate General. The group accused the U.S. of terrorist activities, condemned the U.S. for allegedly being anti-Islam, and spoke in support of Usama Bin Ladin (UBL). The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 12:45 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 25 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

A group of 300 protesters representing a number of local organizations arrived at the U.S. Consulate General. As with the first group that demonstrated at the U.S. Consulate General earlier in the day (see above), this group also accused the U.S. of terrorist activities, condemned the U.S. for allegedly being anti-Islam, and spoke in support of UBL.

SEPTEMBER 26 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 11 a.m., a group of approximately 40 demonstrators arrived at the U.S. Embassy. The group identified themselves as the Committee against a U.S. Invasion, and consisted of students from Jakarta Islam University and the National Indonesian Student Movement. The crowd chanted anti-U.S. slogans and carried anti-American signs. Several members of the group delivered a letter of protest to the embassy. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 12:05 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 26 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 1:15 p.m., a group of 100 demonstrators from Solidarity of Muhammadiyah for Islam arrived at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators shouted anti-American slogans and carried banners condemning both the United States and Australia. During the protest, the group sent representatives to speak with an embassy officer and presented a written statement containing the following points: "Condemn the arrogance of America. Military response is barbaric. Boycott American products. Peace for the world."

When local police asked the demonstrators to move back onto the median, the crowd began to surge across the street toward the embassy gate. As a result, the embassy was forced to lock down the front gates and suspend vehicular and pedestrian access for about twenty minutes. The police eventually moved the unruly crowd back across the street and the demonstrators departed the area without further incident at 1:55 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 26 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 3:50 p.m., 50 people representing a Yarsi University student's organization arrived at the U.S. Embassy. The crowd burned a cardboard poster of President George Bush, chanted anti-American slogans, and defaced the street with obscene and anti-American graffiti. Representatives of the group presented a written statement to an embassy officer claiming that the U.S. Government can not offer any incriminating evidence against Usama Bin Ladin. The demonstration lasted 45 minutes and ended peacefully.

SEPTEMBER 26 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 10:30 a.m., two groups of 25-30 people held an anti-American rally at the U.S. Embassy. The Communist group, Assembly of the Sons and Daughters of Filipino Workers and the Communist Party of the Philippines NGO "Migrante" (an international migrant workers group that agitates for Filipino overseas workers), protested against America's war on terrorism and the Philippine Government's support of this war. The demonstration ended peacefully.

SEPTEMBER 27 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 1:20 p.m. approximately 70 students from Attahiriyah University arrived at the U.S. Embassy via buses and began to protest in front of the embassy. The demonstrators carried signs condemning the U.S. and chanted anti-American rhetoric. Representatives from the group presented a written statement to an embassy official.

SEPTEMBER 27 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

As the first group departed the area, another group of 2,000 gathered in the park across from the front of the embassy. The protesters identified themselves as Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia and carried numerous anti-American signs and banners. During the protest, leaders of the group delivered anti-American speeches over loudspeakers. The crowd responded by chanting "Allah Akbar" and "Jihad Jihad" and burnt American and Israeli flags. Representatives of the group delivered a written statement in Indonesian, Arabic, and English to an embassy official. The statement read in part, "attack an Islamic country is attack Islam and all the Muslim Ummah (author's note: brotherhood or community). Therefore by attacking Afghanistan means American has intentionally declared a war against Muslim Ummah all over the world."

SEPTEMBER 28 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 2 p.m., a group of demonstrators from Islam Youth Movement, Islam Student Union, and the Islam Student Association arrived at the U.S. Embassy. They chanted anti-U.S. slogans and burned a U.S. flag before departing.

SEPTEMBER 28 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 3:15 p.m., approximately 40 protesters from the Islamic College arrived at the U.S. Embassy and chanted anti-U.S. slogans and burned an American flag. They were joined by a group of 70 students from the Al Imam-Asy Syahid Islamic school who carried anti-U.S. banners. Although noisy because of loud speakers, the demonstration ended without incident.

SEPTEMBER 28 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 5:40 p.m., a group of 60 students from the Gunadarma University arrived in buses in front of the U.S. Embassy and staged an anti-American protest. The group also shouted anti-U.S. slogans. The demonstration ended without incident at 6 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 28 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

Approximately 100 members of the Muhammadiyah Student Unity Association of East Java demonstrated in front of the U.S. Consulate General. The group chanted anti-American slogans and displayed signs threatening America if Afghanistan is attacked. The demonstrators left after 30 minutes. Then fifteen minutes later, 50 members of the group returned and prayed for another 15 minutes. The group then dispersed and left the area. The demonstration was peaceful and ended without incident.

SEPTEMBER 28 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 1:30 p.m., five groups belonging to the Reaffirmist wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines held an anti-American rally at the U.S. Embassy. The groups were protesting America's war on terrorism and the possibility that many innocent civilians may be killed. The demonstration, which numbered 200-250 people, was peaceful and ended at 4 p.m.

SEPTEMBER 29 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Between 9:30 a.m. and 10:15 a.m., approximately 30 members of the Islamic Youth Movement (GPII) staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. Following their protest at the embassy, the demonstrators moved on to the Australian Embassy.

SEPTEMBER 30 | HONG KONG, CHINA

At 4 p.m., an estimated group of 150 people calling themselves the Committee for Peace not War staged a peaceful protest at the U.S. Consulate General. They presented their petition along with over 50 signatures advocating no military retaliation by the U.S. Government as a result of the September 11 attack in the U.S.

**OCTOBER 1
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA**

Three Islamic Party of Malaysia (PAS) representatives delivered a letter to the U.S. Embassy in the name of the PAS Youth Council protesting "America's terrorist plans against Afghanistan." A crowd of 75 of their supporters chanted anti-American slogans in front of the embassy. The group dispersed peacefully after 30 minutes.

**OCTOBER 2
KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA**

Fifty people who identified themselves as members of the Islam Graduates of Malaysia assembled in front of the U.S. Embassy. Four members of the group presented a memorandum to an embassy officer and spoke with the media. Other members held banners with slogans such as "no more war," and "don't kill the Afghans." The demonstration ended peacefully.

OCTOBER 3 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

A group of 15 people from Ibnu Challdun Islamic University arrived at the U.S. Embassy and staged a short anti-American demonstration. The group carried banners, which read "America is a terrorist," "Bush wants World War III," and "Islam is not a terrorist." The group also chanted anti-American rhetoric. Before departing, the protesters burned an American flag and a symbolic coffin. The demonstration ended without incident at 2:20 p.m.

OCTOBER 3 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 11:30 a.m., 30-40 members of the Alliance for National Democracy and the Alliance of Women for the Motherland held an anti-American rally outside the U.S. Embassy. The groups were protesting America's war on terrorism and the possibility that this war would "victimize women and children." The demonstration was peaceful and lasted 15 minutes.

OCTOBER 4 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 1:45 p.m., a group of 30 people from the Students of Moslem Union in Bandung arrived at the U.S. Embassy and staged an anti-American protest. The demonstration lasted 15 minutes and was peaceful.

OCTOBER 5 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 5 p.m., seven militant left-wing groups held an anti-American demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstration consisted of 100 to 150 people. It ended at 7:15 p.m.

OCTOBER 6 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 6 p.m., 100 to 150 people belonging to two militant groups, International Migrant Workers group and the National Alliance of Women's Organization, protested the U.S. war on terrorism and the danger it presented to Filipino workers. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 6:50 p.m.

OCTOBER 8 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Approximately 150 members of the Islamic Youth Movement demonstrated peacefully outside the U.S. and British Embassies, and the U.S. Ambassador's residence.

OCTOBER 8 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Approximately 700 members of the Defenders of Islam Front (FPI) marched to the U.S. Embassy. As the group approached the U.S. Embassy, riot police prevented them from getting any closer. The demonstrators declared that they planned to hold a night vigil at the embassy.

OCTOBER 8 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 2 p.m., 100 members of the Islamic Youth Movement arrived at the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan. The group shouted anti-American slogans and departed without incident at 2:15 p.m.

**OCTOBER 8
SOUTH SULAWESI INDONESIA**

Dozens of students from Makassar's Hasanuddin University protested before the Provincial legislature (DPRD) building calling for a halt to the U.S. attacks and the severance of diplomatic relations with the U.S. They also made a veiled threat to Jews living in the city before burning a British flag and damaging a McDonald's billboard.

OCTOBER 8-9 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 4:15 p.m., 75 protesters from the Muslim Students Union and Indonesian Moslem Labor Organization arrived at the U.S. Embassy. By 5:30 p.m., other groups joined the demonstration and the size grew to over 1300 protesters. The crowd chanted anti-American slogans and carried anti-American signs and banners. The protest lasted throughout the nights of October 8-9. The demonstration continued on October 9 with 100 members from the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI). The ongoing demonstrations represented mostly by the FPI were marked by rock throwing at U.S. Embassy vehicles and striking, but not breaking, of car windows (six vehicles) with long sticks and fists as the vehicles depart or enter the embassy. No injuries were sustained by drivers or passengers in the vehicles. Police were dispatched to this area and moved the demonstrators from the access point to the embassy.

OCTOBER 8 | SAPPORO, JAPAN

At 9:30 a.m., 16 students from Zengakuren, a left-wing Japanese student group, gathered in front of the U.S. Consulate General to protest U.S. strikes in Afghanistan. They chanted loudly for 20 minutes before most of them departed the area.

OCTOBER 8 | FUKUOKA, JAPAN

Four leftist groups arrived at the U.S. Consulate to protest U.S. military action in Afghanistan. Each group demonstrated in front of the consulate between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. for approximately 15-45 minutes each.

OCTOBER 8 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 10:30 p.m., approximately 30 to 40 people started a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The organizers gave speeches that denounced the Philippine Government's support for the U.S.-led war. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 11:30 a.m.

OCTOBER 8 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 6 p.m., four militant groups, which are associated with the Communist Party of the Philippines, staged a rally at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstration ended at 7:30 p.m.

OCTOBER 9 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Demonstrators reconvened at the U.S. Embassy at 11:50 a.m. Approximately 1,000 students from IDK - Muslim University Students and the Coordinating Body for Muslim Students (Kammi) joined the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI), which was already at the embassy, in the chanting of anti-American rhetoric. The demonstration turned violent a few minutes later when members of FPI attempted to breach the razor wire barrier and break through the police to reach the embassy gates. FPI's attempt to break through the razor wire failed and the police quickly pushed the violent protesters back. Two police officers were injured in the altercation by sharp flying objects thrown by the demonstrators. Shortly after this, IDK and Kammi departed the area, but FPI elements (approximately 400 persons) regrouped in the park just across the street the embassy's front gate.



Indonesian police raise their sticks as radical muslim protesters push during a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta, October 9.

By 2 p.m., after a short lull in activity another 300 protesters from the Islamic Youth Movement (GPI) and the University of Indonesia arrived at the embassy. The group chanted anti-U.S. slogans and at one point GPI members attacked the razor wire barricade with sticks but police quickly repelled this and pushed the group back to a controlled distance from the razor wire. These groups ended their protest at 3:40 p.m., and departed the immediate area in front of the embassy main gate.

Of the 300 remaining FPI demonstrators, the police issued three warnings that ordered the demonstrators to depart the embassy area. After hearing the final police order all the demonstrators departed the area and the demonstration ended at 6:30 p.m.

OCTOBER 9 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

Approximately 300 people held a noisy but peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Consulate General.

OCTOBER 9 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

At 12 p.m., 50 members of the Islam Study Forum carried out a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Consulate General urging Indonesians to condemn the attacks on Afghanistan, cut ties with the United States, and support the Afghan people. The group left after 45 minutes.

OCTOBER 9 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

At 12:45 p.m., 100 members of the Surabaya and Sidoarjo Islam Youth Fronts arrived at the U.S. Consulate General. The demonstrators condemned the U.S. and its allies for attacking Afghanistan. The protesters also claimed that they could not be held responsible for the safety of U.S. citizens, facilities, or interests in Indonesia if their demands were not met. The group departed after one hour.

OCTOBER 9 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

At 1:40 p.m., 25 members of the Indonesian Moslem Student Action Group arrived at the U.S. Consulate General. Shortly thereafter, 50 people from the Islam Youth Group joined them. The protesters burned an effigy of President Bush and attempted to breach the police barricade separating the demonstrators from the U.S. Consulate General. The police quickly responded and stopped them.

OCTOBER 9 | FUKUOKA, JAPAN

At 12 p.m., representatives from the leftist group Kuroheru (Black Helmet) came to the U.S. Consulate to demonstrate against U.S. military action against Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful and the group left after 30 minutes.

OCTOBER 9 | SAPPORO, JAPAN

At 12 p.m., 45 protesters from the Hokkaido Peace Movement Forum (HPMF), a group with ties to labor, gathered in front of the U.S. Consulate General. The HPMF protesters left after 30 minutes. They were immediately followed by six protesters from the local citizens' anti-U.S. Aircraft Carrier Association, who brought a letter likening U.S. military actions to use of the atomic bomb in World War II and demanding USG repentance for various injustices it had purportedly carried out around the world.

OCTOBER 9 | SAPPORO, JAPAN

At 3 p.m., five people from a Sapporo-based citizens group briefly protested and left a letter at the U.S. Consulate General. The letter said "revenge" was unacceptable and demanded a diplomatic solution.

OCTOBER 9 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 10:30 p.m., 15 to 20 people staged an anti-U.S. demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. They represented the same group that was at the U.S. Embassy on October 8, 2001. The peaceful demonstration lasted 45-minutes.

OCTOBER 10 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 11 a.m., 500 students from the University of Indonesia arrived at the U.S. Embassy. They chanted anti-U.S. slogans and left at 11:30 a.m. without incident.

OCTOBER 10 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 2:10 p.m., 40 demonstrators from the University of Attah Iriyah arrived at the U.S. Embassy. They chanted anti-U.S. slogans and departed the area 35 minutes later. Just after this, a group of 50 members from the Muhammadiyah Youth Movement arrived at the U.S. Embassy, shouted anti-U.S. slogans and departed. When the group from the Muhammadiyah Youth Movement departed, some 300 members from the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) arrived at the front of the Embassy. They also shouted anti-American slogans and marched back and forth in front of the embassy outside of the razor wire barricade.

OCTOBER 10 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 10:40 p.m., approximately 75 to 100 members of the group Gabriela (National Alliance of Women's Organization) and La Lila Filipinas (Organization of Filipino Comfort Women during World War II) arrived at the U.S. Embassy to denounce the U.S. war terrorism. The two groups finished their rally at 11:30 a.m.

OCTOBER 10 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 1:30 p.m., a number of local groups consisting of 350 to 400 people staged an anti-U.S. demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. They burned flags and chanted "Jihad, Jihad." The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 4 p.m.

OCTOBER 10 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

At 12 p.m., 350 Thai Muslims associated with the group Peace Muslim Groups conducted a peaceful demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. The group denounced U.S. military action in Afghanistan. The demonstration ended at 1:30 p.m.

OCTOBER 11 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 12:40 p.m., a busload of 50 demonstrators showed up at the U.S. Embassy. The group marched past the embassy singing patriotic songs and carrying an Indonesian flag. They departed area at 1 p.m.

OCTOBER 11 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 2 p.m., approximately 1700 members of the Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia Organization arrived at the U.S. Embassy and staged a boisterous anti-American demonstration. The group carried signs that denounced the U.S. and expressed sympathy for Afghanistan. Although large and noisy, the demonstration was peaceful and ended at 3 p.m.

OCTOBER 11 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

At 11 a.m., 15 people from the Consultative Group for Humanity and Justice arrived at the U.S. Consulate General to condemn the attacks on Afghanistan, and accused the U.S. of attacks against humanity. The peaceful demonstration ended 20 minutes later.

OCTOBER 11 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

At 12 p.m., 125 members of the anti-American and Israeli People's Committee came to the U.S. Consulate General. The group demanded that the world condemn the U.S. and that all Islamic people come together to attack the U.S. and its allies. The demonstration ended at 1:15 p.m.

OCTOBER 11 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

At 1 p.m., 30 students from the Student Executive Board of Surabaya Institute of Technology arrived and demanded that the U.S. stop military aggression and be tried in International Court. The group burned an American flag and departed at 1:30 p.m.



A member of Thailand's Assembly of the Poor holds a banner in front of the U.S. embassy in Bangkok, October 15.

OCTOBER 11 | TAIPEI, TAIWAN

At 10 p.m., 50-60 people belonging to various labor and student groups assembled at the American Institute of Taiwan to stage an anti-U.S./anti-war protest. The group carried placards and burned U.S. and British flags. The demonstration was peaceful.

OCTOBER 11 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

At 10 a.m., approximately 75 people staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstration was organized by the group Thai Inter-Religious Network for Peace, which is a coalition of religious organizations. The group called for the U.S. and its allies to stop military operations in Afghanistan and find a peaceful solution to the current conflict. The demonstration ended at 11:30 a.m.

OCTOBER 12 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

Approximately 30 representatives of the Youth Front of the National Mandate Party staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Consulate General. The protesters urged a boycott of U.S. goods in response to U.S. actions in Afghanistan. The demonstration began at 1:30 p.m., and ended at 2 p.m.

OCTOBER 12 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Throughout the day, protesters arrived at the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. military action in Afghanistan. Before the demonstration ended at 6 p.m., the crowd had grown to 2,000 people.

OCTOBER 12 KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

The opposition Islamic Party (PAS) staged a large (2,000-3,000) anti-U.S. demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators carried banners which called the U.S. the "great Satan," and some called for a "Jihad against the U.S." The demonstration lasted 90 minutes.

OCTOBER 12 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 5 p.m., 100 demonstrators from the student youth group named Anakbayan arrived at the U.S. Embassy to protest against U.S. military action in Afghanistan. At 7:15 p.m., police advised the demonstrators that they must disperse. The group immediately complied.

OCTOBER 12 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

At 2 p.m., approximately 12 Thai students participated in a peaceful demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. The group was protesting U.S. military action in Afghanistan. The demonstration ended at 2:45 p.m.

OCTOBER 15 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

At 9 a.m., 12 demonstrators, who were not affiliated with any group, arrived at the U.S. Embassy to protest against U.S. military operations in Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 10 a.m.

OCTOBER 15 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

At 2:30 p.m., approximately 120 demonstrators from the group Assembly of the Poor staged a protest at the U.S. Embassy against U.S. military operations in Afghanistan. The group then moved across the street to a commercial building which housed offices of the World Bank, as well as three U.S. Government offices, to protest policies of the World Bank. The demonstrations were peaceful and ended at 3 p.m.

OCTOBER 16 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 12 noon, 75 protesters from Hiprasi arrived at the U.S. Embassy carrying a large banner denouncing the U.S., U.K., and Israel and erected a large crude effigy of President Bush. While chanting anti-U.S. slogans, the group burned the effigy and set off a large firecracker. The group departed the area at 12:30 p.m.

OCTOBER 16 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 2 p.m., a group of 40 members from Kelompok Anak Jalanan Indonesia (KAJI)—the Indonesian Street Children's group—arrived at the U.S. Embassy unannounced. The group carried banners that read "Stop War," and "America No." After a brief stay, the group departed the area.



OCTOBER 16 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

A group of 120 students from Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam (HMI)—the Islamic Students Union and University of Budi-Luhur—approached the U.S. Embassy and chanted anti-U.S. protests. At the same time 40 students from Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyah (IMM)—the Muhammadiyah Students—joined the crowd while singing university songs and chanting anti-American slogans. At 4 p.m., all the demonstrators departed the area.

OCTOBER 16 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 11:30 a.m., three groups comprised of 15 people assembled simultaneously at the U.S. Embassy to protest against the U.S. bombing campaign in Afghanistan. The group was peaceful and departed at 12 p.m.

Angry Indonesian Muslims burn an effigy of President George W. Bush, U.S. and British flags outside the U.S. embassy in Jakarta, October 12.



Indonesian Muslim women protest in front of the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta, October 19.

OCTOBER 16 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 12:10 p.m., a second group of 100 people assembled at the U.S. Embassy. The group consisted of several religious organizations under the name, Inter-Faith Network for Justice and Peace. The group held a silent prayer and displayed a banner, which read, "No to unjust war." The demonstration was peaceful and disbanded at 12:45 p.m.

OCTOBER 17 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 10:30 a.m., 15 members of the National Movement of Small Fishermen of the Philippines boarded four motorized boats and sailed close to the south wall of the U.S. Embassy. The fishermen told reporters that they were protesting U.S. military action in Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful.

OCTOBER 19 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 1:30 p.m., 15,000 members of the political party Partai Keadilan (DKI) - Justice Party staged a massive anti-U.S. demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. Although loud, the demonstration was peaceful and ended without incident at 3 p.m.

OCTOBER 19 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

A group of 80 students from Liga Muslim Indonesia (LMI) - the Indonesian Muslim League and Forum Peduli Muslim (FPM) - the Muslim Concerns Forum staged an anti-American demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstration ended at 3:25 p.m.

OCTOBER 19 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 2 p.m., 850 people assembled at the U.S. Embassy to protest against the U.S. Government on a variety of subjects, one of which is the current bombing campaign in Afghanistan. The demonstrators belonged to a number of Communist front groups or members of the legal left, affiliated with the "Re-Affirmist Communist Faction." The demonstration was peaceful and disbanded at 5:10 p.m.

OCTOBER 19 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

At 10:30 a.m., 15 demonstrators from the group Religious for Humanitarian arrived at the U.S. Embassy and protested U.S. military action in Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 11 a.m.

OCTOBER 24 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

Some 15 people from a theatre company in Malang, East Java staged an anti-American demonstration at the U.S. Consulate General. Along with the usual signs and pamphlets, was a water buffalo draped in an American flag. A poster proclaimed, "America is a deaf buffalo, slave of Israel." The demonstration was peaceful.

OCTOBER 24 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

At 10:30 a.m., five demonstrators from the Artists Network for Peace protested peacefully in front of the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators presented a letter to the embassy, which decried capitalism, the World Trade Organization (WTO), and American actions in Afghanistan. The demonstration ended without incident at 11:15 a.m.

OCTOBER 26 | SURABAYA, INDONESIA

At 1:30 p.m., approximately 40 persons representing the Indonesian Student Action Front staged an anti-U.S./pro-Afghan demonstration at the U.S. Consulate General. The demonstration was peaceful and ended after 45 minutes.

OCTOBER 26 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 6 p.m., approximately 1200 individuals belonging to several Communist and Muslim organizations staged an anti-American demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The group sang nationalist songs and denounced the U.S. for the war in Afghanistan. The demonstration ended without incident at 8 p.m.

OCTOBER 27 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

Approximately 100 demonstrators staged a peaceful demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy. The group condemned U.S. military action in Afghanistan.

OCTOBER 29 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 1:35 p.m., 80 persons from the Islamic Defender's Front and 20 protesters from the Islamic Youth Movement gathered at the U.S. Embassy and staged an anti-American demonstration. The group burned an effigy of President Bush. The demonstration was peaceful and ended at 2:50 p.m.

OCTOBER 30 | BANGKOK, THAILAND

At 12 p.m., approximately 400 demonstrators comprised of representatives from several Thai mosques staged a peaceful demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. They shouted anti-U.S. slogans, carried signs, and listened to several speakers before presenting an embassy officer with a letter for President Bush. The demonstration concluded at 2 p.m.

NOVEMBER 1 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 3:40 p.m., a group of 300 protesters from the Islamic Youth Front staged a one-hour demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstration was non-violent and ended at 4:40 p.m.

NOVEMBER 2 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 2:25 p.m., 20 protesters dressed in Ninja outfits gathered at the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan.

NOVEMBER 2 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 2:30 p.m., 20 demonstrators arrived at the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful.

NOVEMBER 3 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 9 a.m., approximately 300 people gathered at the U.S. Embassy to protest U.S. military action against Afghanistan. The demonstration was peaceful.

NOVEMBER 4 | HONG KONG, CHINA

At 3 p.m., 30 demonstrators from the Committee for Peace not War gathered at the U.S. Consulate General. The demonstration was peaceful and lasted 15 minutes. The demonstrators left a statement protesting U.S. action in Afghanistan.



Indonesian school students hold posters during a demonstration near the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta, November 15.

NOVEMBER 9 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 11 a.m., 150-200 individuals belonging to several communist organizations staged an anti-American and anti-World Trade Organization (WTO) rally in front of the U.S. Embassy. The group chanted slogans and sang nationalistic songs. The groups denounced the U.S. war effort in Afghanistan and the WTO. At one point during the demonstration, 50-75 persons left the main body of the rally and walked around the embassy and then charged the main entrance gate in front of the embassy. The local guard force had the gate locked so no demonstrators were able to gain access to the embassy compound. After a 20-25 minute standoff, the Philippine National Police were able to clear the front entrance area. Despite the rush to the gate, the demonstration was peaceful and ended at 1:30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 9 | THAILAND, BANGKOK

A peaceful demonstration took place in front of the U.S. Embassy. The group was protesting a number of issues including the U.S. production of Thai jasmine rice, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the high cost and limited availability of HIV/AIDS drugs, and U.S. military intervention in Afghanistan.

NOVEMBER 14 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 2 p.m., 24 people staged a short and peaceful demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy's consular section. The group was protesting the plight of women migrant workers around the world. In addition, the group displayed several placards denouncing U.S. military actions in Afghanistan. After short speeches by protest leaders, representatives of the group provided a written declaration, which was accepted by an embassy officer. The group dispersed at 2:30 p.m.

NOVEMBER 15 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 9:30 a.m., 350 demonstrators from the United Forum of Islamic Primary Schools arrived at the U.S. Embassy. The group carried Palestinian and Afghani flags, and displayed banners proclaiming their solidarity with their Muslim brothers. After chanting verses from the Koran, the group dispersed at 11 a.m.

NOVEMBER 15 | JAKARTA, INDONESIA

At 11:30 a.m., a group of 60 students from Muhammadiyah University arrived at the U.S. Embassy. An hour later, they were joined by a busload of 40 students from an economic science institute. The group displayed anti-U.S. placards and sang nationalistic songs and chanted verses from the Koran before departing the area at 1 p.m.

NOVEMBER 19 | MANILA, PHILIPPINES

At 11:30 a.m., approximately 100 individuals belonging to the Philippine Communist Organization KMU staged an anti-American "lightning rally" in front of the U.S. Embassy. Several members of the group rushed up to a gate that leads to the consular section and threw plastic bags filled with red and blue oil-based paint. The protesters pelted the U.S. Embassy seal, police officers, and embassy guards as well as the exterior of the building. Damage to U.S. property was estimated at approximately \$1400. The demonstration lasted until 12:20 p.m.

NOVEMBER 29 | TOKYO, JAPAN

At 2:30 p.m., a group of three people staged a peaceful five-minute demonstration at the U.S. Embassy. The group was protesting the U.S./Japan security treaty and U.S. attacks on Afghanistan.

DECEMBER 11 | TOKYO, JAPAN

At 1:40 p.m., three individuals protested U.S. military action in Afghanistan at the U.S. Embassy. The protest action was peaceful and ended at 1:47 p.m.

Indonesian Muslim protesters wearing masks of Osama Bin Laden burn U.S. flags during an anti-U.S. demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta, November 19.

