



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY

**POLITICAL
VIOLENCE
AGAINST
AMERICANS**

2013

POLITICAL
VIOLENCE
AGAINST
AMERICANS
2013

THE BUREAU OF DIPLOMATIC SECURITY (DS) IS THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY ARM OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, PROVIDING A SECURE ENVIRONMENT FOR THE CONDUCT OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

To advance American interests and U.S. foreign policy, DS protects people, property, and information at more than 280 State Department missions worldwide. As a leader in international investigations, threat analysis, cyber security, counterterrorism, dignitary protection, and security technology, DS is the most widely represented U.S. security and law enforcement organization in the world.

Political Violence Against Americans is produced by the Bureau's Directorate of Threat Investigations and Analysis (DS/TIA) to provide a comprehensive picture of the spectrum of politically motivated threats and violence that American citizens and interests encounter worldwide on an annual basis. Created in May 2008, the Directorate of Threat Investigations and Analysis strives to improve Diplomatic Security's ability to detect and counter threats, and to upgrade the Bureau's capacity to rapidly disseminate threat and security information to U.S. embassies, consulates, and the private sector.

CONTENTS

2013

2	Introduction	8	South and Central Asia
2	A Special Note Regarding Afghanistan and Iraq	12	Western Hemisphere
3	A Statistical Overview of 2013	14	Sub-Saharan Africa
4	2013: Americans Killed or Injured in Terrorist or Politically Motivated Violence	16	Europe
5	Americans in Captivity	18	East Asia and the Pacific
6	Near East	20	Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

Since its inception in 1987, the goal of *Political Violence Against Americans* has been to document political terrorist activity and violence, including protests, directed against official and non-official U.S. personnel and interests overseas on an annual basis. This includes (whenever possible) the goal(s) and ideology of those responsible. One unique feature of the report is the tactical reconstruction of certain attacks. These schematics, when used, are designed to identify lessons learned, techniques, and innovations. The goal of this year's publication is, once again, to provide the reader with a better understanding and awareness of the many threats that U.S. citizens and diplomatic personnel face abroad.

A SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING AFGHANISTAN AND IRAQ

In this, as in previous editions of *Political Violence Against Americans*, reports of incidents in Afghanistan and Iraq are limited to those involving targets under U.S. Chief of Mission authority – that is, those U.S. personnel whose safety and well-being are the immediate concern and responsibility of the U.S. ambassador or surrogate at post. Additionally, instances of rocket and mortar attacks against U.S. diplomatic facilities are included only when they resulted in casualties or significant property damage.

Active conflict zones, like those in Afghanistan and high-risk countries like Iraq, involve special circumstances. Given the complex security context within these countries, it is understandably difficult to obtain detailed, reliable information on every single incident involving citizens of the United States. Moreover, it is often virtually impossible to distinguish acts of targeted political violence and terrorism from general conflict-zone hazards. The criteria established above provide a certain practical, albeit imperfect, standard for determining those assaults most relevant to this report.

A few unique incidents have been omitted due to their sensitive nature, as have the names of American citizens for privacy purposes.

A STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF 2013

Of the **44** incidents that involved U.S. citizens and interests, **33** are believed to have resulted from intentional targeting of Americans. The **11** incidents where Americans or American interests apparently were **not** targeted due to nationality are indicated with asterisks within the text.

NEAR EAST: 9 INCIDENTS

Targets of Anti-American Incidents	Types of Anti-American Incidents
1 U.S. Business	1 Ambush
3 U.S. Government	1 Bomb
4 Private	1 Hostage crisis
1 Other	1 Kidnapping
	1 Attempted murder
	1 Murder
	2 Rocket
	1 Violent clash

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA: 8 INCIDENTS

Targets of Anti-American Incidents	Types of Anti-American Incidents
7 U.S. Government	2 Armed assault
1 Other	1 Static attack
	1 Rocket
	1 Small-arms fire
	1 SVBIED (<i>suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device</i>)
	1 VBIED (<i>vehicle-borne improvised explosive device</i>)
	1 Violent demonstration

WESTERN HEMISPHERE: 8 INCIDENTS

Targets of Anti-American Incidents	Types of Anti-American Incidents
7 U.S. Government	1 Kidnapping
1 Private	2 Small-arms fire
	5 Violent demonstration

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: 4 INCIDENTS

Targets of Anti-American Incidents	Types of Anti-American Incidents
1 U.S. Business	1 Bomb
2 U.S. Government	1 Firefight
1 Other	1 Siege
	1 Violent demonstration

EUROPE: 3 INCIDENTS

Targets of Anti-American Incidents	Types of Anti-American Incidents
3 U.S. Government	1 Suicide bomber
	2 Violent demonstration

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: 12 INCIDENTS

Targets of Anti-American Incidents	Types of Anti-American Incidents
9 U.S. Business	1 Bomb
2 U.S. Government	9 Shooting
1 Private	2 Violent demonstration

2013: Americans Killed or Injured in Terrorist or Politically Motivated Violence

January 16 – In Amenas, Algeria

Armed gunmen opened fire on a bus escorted by two security vehicles near the Tigantourine gas plant – a facility operated by Sonelgaz, Algeria's state-owned gas company, British Petroleum, Norway's Statoil, and Japanese engineering firm JCG. The gunmen then drove the bus to the compound and took Algerian and foreign workers hostage. Algerian forces responded, surrounding the facility. On January 17, Algerian security forces stormed the complex to free the hostages and worked to secure the area over the next three days. Algerian troops killed 29 terrorists and captured three others. Thirty-nine hostages, including three U.S. citizens, were killed. One hundred and seven foreign nationals were freed or rescued, as were 685 Algerians. The battalion, "Those Who Sign in Blood," led by the former leader of al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb, Mokhtar Belmokhtar, claimed responsibility.

February 1 – Ankara, Turkey

An individual entered the U.S. Embassy gatehouse and was questioned by a member of the Local Guard Force. The subject immediately detonated a bomb concealed beneath his clothing, killing the bomber and the guard. A Turkish national waiting to enter the embassy was badly injured. No U.S. personnel were killed or seriously injured during the attack. The Turkish Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front claimed responsibility.

April 6 – Qalat city, Zabul Province, Afghanistan

A suicide-vehicle-borne improvised explosive device and a separate improvised explosive device exploded near a provincial reconstruction team, including Chief of Mission personnel, as they traveled on foot to deliver children's books to a nearby school. The explosion killed a U.S. embassy officer, a U.S. Department of Defense-contracted interpreter, and three U.S. military personnel. Eight members of the U.S. military were wounded in the blast, as were four Department of State personnel. Four Afghan civilians also were wounded.

May 9 – Cairo, Egypt

An Egyptian male stabbed a U.S. citizen waiting in line outside the consular section of the U.S. Embassy. The attacker was immediately apprehended by embassy guards and arrested by Egyptian police. The victim was transferred to a nearby hospital. Prior to the attack, the subject asked the U.S. citizen, in Arabic, if he was American. The victim said, "Yes." The subject then stabbed him in the neck with a small bladed object. The perpetrator claimed he wanted revenge for U.S. policies in the Middle East. The victim recovered from his wound.

***May 29 – Idlib, Syria**

A female U.S. citizen, a British male, and a third unidentified person were reported killed in an ambush by pro-government forces. The victims were reportedly fighting for opposition forces.

June 23 – Diamer District, Gilgit-Baltistan Province, Pakistan

Militants stormed a hotel where foreign tourists were staying near the base camp of the Nanga Parbat Peak, killing nine foreigners, including a dual U.S. citizen. A local guide and a Pakistani security guard also were killed in the violence.

June 27 – Pristina, Kosovo

The U.S. Ambassador, a political officer, and Regional Security Officer (RSO) went to the Kosovo Assembly to observe the vote for ratification of the April 19 Dialogue agreement to normalize relations between Kosovo and Serbia. The entrance to the Assembly was blocked by Vetevendosje protesters (who oppose the agreement) in an attempt to prevent all Members of Parliament (MPs) and visitors from entering the Assembly. As the Ambassador proceeded to the building entry, she was pushed into a wall and the RSO was struck. The Ambassador identified one bruise to her arm. The RSO was not injured. The group was able to proceed into the building.

***June 28 – Alexandria, Egypt**

An American bystander was killed during clashes between supporters and opponents of then-Egyptian President Mohammed Morsi. The U.S. citizen was reportedly taking photos of the crowd when an unidentified individual stabbed him.

September 21-24 – Nairobi, Kenya

On September 21, four heavily armed gunmen stormed the Westgate Shopping Mall, prompting Kenyan police and military personnel to respond. The siege lasted three days and killed at least 71 people, including the four attackers. More than 200 people were injured; five were U.S. citizens. The Somalia-based extremist group al-Shabaab claimed responsibility.

September 27 – Caqueta Department, Colombia

A U.S.-titled aircraft supported by the U.S. State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement was shot down by small-arms fire while conducting a mission to eradicate coca. The U.S. government-contracted pilot, an American, was killed.

***October 14 – Rangoon, Burma**

An American woman staying at the Trader's Hotel walked into the bathroom and turned on the light, triggering an explosion. The woman was taken to the hospital, suffering moderate wounds to the face and legs. A total of seven improvised explosive devices detonated, or were discovered and rendered safe, in Rangoon and other cities in Burma in October. Two people were reported killed in these bombings and several more were wounded. There is no indication that any of the improvised explosive devices were specifically directed against U.S. citizens.

October 19 – Putumayo Department, Colombia

A Department of State U.S.-titled aerial eradication aircraft, owned and operated by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement, sustained small-arms fire that penetrated the cockpit and struck the pilot. The American pilot was severely wounded but landed the aircraft. He was later rescued by the Colombian National Police.

December 5 – Benghazi, Libya

An American teacher who was working for the International School Benghazi was shot and killed by unidentified gunmen while out jogging. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

Americans in Captivity

August 13, 2011 – Lahore, Pakistan

A U.S. citizen working for a U.S. Agency for International Development-affiliated Non Governmental Organization was kidnapped. Al-Qa'ida claimed responsibility. The victim remained in captivity at year's end.

August 13, 2012 – Greater Damascus, Syria

A U.S. freelance journalist was reported kidnapped. The victim remained missing at year's end.

November 22, 2012 – Idlib Province, Northwest Syria

A U.S. freelance journalist was kidnapped. The victim remains missing.

July 19, 2013 – Guaviare Department, Colombia

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC, released a statement claiming to have kidnapped a private U.S. citizen hiking in southern Colombia on June 20. On October 27, the U.S. citizen was released by the Colombian rebel group.

July 29, 2013 – Aleppo, Syria

A U.S. citizen freelance photographer escaped captivity from a militant group linked to al-Qa'ida. He escaped to Turkey and then returned to the United States.¹

¹ Other U.S. citizens have gone missing in Syria and some are believed to be in captivity. For sensitivity and privacy reasons, these cases are omitted from the publication.

NEAR EAST

COUNTRIES WITH ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

1	Algeria	1	Libya
2	Egypt	2	Syria
3	Iraq		

TARGETS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

1	U.S. Business	1	Other
3	U.S. Government	4	Private

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

1	Ambush	1	Attempted Murder
1	Bomb	1	Murder
1	Hostage crisis	2	Rocket
1	Kidnapping	1	Violent clash

January 16 - In Amenas, Algeria

A bus escorted by two security vehicles near the Tigantourine gas plant came under gunfire. The gunmen then drove the bus to the compound — operated by Sonelgaz, Algeria's state-owned gas company, British Petroleum, Norway's Statoil, and Japanese engineering firm JCG — and took Algerian and foreign workers hostage. Algerian forces responded, surrounding the facility. On January 17, Algerian security forces stormed the complex to free the hostages and worked to secure the compound over the next three days. Algerian troops killed 29 terrorists and captured three others. Thirty-nine hostages, including three U.S. citizens, were killed. One hundred seven foreign nationals were freed or rescued, as were 685 Algerians. The battalion, "Those Who Sign in Blood," led by the former leader of al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb, Mokhtar Belmokhtar, claimed responsibility.



March 21 - Baghdad, Iraq

Three rockets were fired at the Baghdad Diplomatic Support Center. There were no injuries and only minimal property damage.

April 10 - Baghdad, Iraq

Five rockets struck outside the Baghdad Diplomatic Support Center. Damage was minimal, but an American worker was slightly injured attempting to seek cover.

May 9 - Cairo, Egypt

An Egyptian male stabbed a U.S. citizen waiting in line outside the consular section of the U.S. Embassy. The attacker was immediately apprehended by embassy guards and arrested by Egyptian police. The victim was transferred to a nearby hospital. Prior to the attack, the subject asked the U.S. citizen, in Arabic, if he was American. The victim said, "Yes." The subject then stabbed

him in the neck with a small bladed object. The perpetrator claimed he wanted revenge for U.S. policies in the Middle East. The victim recovered from his wound.

*May 29 - Idlib, Syria

A female U.S. citizen, a British male, and a third unidentified person were reported killed in an ambush by pro-government forces. The victims reportedly were fighting for opposition forces.

*June 28 - Alexandria, Egypt

An American bystander was killed during clashes between supporters and opponents of then-Egyptian President Mohammed Morsi. The U.S. citizen was reportedly photographing the crowds when an unidentified individual stabbed him.

*July 3 - Basrah, Iraq

Two bombs detonated at the popular Mnawi Hotel, frequented by oil company employees and other foreign visitors, and injured up to a dozen people. None were American. The explosions damaged the lobby and caused extensive damage to a USAID office in the building.

July 29, 2013 - Aleppo, Syria

A U.S. citizen freelance photographer escaped captivity from a militant group linked to al-Qa'ida. He escaped to Turkey and then returned to the United States.

December 5 - Benghazi, Libya

An American teacher who was working for the International School Benghazi was shot and killed by unidentified gunmen while out jogging. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

A NATURAL GAS PLANT LIES IN RUINS AT IN AMENAS, ALGERIA AFTER ISLAMIST MILITANTS ATTACKED IT ON JANUARY 16, 2013, TAKING ALGERIAN AND FOREIGN WORKERS HOSTAGE. AT LEAST 81 PEOPLE DIED IN THE FOUR-DAY SIEGE, INCLUDING 29 ISLAMIST MILITANTS. (AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS)

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

COUNTRIES WITH ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

6	Afghanistan	2	Pakistan
---	-------------	---	----------

TARGETS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

7	U.S. Government	1	Other
---	-----------------	---	-------

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

1	Static attack	1	SVBIED
2	Armed assault	1	VBIED
1	Rocket	1	Violent demonstration
1	Small-arms fire		



March 11 - Kabul, Afghanistan

There were two incidents of U.S. State Department International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs helicopters receiving small-arms fire. Both aircraft returned safely to their airbases, with minor damage.

April 6 - Qalat city, Zabul Province, Afghanistan

A suicide-vehicle-borne improvised explosive device and a separate improvised explosive device targeted a provincial reconstruction team, including Chief of Mission personnel, as they traveled on foot to deliver children's books to a nearby school. The explosion killed a U.S. embassy officer, a U.S. Department of Defense-contracted interpreter, and three U.S. military personnel. Eight members of the U.S. military were wounded in the blast, as were four Department of State personnel, one seriously. Four Afghan civilians also were wounded.

June 10 - Kabul, Afghanistan

An unidentified number of Taliban insurgents, equipped with small-arms and rocket-propelled grenades (RPG), attacked the Coalition Forces compound at Kabul Airport. Multiple RPG rounds struck Camp Alvarado, a Chief of Mission facility that houses the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Air Wing. No Chief of Mission personnel were killed or injured during the attack.

SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN KERRY PAYS TRIBUTE TO FALLEN U.S. GOVERNMENT COLLEAGUES NEWLY ADDED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S MEMORIAL WALL. (AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS)



NO PLACE ON EARTH IS FREE OF DANGER, BUT WITH THE RISE OF MODERN TERRORISM IN THE LATE 20TH CENTURY, SOME PLACES WHERE OUR COUNTRY'S BUSINESS TAKES AMERICAN ENVOYS ARE NOW STEEPED IN HOSTILITY TO THEIR PRESENCE. YET THE WORK OF DIPLOMACY MUST PERSIST. WE KNOW WHERE RISK IS CRESTING BECAUSE WE ARE THERE, AND WE SPENT 2013 EQUIPPING OUR PEOPLE TO ANTICIPATE THE THREAT, TO AVOID IT WHEN POSSIBLE, AND TO REPEL IT WHEN NECESSARY.



—Assistant Secretary of State for Diplomatic Security Gregory B. Starr, 2013

June 23 - Diamer District, Gilgit-Baltistan Province, Pakistan

Militants stormed a popular tourist hotel near Nanga Parbat Peak, killing nine foreigners, including a dual U.S. citizen. A local guide and a Pakistani security guard also died in the attack. The group Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) claimed responsibility in retaliation for the death of TTP Deputy Emir Wali-ur Rehman.

June 25 - Kabul, Afghanistan

Suicide insurgents launched an attack on the U.S. Embassy, engaging Afghan security forces and Local Guard Force personnel in a firefight. All eight insurgents, along with seven members of the Afghan security force, were killed. Seven Afghan security personnel were injured. No Chief of Mission personnel were killed or injured during the attack, which bore the hallmarks of the Haqqani Network.

July 21 - Lahore, Pakistan

Four hundred individuals demonstrated outside the U.S. Consulate General against desecration of Shi'a shrines in Syria. A number of individuals spray-painted anti-American slogans on the Consulate's barrier wall before departing.

September 13 - Herat, Afghanistan

Taliban-affiliated insurgents attacked the U.S. Consulate using vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices. Early in the morning, seven insurgents detonated a truck-borne improvised explosive device outside the Consulate's entrance. The initial explosion was followed by a second vehicle-borne improvised explosive device minutes later. The insurgents, equipped with small-arms, rocket-propelled grenades, and suicide vests, then engaged U.S. and Afghan security personnel in a sustained firefight, lasting approximately 90 minutes. Eight Afghan guard force members were killed in the violence. Two additional third-country national guard force members were injured.

December 25 - Kabul, Afghanistan

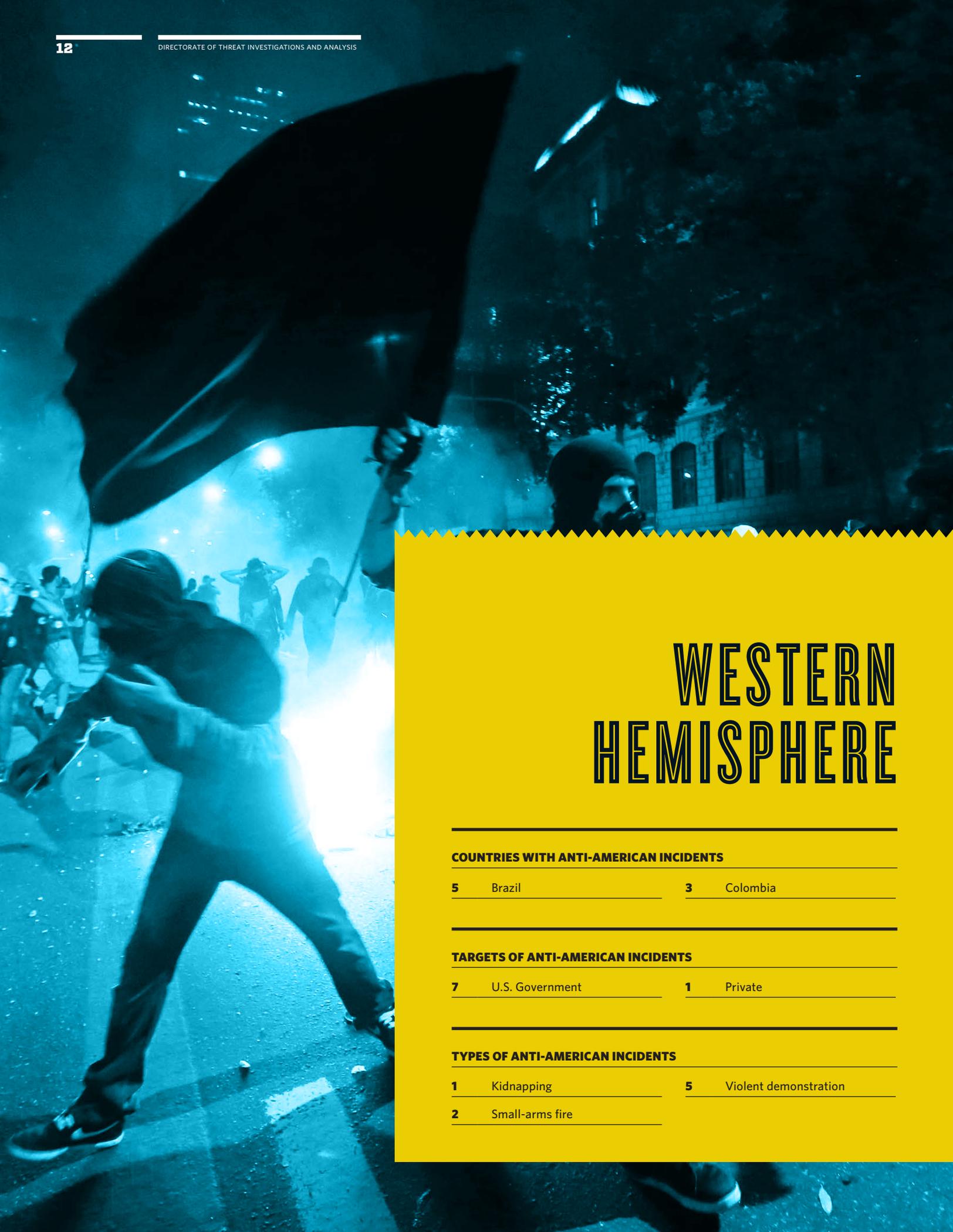
Unidentified insurgents fired one, 107-mm rocket at the U.S. Embassy that failed to detonate, and Afghan security forces later found an additional rocket at the launching site. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

A JOINT DS-FBI INVESTIGATIVE TEAM RECOVERS EVIDENCE FROM THE BLAST CRATER OF A TRUCK BOMB THAT EXPLODED DURING THE SEPTEMBER 13, 2013, ATTACK ON THE U.S. CONSULATE AT HERAT, AFGHANISTAN. (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE PHOTO)



TALIBAN MILITANTS ATTACKED THE U.S. CONSULATE IN HERAT, AFGHANISTAN, ON SEPTEMBER 13, 2013, USING A CAR BOMB AND GUNS TO BATTLE SECURITY FORCES. (AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS)





WESTERN HEMISPHERE

COUNTRIES WITH ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

5	Brazil	3	Colombia
---	--------	---	----------

TARGETS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

7	U.S. Government	1	Private
---	-----------------	---	---------

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

1	Kidnapping	5	Violent demonstration
2	Small-arms fire		

July 19 - Guaviare Department, Colombia

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC, released a statement claiming to have kidnapped a private U.S. citizen hiking in southern Colombia on June 20. On October 27, the Colombian rebel group released the U.S. citizen.

September 6 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Approximately 15 to 20 protesters chanted anti-American rhetoric outside the U.S. Consulate General. The group was non-violent. However, they did throw red paint on the street and bollards of the Consulate General, causing minor damage.

September 27 - Caqueta Department, Colombia

A U.S.-titled aircraft supported by the U.S. State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs was shot down by small-arms fire while conducting a mission to eradicate coca. The American pilot was killed.

***October 1 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**

Members of an anarchist group infiltrated a demonstration of striking teachers in downtown Rio de Janeiro, near the U.S. Consulate General. The anarchists lit a large cone on fire near the consulate waiting area and threw cobblestones at two ballistic-resistant windows. There was multiple impact damage to one of the windows in the consular section.

***October 7 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**

Protests ended in vandalism after anarchists infiltrated a demonstration organized by striking Rio teachers. Approximately 400 masked anarchists confronted police. They also vandalized several buildings in the area, throwing rocks and Molotov cocktails at the U.S. Consulate General, causing slight damage.

***October 15 - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**

Ongoing teachers' protests saw anarchist groups again engage in widespread vandalism, targeting banks and businesses in the city center. The exterior of the U.S. Consulate General building was damaged, including broken windows, when passing protesters threw rocks and coconuts at the building. No Consulate personnel were injured.



October 18 - Porto Alegre, Brazil

A group of university students vandalized the U.S. Consular Agency. The group said they wanted the "United States out of the country," claiming the U.S. President was a "spy" who wanted Brazil's oil. Damage was minimal.

October 19 - Putumayo Department, Colombia

A Department of State U.S.-titled aerial eradication aircraft, owned and operated by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, sustained small-arms fire that penetrated the cockpit and struck the American pilot. The pilot was severely wounded but was able to land the damaged aircraft in a nearby field. Colombian National Police rescued him and provided life-saving medical treatment.

GROUPS OF VIOLENT "BLACK BLOC" ANARCHISTS CLASHED WITH POLICE FOLLOWING A PEACEFUL MARCH BY STRIKING TEACHERS ON NATIONAL TEACHERS DAY IN RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, ON OCTOBER 15, 2013. (AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS)

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

COUNTRIES WITH ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

1	Congo	1	Kenya
1	Ethiopia	1	Niger

TARGETS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

1	U.S. Business	1	Other
2	U.S. Government		

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

1	Bomb	1	Siege
1	Firefight	1	Violent demonstration



*February 19 – Niamey, Niger

Student protests turned violent when an American businessman was attacked while stopped in traffic near the U.S. Embassy. A crowd of young men surrounded the vehicle and piled tires around it. They then set the tires on fire and threw a burning tire on the vehicle's hood. The American was able to drive over a curb to escape down a side street. The American was uninjured, and his vehicle sustained only minor damage.

September 21-24 – Nairobi, Kenya

On September 21, at least four heavily armed gunmen stormed the Westgate Shopping Mall. Kenyan police and military personnel responded. The siege lasted three more days, ending on September 24, and killed at least 71 people, including the four attackers. More than 200 people were injured, including five private U.S. citizens. The Somalia-based extremist group al-Shabaab claimed responsibility.



*October 13, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Two explosions killed two people — reportedly Somalis — at a residential compound next to the residence of a U.S. Embassy employee. The blast shattered windows and destroyed part of the perimeter wall of the embassy officer's residence. No Americans were injured in the blast.

*December 16, 2013 – Brazzaville, Congo

Congolese government forces tried to arrest a high-ranking Congolese colonel at his residence near the U.S. Embassy, but his bodyguards resisted. During the firefight, a stray bullet shattered a second-floor window of the U.S. Embassy. No personnel were injured and damage was minimal. The colonel was subsequently arrested at his residence.

TOP: NAIROBI'S WESTGATE SHOPPING MALL AND PARKING DECK IS REDUCED TO RUBBLE AFTER A FOUR-DAY TERRORIST ATTACK THAT KILLED AT LEAST 71 PEOPLE FROM SEPTEMBER 21-24, 2013. (AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS)

BOTTOM: A PLUME OF THICK BLACK SMOKE BILLOWS OVER THE WESTGATE MALL, IN NAIROBI, KENYA ON SEPTEMBER 23, 2013 -- DAY THREE OF A FOUR-DAY HOSTAGE SIEGE CARRIED OUT BY THE SOMALIA-BASED EXTREMIST GROUP AL-SHABAAB. (AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS)



EUROPE

COUNTRIES WITH ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

2 Turkey 1 Kosovo

TARGETS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

3 U.S. Government

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

1 Suicide bomb 2 Violent demonstration

TOP: A SUICIDE BOMBER'S SINISTER ATTACK RIPS A HOLE THROUGH THE WALL OF THE COMPOUND ACCESS CONTROL, OR CAC, AT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN ANKARA ON FEBRUARY 1, 2013. (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE PHOTO)

BOTTOM: TURKEY'S REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY-FRONT CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FEBRUARY 1, 2013 SUICIDE BOMBING IN ANKARA. (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE PHOTO)

February 1 - Ankara, Turkey

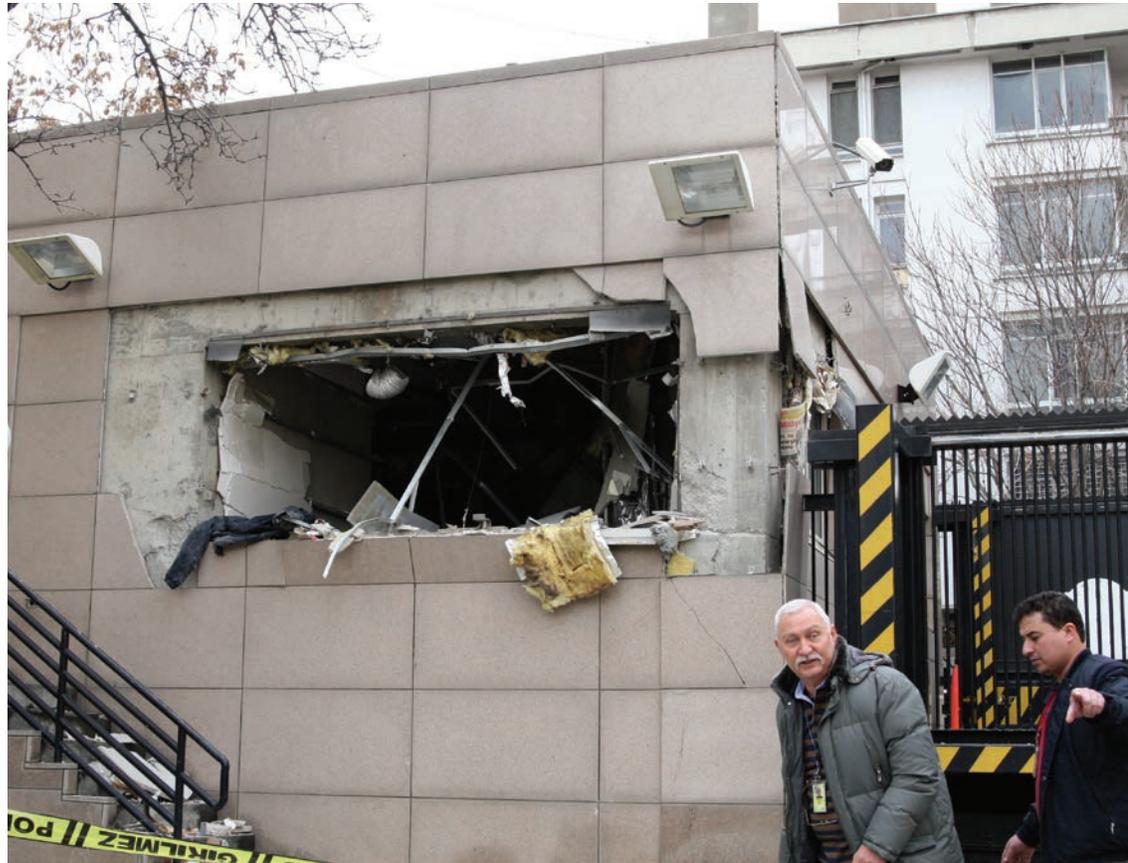
A suicide bomber entered the U.S. Embassy gatehouse and when questioned by a member of the Local Guard Force, detonated a bomb concealed beneath his clothing, killing the bomber and the guard. A Turkish national waiting to enter the embassy compound was badly injured. The Turkish Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front claimed responsibility for the attack.

June 27 - Pristina, Kosovo

The U.S. Ambassador, a political officer, and Regional Security Officer (RSO) went to the Kosovo Assembly to observe the vote for ratification of the April 19 Dialogue agreement to normalize relations between Kosovo and Serbia. The entrance to the Assembly was blocked by Vetevendosje protesters (who oppose the agreement) in an attempt to prevent all Members of Parliament (MPs) and visitors from entering the Assembly. As the Ambassador proceeded to the building entry, she was pushed into a wall and the RSO was struck. The Ambassador identified one bruise to her arm. The RSO was not injured. The group was able to proceed into the building.

*July 14 - Istanbul, Turkey

An angry mob attacked the motorcade of the U.S. Consul General with rocks, damaging the vehicle, but no injuries were reported. This incident appears to be a random act of violence.



EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

COUNTRIES WITH ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

1	Burma	2	Philippines
9	Indonesia		

TARGETS OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

9	U.S. Business	1	Private
2	U.S. Government		

TYPES OF ANTI-AMERICAN INCIDENTS

1	Bomb	2	Violent demonstration
9	Shooting		



January 25 - Manila, Philippines

Fifteen to 20 protesters gathered across the street from the main gate of the U.S. Embassy to rally against the Visiting Forces Agreement. The protesters threw red paint that landed on the Embassy seal and splattered several journalists and police officers.

January 28 - Manila, Philippines

Protesters gathered across the street from the consular section of the U.S. Embassy, carrying placards reading, "Stop the intervention," and "Junk the Visiting Forces Agreement." The group threw plastic bags filled with paint that defaced the Embassy seal and adjacent pavement.

*October 14 - Rangoon, Burma

An American woman staying at the Trader's Hotel turned on a bathroom light, triggering an explosion. The woman was taken to the hospital, suffering moderate wounds to the face and legs. A total of seven improvised explosive devices were detonated, or were discovered and rendered safe, in Rangoon and other cities in Burma between October 9 and October 15. Two people were reported killed in these bombings and several more wounded. On October 15, Burmese National Police arrested a suspect in connection with the bombing.

Calendar Year 2013 - Papua Province, Indonesia

During 2013, there were nine incidents in which unknown gunmen targeted vehicles with personnel from PT Freeport Indonesia, a U.S. company. No casualties or injuries were reported. These incidents brought the number of shooting incidents on company roads to 46, since July 2009. In addition, on June 16, an estimated 70 people vandalized thirteen vehicles, a security post, and several tanks along a company road. The perpetrators were not employees of PT Freeport and the motive is unknown.

LEFT: PROTESTERS SHOUT SLOGANS AGAINST THE VISITING FORCES AGREEMENT, DURING A RALLY JANUARY 25, 2013 AT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN MANILA. (AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS)

RIGHT: POLICE OFFICERS GUARD THE GATES OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN MANILA AFTER PROTESTERS SPLATTERED RED PAINT ON THE EMBASSY SEAL ON JANUARY 25, 2013. (AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS)

CONCLUSION

Historically, overseas environments have presented potential hazards to citizens and diplomats of the United States. As our nation's diplomatic presence and its commercial tourist trade broadened considerably throughout the twentieth century, potential dangers and vulnerability increased as well. Over the past quarter-century in particular, the rise of international terrorism and criminal activity has contributed to an increase in incidents of violence against individuals, organizations, and facilities of the United States, worldwide. In some cases, U.S. citizens have been victimized randomly; in other cases, assaults appear to have been intentional.

This edition of *Political Violence Against Americans* serves both as a record and a reminder that vigilance, preparation, and sensible discretion are valuable safeguards. Reasonable precautions can significantly minimize opportunities for those who would do harm to the people of the United States and their interests.

“

WE HAVE TO REMAIN VIGILANT, BUT WE HAVE TO DO MORE THAN BE VIGILANT. WE HAVE TO FIND A WAY TO PREVENT, TO PREEMPT, TO ACT AHEAD OF THESE KINDS OF OBSCENITIES. AND COWARDLY ATTACKS LIKE THESE CANNOT BE ALLOWED TO CHANGE WHO WE ARE OR SHAKE OUR RESOLVE TO PROMOTE PEACE AND JUSTICE FOR ALL. SO I THINK THAT THESE ACTS CALL ON US TO REAFFIRM OUR DETERMINATION TO COUNTER VIOLENT EXTREMISM AND PROMOTE TOLERANCE EVERYWHERE.

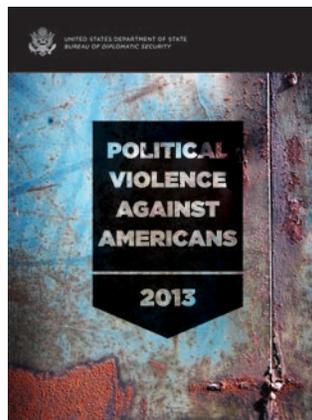
”

*—U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry
(Global Counterterrorism Forum, 2013)*

THE POLITICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICANS PUBLICATION SERIES

Political Violence Against Americans, formerly *Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans*, is produced by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Directorate of Threat Investigations and Analysis and the Office of Public Affairs to provide readers with a comprehensive picture of the broad spectrum of political violence that American citizens and interests encounter abroad on an annual basis.

These reports are available in PDF format at the Internet address below and from the QR code to the right. To view the PDF, you may need to download and install the Adobe Acrobat Reader. <http://www.state.gov/m/ds/rls/rpt/19691.htm>



CORRECTION FROM 2012 EDITION**November 29, 2012 - Skopje, Macedonia**

A man threw a Molotov cocktail at the U.S. Embassy, but the device failed to reach the target. The man then got in his car and fled the scene, crashing his vehicle. He later told emergency responders he had tried to burn down the U.S. Embassy.



United States Department of State
Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Directorate of Threat Investigations and Analysis
Washington, D.C. 20522-2008



Released July 2014
www.diplomaticsecurity.state.gov