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The impact of the attacks on 11 September 2001 on the World Trade Centre on the tourism industry in the Western Cape : a case study

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**THE IMPACT OF THE ATTACKS ON 11 SEPTEMBER
2001 ON THE WORLD TRADE CENTRE
ON THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN THE WESTERN CAPE
A CASE STUDY**

by

JACOBUS PETRUS VON WIELLIGH

**Mini Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
M Tech:
Business Administration**

**in the
FACULTY of BUSINESS
at the
CAPE PENINSULA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY**

**Supervisor: Prof M.S. BAYAT
Co-Supervisor: Prof. I.W. FERREIRA**

**CAPE TOWN
January 2009**

DECLARATION

I, Jacobus Petrus von Wielligh, declare that the contents of this dissertation/thesis represent my own unaided work, and that the dissertation/thesis has not previously been submitted for academic examination towards any qualification. Furthermore, it represents my own opinions and not necessarily those of the Cape Peninsula University of Technology.

Signed

Date

ABSTRACT

The tourism industry is subject to the perception of the tourist whether the chosen destination is perceived as a safe destination. No tourist wants their planned vacation interrupted by acts of violence, placing his and his family's lives in danger.

The attacks on the World Trade Centre in September 2001, has changed the way we travelled for ever. The tourism industry realized that no destination, no matter how far removed from the so called "hot spots" (areas of conflict), could be seen as a safe destination. Acts of violence can occur at any destination at any time.

This attack also had a significant impact on the way tourist travel and how they plan their vacations. Added security at all international airports were upgraded to ensure passenger safety, but with that came delays and longer check in times. All of these have a negative impact on the airlines. Tourist also opted for the more safer destinations, those that are removed from potential conflict areas. In the months following directly after the attacks, most popular destination experienced a significant decline in tourist numbers. Major airline across the globe also lost out on revenue, with some of them being forced to close their operations. This had an impact on employment figures in the tourism industry.

The attacks however had a positive side to it as well. Some destinations benefited in tourism numbers, due to the fact that these destinations were seen a safe areas to spend one's vacation at. South Africa, and in particular the Western Cape, is one of these areas that benefited with increasing tourism numbers, due to its status as a safe destination.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this to my wife, Adri, and my daughter, Demi, for the time they had to endure me and my moods, and for the time lost in not spending with them. Their support was my inspiration.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND THE BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study is to determine the impact of the attacks of 11 September 2001 on the World Trade Centre on the tourism industry in the world, more specifically that of the tourism industry in the Western Cape.

As we live in a global village, we are all aware that world events cannot be limited to a certain area or country. Events in a single country often have an impact on the rest of the world. As an example, the events on September 11 2001, had not only brought the American airline industry to halt for some days, but also had a major impact on the tourism trade in many other countries such as, South Africa, Britain, Australia, and several other European countries.

Events such as the above mentioned, also has a serious financial impact on companies in this industry. Closely connected to this is the human resource component. This will include the lay-off of personnel, or if the industry is blooming, the hiring of more.

The question to be asked now is: To what extend did these and other incidents, such as terrorism and wars, has an influence on other parts of the world's tourism industry. Did tourists now change their destinations to avoid these so called "hot spots" out of fear for further incidents and are they looking at a "safer" destination for their holiday?

Looking at this scenario, the aim is to determine to what extend did South Africa, and in particular, the Western Cape been influenced by this? Did the Western Cape Tourism industry, and also the Western Cape Tourism Board, take advantage of these situations by attracting more tourists to our shore as an affordable and safer alternative to those countries "under" attack?

Part of this research would be to establish to what extent these events influenced employment opportunities in the Western Cape. Therefore the research would focus on the financial as well as the human resource impact on the tourism industry.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

11 September 2001 attack had profound global effects on the tourism industry. It is proposed to determine the impact of this incident on the Western Cape tourism industry, with special reference to the financial component as well as the employment opportunities.

The study will also examine the changes in traveling patterns as tourist seeks out different, and safer, destinations. The aim of the study is to establish whether South Africa, and in particular the Western Cape, is seen by tourist as a safe and alternative destination to the more preferred destinations such as the Americas and Europe.

1.3 KEY QUESTIONS

The main questions of this study would be the following:

- (a) Did South Africa, and particularly the Western Cape, attracted more tourist in the aftermath of the attacks on the World Trade Centre?
- (b) Were South Africa, and particularly the Western Cape, seen as a safe destination for tourist as an alternative to the Americas and Europe?
- (c) Were there a shift in tourist patterns and their choice of destinations following the attacks on the World Trade Centre?

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are to:

- To identify the changes in global tourism trends after the occurrence of the attacks on 11 September 2001.
- Identify the increases/decreases in visitors to South Africa during, or after this event.
- Identify significant increases/decreases in visitors from their source country to identify changes in tourist destinations.
- To investigate whether the changes in visitors' numbers to South Africa can be attributed to South Africa being seen as a "safe" destination.

1.5 DEMARCATION OF THE STUDY

The study will focus mainly on the amount of tourist arrivals at the Cape Town International Airport, as well as the percentage occupation rate at local hotels and other accommodation facilities within the Western Cape.

This will be compared to figures and trends for the years preceding the attacks on the World Trade Centre, to determine whether there had been an increase in tourist arrivals in South Africa and the Western Cape. This comparison will be used to support the study's problem statement of whether South Africa and the Western Cape had benefited, in tourism figures, from the attacks on the World Trade centre.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research has been carried out as a literature study, making use of reliable secondary sources. This type of research is supported by N.J Salkind, which describes it as Nonexperimental, or descriptive, research. He describes this type

of research as a description of the characteristics of an already existing phenomenon. (Salkind, 2000:11)

For this purpose books, journals articles and reports were used to gather information. Surveys were not possible, as the potential tourist have all returned to their respective countries and could thus not be interviewed. Therefore their views could not be gathered as to determine whether they perceived South Africa as a “safe” holiday destination.

To measure the change in international tourist trends, such as destination and traveling activities, information was gathered from international recognised organisations such as World Tourism Organisation (WTO) and International Air Transport Association (IATA). To supplement these organisation’s findings, used was made of all relevant printed and electronic media articles covering these events and their impact on the international tourism industry.

The impact of this event on the tourism industry in South Africa was measured by comparing the number of international tourists visiting the country during, and shortly after, these events. This was used to measure any increases/decreases of international tourists to South Africa following this incident. This would indicated whether there has been any changes in international destination for foreign tourist, and whether international tourists viewed South Africa as a “safe” tourist destination. This information was obtained from Statistics South Africa and South African Tourism Board.

After collecting all relevant information, comparisons were made to previous figures to determine whether there was an increase/decrease of tourist from a specific country/region to South Africa. This would indicate if there was a change in destinations for such tourists. Internal newsletters, the AirporTalk and News in Brief, of the Airports Company South Africa were used to identify the impacts of theses events on air traffic to South Africa. This identified any

increases/decreases in flights to South Africa from different destinations/regions around the world.

1.7 CLARIFICATION OF BASIC TERMS

For clarification during this study, the following terms will be defined.

The World Tourism Organisation and The United Nations Statistical Commission define the term *TOURISM* as follows: “*The activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.*” (Cooper et al. 1998:8)

An international tourist is any person who visits any country other than his/her usual place of residence for purposes of leisure, business, family or other. International tourist in the South African context refers to any tourist from overseas or from other countries on the African continent.

1.8 SUMMARY

As stated, this study is to investigate the change in tourist patterns after the attacks on the World Trade Centre. The study will investigate whether tourist has seen South Africa and the Western Cape as a safe alternative to other tourist destinations.

The study will be done as a descriptive study, as tourist have already left the country and cannot be interviewed to obtain their input and views. Therefore information was gathered through secondary information resources such as newspapers and journals. This was supplemented with online articles and journals.

In the following chapter, the study will firstly investigate the impact on tourism and tourism routes following the World Trade Centre attacks. This information will then be compared to those obtained in South Africa to determine whether South Africa and the Western Cape benefited from the change in tourism routes.

CHAPTER 2

INTERNATIONAL IMPACTS OF TERRORISM

2.1 Introduction

On Tuesday, 11 September 2001, at approximately 08:45 American Airlines Flight 11 crashed into the North Tower of the World Trade Centre in New York City, in the United States. Shortly after at 09:03 United Airlines Flight 175 crashed into the South Tower of the World Trade Centre. These towers, which stood at 1350 feet tall, with 110 stories each, collapsed within an hour of being attacked.

A Boeing, American Airlines Flight 77, crashed into the Pentagon at 09:40 killing all the passengers on board, while another United Airlines Flight 93, crashed into a field in Somerset County, Pennsylvania at 10:10, after passengers, reportedly, overpowered the four hijackers, preventing the aircraft from destroying another civilian or military target.

These attacks had claimed the lives of more than 3000 people from over eighty countries world-wide, including the United States of America, Britain, Canada, Germany, Japan, India and Pakistan (Goodrich, 2002:574).

2.2 Terrorism: a definition and purpose

Terrorism is defined by Ezzedin (1987:39-40) as:

“a systematic and persistent strategy practiced by a state, political or social group through a campaign of acts of violence, such as assassinations, hijacking, use of explosives, sabotage, murder and the like, with the intent of creating a state of terror and public intimidation to achieve political, social or religious ends” (Wahab, 1996:177)

Osama Bin Laden, a Saudi-Arabian multimillionaire and proclaimed financier of the Al Qaeda network and other anti-American organisations, had been identified

as the mastermind behind these attacks. These attacks, from a terrorist point of view, had succeeded in creating an unprecedented amount of international publicity, while clearly demonstrating the resourcefulness and determination of their terrorist organisation. The attacks of 11 September 2001 had been aimed at what such organisations perceive as the enemy, America, and the symbols of its power, namely the finance and trade districts of New York, the Pentagon and its people (Wall, 1996:144).

Although the United States of America was primarily affected by the direct effects of these terrorist attacks, it reverberated to every country in the world. A number of industries, including the finance and investment sectors, were affected after the temporary closure of the New York Stock Exchange, Wall Street and NASDAQ (Neuland, Oliver & Venter, 2002:14). Few, though, were affected more than the travel and tourism industry world-wide. The international impacts of the World Trade Centre attacks are significant because it places the impact on South African tourism in context, since no tourism destination exists in isolation.

2.3 Impacts on travel and tourism internationally

The consequences of an attack, such as the World Trade Centre (WTC) strikes, can be divided into two main categories, according to Wall (1996:145-147), namely reduced tourism activity and the relocation of tourism. The reduction of tourism activity became evident in the cancellation of flights and bookings to the disaster and other surrounding areas, the re-routing of flights to seemingly avoid travelling through the region as well as a decrease in new bookings to the area. The global implications of the attack had led visitors to generalise the situation to a larger geographical area than had been affected.

The quality of the travelling experience for tourists could have been affected by an increased military presence, flight delays, searches of their person and their baggage and extended check-in-times, the so-called hassle factor. These factors were all observed in the days, which followed the September 11th attacks.

Tourism companies were affected through increased operation costs as a result of increased security and public relations activities, while they had to simultaneously cope with numerous cancellations, aviation backlogs and price decreases in order to maintain their occupancy rates, for example, at hotels in the United States during the months after the attacks.

It is argued that the relocation of tourism occurs when tourists, instead of postponing their trip to an affected area, redirect their trip to a destination that they perceive to be safer (Wall, 1996:145-147). This factor seemed to benefit South Africa in the months after the attacks as the country experienced a sizable increase in visitor numbers during 2002, while airlines increased their flights to these supposedly “safe” destinations and were increasingly featured in the travel packages of tour operators.

2.4 A tourism industry impact assessment

An international tourism industry analysis has revealed that the majority of sectors in the travel industry had suffered serious losses in business and revenue as a result of the September 11th attacks (Neuland, Oliver & Venter, 2002:51). After the initial bout of cancellations which the aviation industry suffered, a confidence crisis in air travel followed that resulted in an increase in passengers for road and rail transportation. An overview of each sector reveals the magnitude of the attacks and their far-reaching implications.

2.4.1 Airline Industry

The airline industry had suffered the most from the 11 September 2001 attacks, in part because it had been the vehicle that executed the violence, but also owing to the closure of US air space, grounded airplanes, thousands of cancellations and a resultant confidence crisis in flying. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) reported a loss of approximately US \$ 10 billion in the year after the WTC attacks (Neuland, Olivier & Venter, 2002:57).

The airline industry was more susceptible to these losses because of its inherent characteristics of operating in increasingly competitive markets and its vulnerability to international economic and political crises (Pender, 2001:159). An important consideration is that the WTC attacks occurred during an economic downturn, which had been evident since October 2000 (IATA 2002:8). A visible decline in cargo and passenger traffic, a global economic slowdown and the threat of low cost operators, had taken its toll on the airline industry prior to 11 September 2001 (Tate, 2002:5).

A combination of these circumstances and the terror attacks had affected the global aviation industry and threatened to collapse the American airline industry. A loss of US \$ 12 billion in revenue on international scheduled flights and a global decrease of 10% in passengers, led to more than 200 000 job losses worldwide. A number of airlines filed for bankruptcies, including larger airlines such as Swissair and Sabena (IATA, 2002:8).

The most dramatic impact was seen on North American and transatlantic airlines (WTO, 2001:23). Delta and United Airlines incurred major losses, since Delta lost US \$259 million in revenue and closed down 13 000 jobs, as a result, while their flight schedules were reduced by 15%. United Airlines (UAL) showed a net loss of US \$1.16 billion for the third quarter of 2001 and decreased their capacity by 23% (Neuland, Olivier & Venter, 2002:57). The job and schedule decreases of a number of American airlines, can be seen in Table 1 below. In general, the percentage of schedule and job losses equalled each other.

As a result of these strategies on the part of European airlines, European job-cuts were minimal in comparison. Lufthansa, after extensive negotiations with trade unions, had implemented between 2000 and 4000 employee lay-offs after using a number of alternative cost-saving measures (Turnbull & Harvey, 2001:6).

Table 1

Initial airline cuts in the United States of America

Carrier	Total Employees	Lay-offs (Oct. 2001)	Schedule cuts (%)
America West	14 000	2000 (14%)	20
American	138 000	20 000 (20%)	20
Continental	60 000	12 000 (20%)	20
Delta	82 500	13 000 (16%)	20
Northwest	53 000	10 600 (20%)	20
United	100 000	20 000 (20%)	20
US Airways	56 000	11 000 (20%)	23

Source: Turnbull & Harvey (2001:6)

KLM, the Royal Dutch Airlines, reacted by introducing ticket price surcharges and increased prices for their Middle Eastern flights. In spite of these measures, the airline continued to report a significant loss of revenue and had were forced to decrease capacity by 15% and jobs by 2 500. Air Lingus had reduced their jobs by 2 000 but manage to stay afloat along with KLM, Lufthansa and Alitalia (Neuland, Olivier & Venter, 2002:59). Apart from the loss of revenue, job losses and reduced capacity the airline industry was also subject to increased security in 2001. This aspect is further discussed, as a global trend, in Chapter Three. IATA predicted a bleak 2002 for the industry shortly after the attacks, since they expected a further 3% decrease on the 2001 passenger numbers. The airline industry's resilience has, however, been proven by a 6% recovery in global passenger traffic for the year 2003 and with an estimated average growth rate of 4% leading up to 2006 (IATA, 2002:9).

2.4.2 Accommodation industry

The accommodation industry also suffered vast cancellations and massive job losses in the wake of 11 September 2001. In the United States alone, approximately 260 000 hospitality jobs were lost (WTO, 2001:23).

An interesting trend has emerged from the hotel industry, post-11 September, with those hotels that are at the top end of the market, suffering the most. This can be attributed to their specialising in business travel, conventions, incentives and reliance on the American market. The impact was the greatest on hotels and cities that depended largely on the patronage of the US traveller. Cities such as Paris, Rome and London, suffered visibly, since London showed a 10% decrease in their occupancy rates for September 2001. This trend was consistent throughout the market with a majority of the major cities experiencing a decrease of 20-30% occupancy rates (WTO, 2001:24).

Other destinations that were affected by the loss of US tourists, included the Caribbean, Mexico and Ireland, while Middle Eastern destinations such as Egypt, showed a 40-60% decline in reservations on the previous year. Club Med anticipated a serious setback and decided to close 15 of their hotels in advance (WTO, 2001:24).

The US hotel industry responded to the severe decline in visitor numbers by decreasing room rates, for example, the up-market Royalton in New York decreased their prices from \$300 to \$100, The Paris in Las Vegas announced a decrease in room rates to \$40 and Orlando's Rosen Plaza decreased their prices from \$265 to \$59 (Tate, 2002:5).

2.4.3 Tour operators

Tour operators recognised the need to adjust their offerings to circumstances, which included a decrease in winter (South African summer) traffic, as well as long haul travel to and from the United States of America. Traditional destinations such as France, Italy and Spain benefited to the extent that capacity became a problem during peak periods. Packages, which included the Middle East, North America, North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean, had become difficult to sell in the months that followed the terror attacks. Tour operators also

experienced cash flow problems owing to late bookings, lower profit on short haul packages and the need for discounting.

Travel agencies had, in general, suffered enormous losses. Thomas Cook, for example, closed a number of their travel outlets and eliminated 2 600 jobs across Europe. The American Society of Travel Agents identified a decline in travel agents' revenue from \$13.4 billion in 2000 to \$9.9 billion in 2001. On-line agents were also negatively affected, since Travelocity eliminated 320 jobs (WTO, 2001:14).

2.4.4 Events (conventions and meetings) industry

The events industry was negatively affected by the perceived safety risk and the restrictions that were placed on business travel by most companies in the months that followed the attacks. More than 2 000 business conferences and events had been cancelled in North America alone after the attack (Tate, 2002:5), while the demand for video-conferencing increased (WTO, 2001:5).

The cruise ship industry, which relies heavily on the middle-aged American traveller, was forced to decrease their prices by 50-80% initially in order to compensate for the lack of bookings. They were forced to re-route their itineraries from the Middle East, East Mediterranean and northern Europe in order to pacify passengers.

2.4.5 Car Rental Industry

The confidence crisis in air travel had led to an increase in passenger numbers for certain road and rail transportation companies. This opportunity did not compensate though for the losses that were experienced by car hire firms, which depend on the business conducted at airports. The decline in air passengers, therefore, resulted in a decline in car rental clients (Neuland, Olivier & Venter, 2002:60).

A number of support services such as shops, restaurants and taxi drivers, also experienced a decrease in their revenue. One such company was LSG Sky Chefs, an American-based airline caterer, which caters for a number of international airlines including LAN Chile, Air France, Varig, British Airways and some American domestic airlines. They have eighty kitchens at fifty-eight airports across the United States alone. The cancellation of flights and decline in airline reservations necessitated the retrenchment of 4 800 (30%) of their 16 000 strong US workforce. Other aviation support services, such as cleaning services and aircraft mechanics, were forced to implement job cuts in light of the reduced air travel (Goodrich, 2002:575).

2.5 Summary

The initial outlook for the travel industry was bleak. Flights and holidays were cancelled, revenue was lost and layoffs were implemented. A carefully optimistic industry has, however, recorded signs of improvement over the last two years. The airline industry, though battered and bruised, steadily took to the road to recovery. Business travel showed a turn-around, while many cancelled events had been re-scheduled and destinations, such as Dubai, once again boasts hotel occupancy, which has reached above 80%.

Tour operators are confident that, although people's travels may have changed in terms how and where, they will continue to travel. These changing travel patterns and other global trends that emerged after 11 September 2001, is discussed during the following chapter. The travel industry had, once again, proven its resilience in the face of international crises.

CHAPTER 3

THE INFLUENCE OF A TERRORIST ATTACK ON GLOBAL TRENDS AND TRAVEL PATTERNS

3.1 Introduction

Travel patterns, demand and the way in which passengers travel, changed significantly as a result of 11 September 2001. Certain trends had been observed globally during these times of change. Tourists' choice of destinations, how they travel there, as well as their motivation and buying habits have changed. The 2002 tourism season saw the emergence of a shorter duration of stay and different booking and transportation methods, which were used by tourists. The travel industry responded with lower prices, new approaches to their product and service promotions and a greater focus on e-commerce (WTO, 2001).

3.2 The importance of safety and security

An increased emphasis on safety was observed at airports world-wide with an enforcement of their highest levels of security. Gourdin (1988) had identified price, safety and timeliness as the three main criteria along which consumers evaluated airlines (Tsaur et al, 2001:107).

The weight that these criteria carry with passengers are likely to differ according to events in the external environment. For example, a terrorist attack such as 11 September 2001, which involved a civilian aircraft, creates a stronger need for safety amongst passengers once the reluctance to travel has worn off. As time goes by uneventfully, the value that is attached to safety, diminishes once again. This tendency is supported by, a survey, which was conducted by Travelocity, an online agency, in which 15% of the respondents had agreed that safety was their primary concern immediately after the attacks, however by the middle of 2002, this number had decreased to only 3% of respondents (Tate, 2002:7).

Travel companies had reacted instantly by increasing surveillance cameras and the number of security personnel on their properties (Goodrich, 2002:577). The aviation industry, in particular, had to mobilize against this new security threat. The industry had, however, not been prepared for the thread of suicide terrorists with pilot training. In light of historical threats, which can be seen contrasted with new potential threats in Table 2 below, forced the aviation industry to upgrade existing security measures and to add new ones (Cruz, 2002:4).

In the United States, for example, the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) had awarded a US \$50 million budget for the latest advanced technologies in explosives detection, passenger and baggage screening, security system integration and aircraft hardening materials (Cruz, 2002:4).

Table 2: Historical versus New threats of air travel

Historical Threats	New Threats
Placing and activating an explosive device inside an aircraft while on the ground by accessing the aircraft on arrival or departure.	A terrorist group, or group of terrorists with explosive devices on them as hand baggage or otherwise, attempts to explode an aircraft as part of a suicide mission.
Placing an explosive device in an aircraft to be activated while in the air, through untracked baggage, or other means.	The explosives and explosive detonators are carried outside the human body by one or more terrorists.
Hijacking an aircraft on the ground or in-flight.	A terrorist or group of terrorists uses non-conventional weapons or intimidation to hijack a flight and use the aircraft as a weapon of mass destruction.

Source: Cruz (2002:4)

Twenty million US dollars had been awarded to research biometrics and other technologies, weapons detection and information sharing. Assistance had been given to American airports in excess of US \$175 million to help finance their security upgrades (Cruz, 2002:22).

Biometric devices, which would aid personal identification and advanced scanning machines for body searches and the detection of harmful materials, have been recommended to increase the effectiveness of security measures. Biometric identification technology have already been used successfully at international airports such as Schiphol Amsterdam, San Francisco International and London Heathrow (Cruz, 2002:25).

The low impact that these measures have on passenger convenience, is key to their success. US-based airlines have attributed a significant decrease in passengers to the increased travel times and inconvenience of security measures and procedures. This has been termed the “hassle factor” while Delta Airlines reported a loss of business owing to the hassle factor, which amounted to an excess of US \$600 million in 2002 (IATA, 2002:10).

Tourists have, in growing numbers, opted for road and rail transport where possible and these industries have benefited from the increase in passenger loads. Passenger numbers on domestic flights in France during November 2001, decreased by 15%, while rail passenger numbers increased by 9% during the same period (Tate, 2002:7).

3.3 The rise of the low-cost carrier

Another sector of the transportation industry that has seemingly benefited from the attacks and subsequent events, are the low-cost carriers. Southwest Airlines was the only US carrier that did not execute thousands of job losses and managed to show a profit for 2001. These low-cost carriers have also fared well in Europe when the Irish budget airline, Ryanair, showed a profit increase of 58% in 2001 (Tate, 2002:9). As a result, Ryanair’s market capitalization exceeded British Airways’ for the year (Neuland, Olivier & Venter, 2002:60).

This led to established carriers such as KLM introducing their own low-cost brands, namely Buzz and British Airways the GO brand. These low-cost carriers

and others such as EasyJet, have experienced unprecedented growth which, according to industry experts, will continue to prove its longevity (IATA, 2001:11). The low-cost carriers, furthermore, seem to be luring away business travellers from full-service carriers.

The events of 11 September 2001, in conjunction with the economic downturn, seriously affected business travel and the demand for premium travel (IATA, 2001:11). A number of cost conscious companies opted for budget travel for their employees in a time of economic uncertainty. The American National Business Travel Association conducted surveys during January 2002, which revealed that 74% of all managers in the United States, who are responsible for the travel expenses of their company, sought ways to decrease their costs. Of these respondents, 52% reduced their number of meetings that were held at hotels and 51% included the use of budget airlines as a cost-cutting measure (Tate, 2002:8).

As an example, EasyJet declared an 82% increase in their pre-tax profits for the year and carried more than 60% business passengers, that were intent on cutting costs (Neuland, Olivier & Venter, 2002:60). A growing number of travellers resorted to last minute bookings, which often allowed them greater discounts and flexibility. This trend had emerged earlier but became more apparent during 2002 (Tate, 2002:7).

3.4 Increased on-line bookings

A large number of last minute bookings are made on the Internet. On-line searches and bookings have increased markedly with budget airline, Ryanair, since their on-line bookings increased to a phenomenal 91% during February 2002 (Tate, 2002:8).

The growth in on-line passengers was experienced by a number of other airlines as well, which Tables Three and Four indicate. The increase of these on-line

search and booking activities have necessitated the development of on-line information and booking systems in order to cater for consumers that use travel agencies and destinations to cut costs (Tate, 2002:13).

Table 3: Growth of on-line audience (October 2001 – July 2002)

Country	Airlines audience growth %	All travel audience growth %
France	230	135
Germany	179	142
Italy	56	139
Sweden	20	27
United Kingdom	89	112

Source: Tate (2002:14)

Table 4: Online growth: Top 10 airlines in Europe

Airline	Year on year growth %	Audience	Rank	Pages per person	Times per person	Country
Lufthansa	442	1356966	1	18	00:13:36	Germany
British Airways	170	664434	2	16	00:14:22	UK
KLM	137	611980	3	9	00:05:44	Netherlands
Ryanair	133	974712	4	17	00:11:46	UK
British Midland	132	206347	5	11	00:13:00	UK
Easy Group	73	724721	6	14	00:13:04	UK
Air France	62	206440	7	28	00:16:15	France
GO Fly	56	422411	8	16	00:13:35	UK
Alitalia	16	230240	9	27	00:11:44	Italy
Scandinavian Airlines	N/A	120378	10	20	00:17:30	Sweden

Source: Tate (2002:14)

On a positive note, the events of 11 September 2001, led to an unprecedented co-operation between governments, the private sector and tourist agencies world-wide. The profile of the tourism industry has also significantly raised the

economic and political agenda of the world, since the extent of its contribution to the global economy, has finally been realised (Tate, 2002:17).

3.5 A global overview of demand and travel patterns

The events of 11 September 2001 not only affected how people travel, but also their travel destinations. Travel patterns and demand has changed significantly since the terror attacks in 2001. The World Tourism Organisation identified a number of factors that explain these shifts in demand.

Consumers usually avoid countries that are involved or perceived to be involved in conflict and opt for destinations that are perceived safe, e.g. South Africa and New Zealand (Crequer, 2001). Destinations that are reliant on North American tourists, suffered the biggest losses. Furthermore, US citizens were advised on 12 September 2001 to avoid travelling to certain countries because of the attacks, which are represented in Table 5 below. Countries that are accessible by land, benefited over those that required air travel. As a result, regional short-haul travel prospered more than long-haul, while independent holidays, visiting friends and relatives, as well as domestic travel, gained popularity over packaged tours (WTO, 2001:20).

Table 5: US travel advisory to avoid following countries (12 September 2001)

Afghanistan	Israel (The West Bank and Gaza)
Albania	Liberia
Algeria	Lebanon
Angola	Libya
Burundi	Macedonia
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Nigeria
Central African Republic	Pakistan
Colombia	Sierra Leone
Democratic Republic of Congo	Solomon Islands
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Somalia
Guinea-Bissau	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Sudan
Iran	Tajikistan

Source: Goodrich (2002:576)

World-wide tourist arrivals showed a 0.6% decrease in 2001 with global tourism receipts decreasing by US \$10 billion. These decreases were felt more heavily in certain tourism regions than others, while Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, showed positive growth, which is illustrated in Table Six.

Table 6: International tourist arrivals

	(Million) 2000 2001	Growth rate (%) 2001/2002	Market Share (%) 2000 2001
World	696.8 692.6	-0.6	100.0 100.0
Africa	27.2 28.4	4.3	3.9 4.1
Americas	128.5 120.8	-6.0	18.4 17.4
East Asia and the Pacific	109.2 115.2	5.5	15.7 16.6
Europe	402.5 399.7	-0.7	57.8 57.7
Middle East	23.2 22.7	-2.5	3.3 3.3
South Asia	6.1 5.8	-4.5	0.9 0.8

Source: World Trade Organisation (WTO, 2002:2)

The year 2000 showed unprecedented growth of 45 million arrivals. This is attributed to 2000 being the millennium year and all the travelling that this rare occurrence entailed. As a result, 2001 would have been in line with the growth trend, even in decline, had it not been compared to the exorbitant figures of 2000. Due to geography and the aforementioned factors, big differences in demand were observed between destinations. Therefore, a regional analysis is

included to verify that although the majority of destinations suffered after 11 September 2001, some did prosper against all expectations (WTO, 2002:2-3).

3.6 A regional analysis of travel in 2001

Tourist regions, their location and success factors are key to substantiating the theory that some regions and countries had benefited from the image of safe destinations. The regional overview focuses on the following six geographical areas:

1. Americas and the Caribbean;
2. East Asia and the Pacific;
3. South Asia;
4. Europe and the Mediterranean;
5. Middle East;
6. Africa; and
7. Australia.

The figures for 2001 are based on data that was collected by the World Tourism Organisation in September 2002. This is applicable to all tables used and the tourism figures, which were quoted for each region for 2001. The way in which each country collected their figures, is indicated by the two-letter code next to the name of the country, for example, the United States TF. An explanation follows below:

TF: International tourist arrivals at frontiers (excluding excursionists);

VF: International visitors at frontiers (including tourists and excursionists);

THS: International tourist arrivals at hotels and similar establishments; and

TCE: International tourist arrivals at collective tourism establishments.

3.6.1 Americas and the Caribbean

The Americas showed the biggest decrease of 6% in tourist arrivals, with the exception of Central America. The United States, in particular, experienced a bad year with an overall decrease of 10.7% in visitor arrivals. Colombia had the best results of the region, while the Caribbean was unable to relive its success of 2000.

Along with the Caribbean, Canada and Mexico, Cancun in particular, the USA's favourite destinations, suffered serious losses. Long-haul favourites of the US, including Japan, the UK and France also felt the absence of a major source market. In contrast, Cuba was less affected because of their large number of European visitors (WTO, 2001:20-21).

Table 7: Tourist arrivals: Americas

	(Million)		Growth Rate (%)		Market Share (%)	
	2000	2001	00/99	01/00	2000	2001
Americas	128.497	120.840	5.0	-6.0	100.0	100.0
United States TF	50.945	45.49	5.0	-10.7	39.6	37.6
Mexico TF	20.641	19.811	8.4	-4.0	16.1	16.4
Canada TF	19.663	19.697	1.5	0.2	15.3	16.3
Brazil TF	5.313	4.773	4.0	-10.2	4.1	3.9
Puerto Rico TF	3.341	3.551	10.5	6.3	2.6	2.9
Dominican Republic						
TF	2.973	2.778	12.1	-6.6	2.3	2.3
Argentina TF	2.909	2.629	0.4	-9.6	2.3	22.2
Uruguay TF	1.968	1.892	-5.1	-3.9	1.5	1.6

Source: WTO (2002:4)

3.6.2 East Asia and the Pacific

This region continued the growth that they experienced in 2001 with an average growth of 5.5%. Once the shock of the initial cancellation was recovered, inhabitants of the region seemed to substitute long-haul travel with intra-regional travel. Destinations such as China, Hong Kong and Macau are currently the most visited, while China has been a true success story of the region after moving into fifth position on the ladder of top tourism earners with tourism receipts of US \$17.8 billion in 2001. China, a newcomer to the list, had replaced the United Kingdom. Refer to Figure 1 for the list of top earners and Table 8 for the results of this region.

Table 8: Tourist arrivals: East Asia & Pacific

	(Millions)		Growth Rate (%)		Market Share (%)	
	2000	2001	00/99	01/00	2000	2001
East Asia and the Pacific	109.171	115.156	12.7	5.5	100.0	100.0
China TF	31.229	33.167	15.5	6.2	28.8	28.8
Hong Kong TF	13.059	13.725	15.3	5.1	12.0	11.9
Malaysia TF	10.222	12.775	28.9	25.0	9.4	11.1
Thailand TF	9.579	10.133	10.7	5.8	8.8	8.8
Singapore TF	6.917	6.726	10.5	-2.8	6.3	5.8
Republic of Korea VF	5.322	5.147	14.2	-3.3	4.9	4.5
Indonesia TF	5.084	5.154	7.1	1.8	4.6	4.5
Japan TF	4.757	1.772	7.2	0.3	4.4	4.1

Source: WTO (2002:4)

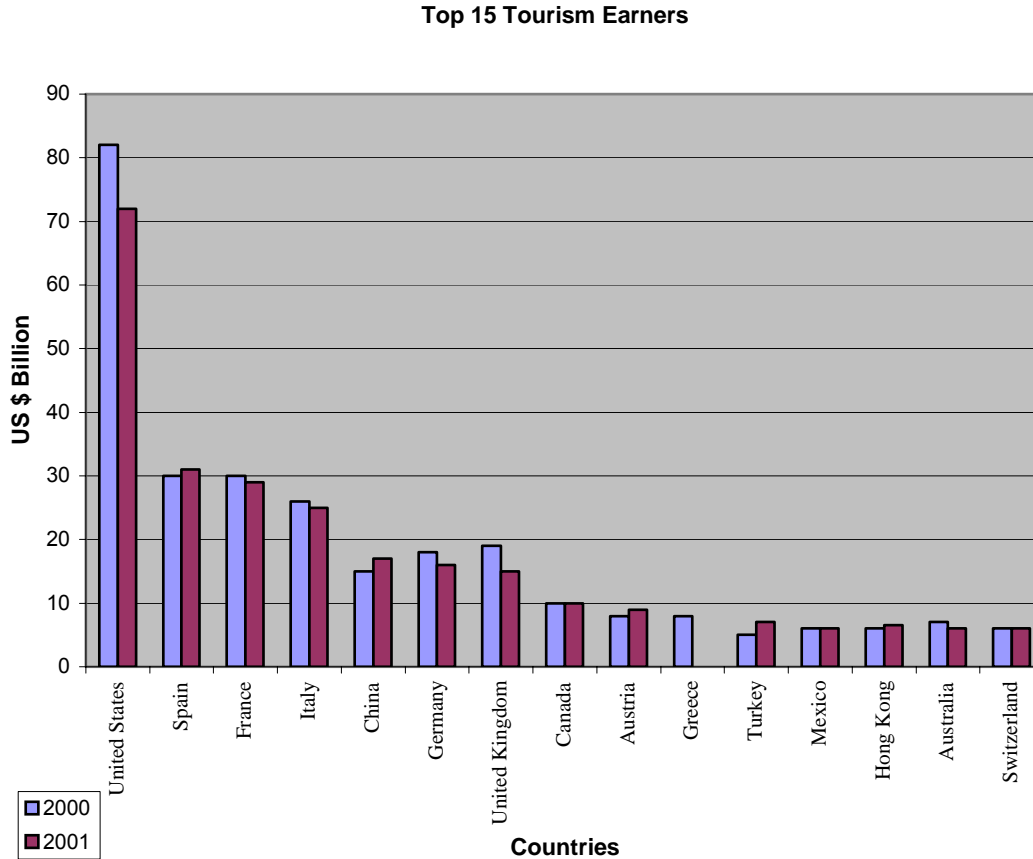


Figure 1: World Top Tourism Earners

New Zealand and Australia, although long-haul destinations, fared well because of the perception of their relative safety. Australia showed a 2.6% decrease on their international arrival figures of 2000, however, one should bear in mind that they hosted the Olympic Games in 2000, giving the figures for that year a considerable boost (WTO, 2002: 4).

3.6.3 South Asia

South Asia felt the results of the tension in the region owing to the war in Afghanistan. This situation was aggravated by the conflict between India and Pakistan. Arrivals for the region were down by 4.5% for the year, while Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal were mostly affected. India managed to recover after tourist

arrivals declined by nearly 30% in October owing to a reduction of American and European tourist.

Table 9: Tourist arrivals: South Asia

	(Million)		Growth Rate (%)		Market Share (%)	
	2000	2001	00/99	01/00	2000	2001
South Asia	6.091	5.818	5.4	-4.5	100.0	100.0
India TF	2.649	2.537	6.7	-4.2	43.5	43.6
Iran TF	1.342	1.402	1.6	4.5	22.0	24.1
Pakistan TF	0.557	0.500	28.8	-10.2	9.1	8.6
Maldives TF	0.467	0.461	8.7	-1.3	7.7	7.9
Nepal TF	0.464	0.363	-5.7	-21.8	7.6	6.2
Sri Lanka TF	0.400	0.337	-8.3	-15.9	6.6	5.8

Source: WTO (2002:5)

3.6.4 Europe and the Mediterranean

The overall decrease of 0.7% in tourism arrivals during 2001 was not too alarming in light of the bumper season of 2000. The limited decline can be attributed to the proximity of source markets, as well as strong domestic travel.

Certain Mediterranean destinations, which are located off the coast of the Middle East or Africa, were tarnished by a perception of their being involved in conflict or an association with the Muslim world. European capitals, such as London and Paris, were negatively affected by the decrease in the American tourist. Israel suffered a catastrophic decrease of 50.5% of their tourist arrivals owing to their conflict with Palestine (WTO, 2002:5).

Table 10: Tourist arrivals: Europe

	(Million)		Growth Rate (%)		Market Share (%)	
	2000	2001	00/99	01/00	2000	2001
Europe	402.539	399.711	5.8	-0.7	100.0	100.0
France TF	75.58	76.508	3.5	1.2	18.8	19.1
Spain TF	47.898	49.519	2.4	3.4	11.9	12.4
Italy TF	41.181	39.055	12.8	-5.2	10.2	9.8
United Kingdom VF	25.211	22.833	-0.7	-9.4	6.3	8.7
Russian Federation VF	21.169		14.5		5.3	
Germany TCE	18.983	17.861	10.9	-5.9	4.7	4.5
Poland TF	17.4	15.00	-3.1	-13.8	4.3	3.8
Hungary VF/2	15.571	15.34	8.1	-1.6	3.9	3.8

Source: WTO (2002:5)

3.6.5 Middle East

The Middle East experienced an average decline of 2.5% on the previous year's figures, while the leading destinations in the region were Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq. Egypt reported a bad year with a decline in visitor arrivals of 14.8% (WTO, 2002:5).

Table 11: Tourist arrivals: Middle East

	(Million)		Growth Rate (%)		Market Share (%)	
	2000	2001	00/99	01/00	2000	2001
Middle East	23.237	22.653	13.2	-2.5	100.0	100.0
Saudi Arabia	6.295				27.1	
Egypt TF	5.116	4.357	13.9	-14.8	22.0	19.2
UAE THS	3.907		15.1		16.8	
Bahrain TF	2.420		19.9		10.4	
Jordan TF	1.427	1.478	5.1	3.6	6.1	6.5
Syrian Arab Republic TCE	1.416	1.318	2.2	-6.9	6.1	5.8
Lebanon TF	0.742	0.837	10.2	12.9	3.2	3.7

Source: WTO (2002:5)

3.6.6 Africa

The African region showed a 4.6% increase in international arrivals during 2001, while Namibia, Tanzania and Nigeria showed the biggest growth during 2001. It is important to note that this growth can be attributed to the low baseline international figures. In spite of a 1.5% decrease in arrivals for 2001, South Africa remains the most important destination in the region.

According to WTO reports, South Africa, along with New Zealand and Australia, did well in the southern hemisphere in spite of them being long-haul destinations. This was attributed to their distance from the conflict and contributed to building

an image, among others, as safe havens. This image has been to the obvious benefit of destinations that enjoy a positive public opinion (WTO, 2001:22).

Table 12: Tourist arrivals: Africa

	(Million)		Growth Rate (%)		Market Share (%)	
	2000	2001	00/99	01/00	2000	2001
Africa	27.223	28.405	3.7	4.3	100.0	100.0
South Africa VF	6.001	5.908	-0.4	-1.5	22.0	20.8
Tunisia TF	5.057	5.387	4.7	6.5	18.6	19.0
Morocco TF	4.113	4.223	7.8	2.7	15.1	14.9
Zimbabwe TF	1.886		-11.1		6.9	
Botswana TF	0.995		18.0		3.7	
Kenya TF	0.899	0.841	4.3	-6.5	3.3	3.0
Algeria VF	0.866	0.901	15.7	4.1	3.2	3.2
Nigeria TF	0.813	0.955	4.8	17.5	3.0	3.4

Source: WTO (2002:4)

3.6.7 Australia

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, and the demise of Ansett Australia on 14 September 2001, had an immediate impact on national and international tourism. While the terrorist attacks were a shock to the international tourism market, the collapse of Ansett was significant to many domestic and regional tourism markets. Ansett had held a significant share of the air travel market to both

domestic capital cities and regional locations. As the social and economic effects of these events unfolded, tourism faced a period of uncertainty. (ABS, 2002)

The impact of the World Trade Center attacks on Australia will be examined through investigating the short-term and medium-term impact of these attacks and the collapse of Ansett on national and international tourism. It will represent data on tourist accommodation, the retail turnover series for the Hospitality and services industry group, and overseas arrivals. Price movements relating to the Holiday travel and accommodation subgroup are included, along with changes in Australian business sentiments following these events. (ABS, 2002)

It should be taken into consideration that for some data series, the immediate effects of these events coincided with the month of September 2001 and the September quarter 2001. Data series were also affected by the introduction of The New Tax System including the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on 1 July 2000, and by the Sydney Olympic and Paralympics Games held in September and October 2000. (ABS, 2002)

3.6.7.1 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The following statistics relate to hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

(i) Capacity

Capacity is the maximum number of rooms and units available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included.

Figure 2 shows that the total recorded capacity for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments generally increased over time, apart from marginal

quarterly decreases in the December quarter 2000, the June quarter 2001 and the March quarter 2002. (ABS, 2002)

Capacity reached 196,729 guest rooms in the September quarter 2001 (up 0.1% from the previous quarter and 0.8% from the September quarter 2000). The December quarter 2001 also saw increased capacity (up 0.7% from the preceding quarter and 1.6% from the December quarter 2000).

There were 197,859 guest rooms in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in the March quarter 2002. Although this represented a slight decline from the previous quarter, it was a rise of 0.7% compared to the March quarter 2001. (ABS, 2002)

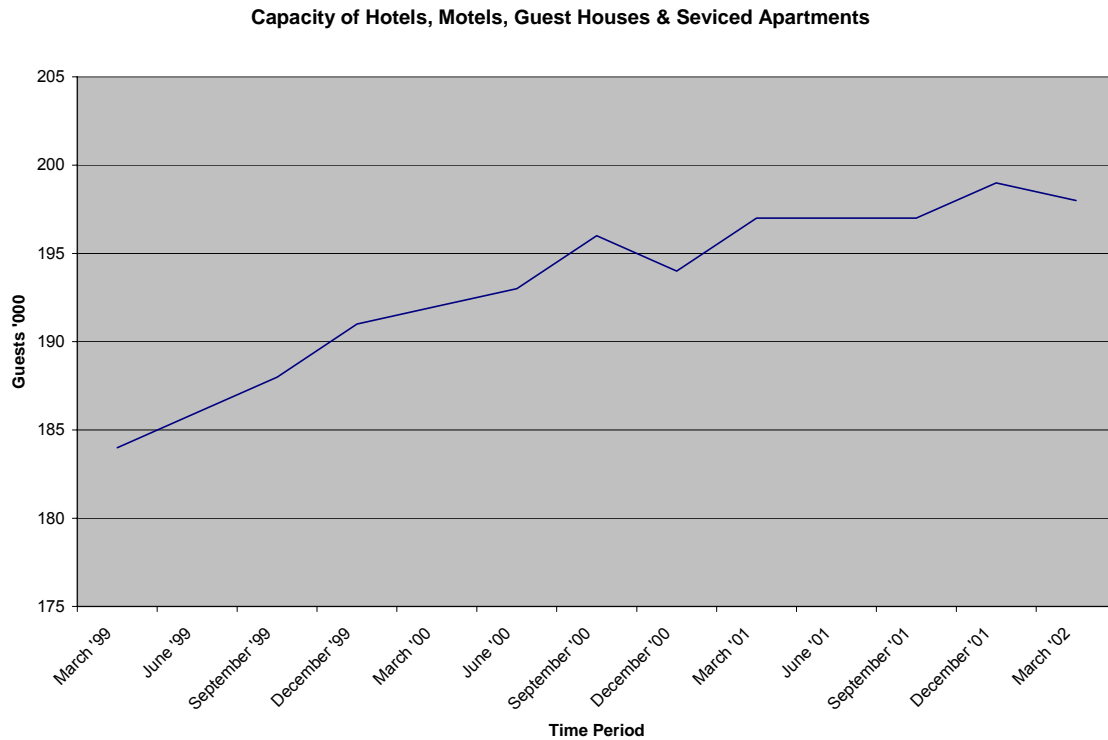


Figure 2: Room Capacity 1999 - 2002

Room occupancy rates

Room occupancy rates represent occupancy (i.e. the total number of nights each room or unit was occupied during the period) as a percentage of total capacity.

Overview

As illustrated in figure 3, the twelve quarters from the March quarter 1999 to the March quarter 2002 saw fluctuations in the room occupancy rates for each of the accommodation categories at the Australia level.

Consideration should be given when comparing periods potentially affected by the terrorist attacks on the US and the demise of Ansett with periods affected by the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic Games (held in September and October 2000). (ABS, 2002)

In the September quarter 2001, the room occupancy rate was 63.1% for serviced apartments and 53.2% for motels and guest houses (an increase of 2.2 and 0.1 percentage points respectively on the same quarter of the previous year). The licensed hotels room occupancy rate was 62.6% (a fall of 0.7 % from the September quarter 2000).

Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with a star grading of one showed the largest decrease when compared to the September quarter 2000 (down 3.2 %). Establishments with a star grading of five showed the next largest fall (1.7 %), followed by establishments with a star grading of two (down 0.5 %). Establishments with a three star rating recorded an increase of 0.4 percentage points, while room occupancy rates for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments rated four stars did not change.

The December quarter 2001 saw the room occupancy rate decline for two of the

accommodation categories. Licensed hotels recorded 61.5% while motels and guest houses recorded 52.2% (down 3.8 % and 0.2 % respectively compared to the December quarter 2000). Serviced apartments again fared better than the other accommodation types, recording 62%, a rise of 1.7 % from the same quarter of the preceding year. (ABS, 2002)

In the December quarter 2001 compared to the same quarter of the previous year, the higher the star grading for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, the bigger the decline in occupancy rates. At the top end of the spectrum, establishments with a five star grading were down 5.9 % compared to the December quarter 2000 (to 66.8%), followed by those rated four star (down 2.1 % to 64.0%), three star (down 0.7 % to 53.9%) and two star (0.2 % to 43.1%). Establishments with a star grading of one, on the other hand, recorded an increase in room occupancy rates compared to the December quarter 2000 (up 1.9 % to 36.2%).

In the March quarter 2002, serviced apartments reached a room occupancy rate of 65.0%, up 3.9 % from the same quarter of the previous year. Motels and guest houses recorded 52.3% (up 0.8 % from the March quarter 2001). Room occupancy for licensed hotels was 62.4%, a slight decline (0.5 %) on the corresponding quarter of 2001. (ABS, 2002)

In the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001, room occupancy rates increased for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments rated one, two, three or four star (up 3.2, 1.6, 0.3 and 0.4 %, respectively). The room occupancy rate for establishments with a five star grading fell by 0.8 %.

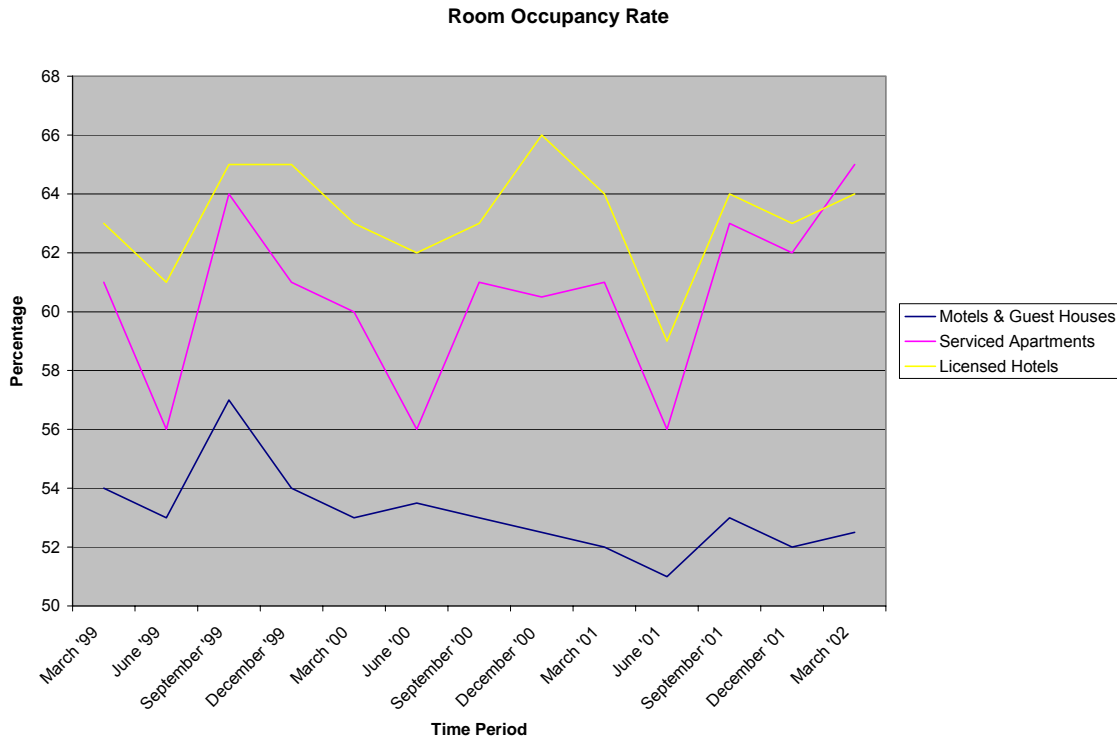


Figure 3: Percentage Room Occupancy Rate

The next three figures present estimates of the room occupancy rate for each of the licensed hotels, motels and guest houses, and serviced apartments categories at state and territory level. (ABS, 2002)

Licensed hotels

As shown in figure 4, the room occupancy rate for licensed hotels grew in two states and both territories between the September quarter 2000 and the September quarter 2001. The Northern Territory recorded the greatest rise in percentage points (up 7.1), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (up 6.4), Western Australia (up 1.6) and Queensland (up 0.7). However, the room occupancy rate fell significantly in New South Wales (down 4.1 %), and Victoria and Tasmania both recorded falls of 0.9 %.

In the December quarter 2001 (the second quarter following the terrorist attacks

on the US and Ansett's demise) every state except South Australia recorded a fall in percentage points compared to the December quarter 2000. (ABS, 2002)

The New South Wales licensed hotels industry in the December quarter 2001 recorded the greatest drop in room occupancy rates from the same quarter of the previous year (down 5.8 %) of each of the accommodation series presented at the state and territory level. This followed high levels during the Olympic period.

Falls were also recorded in Queensland (down 4.2 %), Victoria (down 3.3 %), Western Australia (down 3.1 %), and the territories (both down 2.7 %). Only licensed hotels in South Australia recorded an increase (up 2.8 % from the December quarter 2000).

Some states and territories continued to record falls in the room occupancy rate in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001. The licensed hotels room occupancy rate fell by the most percentage points in Victoria (down 4.7), followed by Tasmania (down 2.4), the Northern Territory (down 0.7), and Western Australia (down 0.2). (ABS, 2002)

In this period, South Australia recorded the largest increase in percentage points (up 1.7), followed by New South Wales (up 0.9) and the Australian Capital Territory (up 0.7).

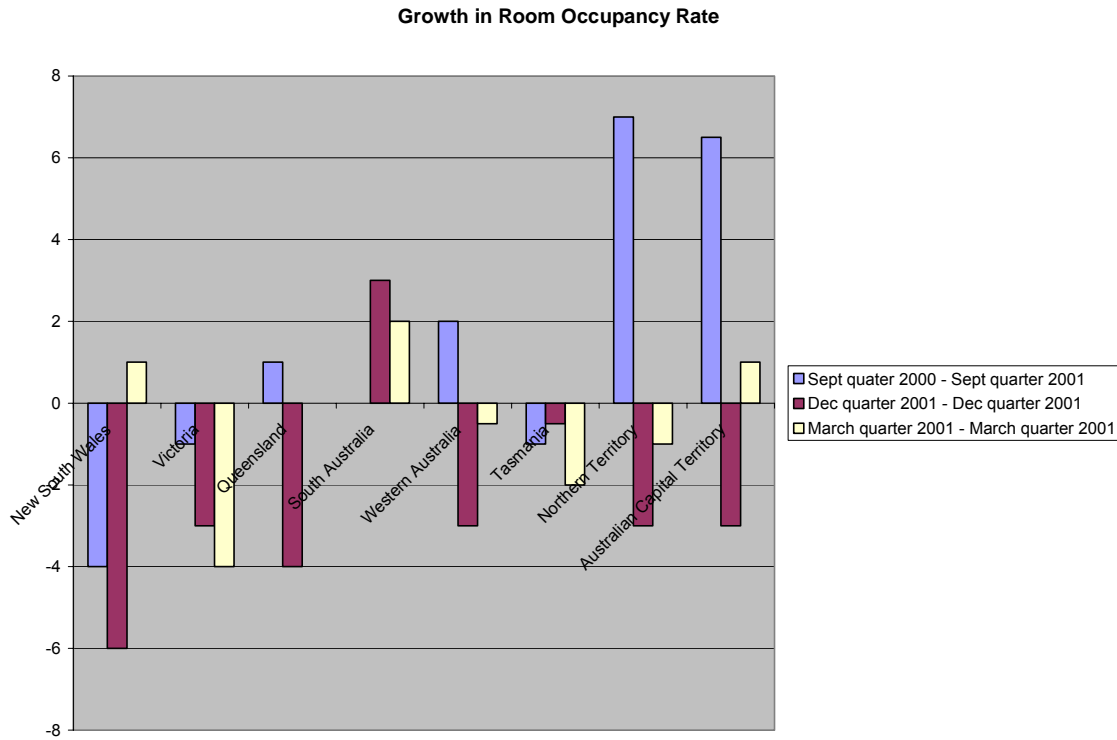


Figure 4: Growth in Room Occupancy Rate: Licensed Hotels

Motels and guest houses

Figure 5 shows that the motels and guest houses room occupancy rate improved in most states and territories in the September quarter 2001 compared to the same quarter in 2000. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the greatest rise (up 7.1 %). Increases were also recorded in Queensland (up 4.1), the Northern Territory (up 3.8) and Tasmania (up 2.6). However, New South Wales, recorded a fall of 2.2 %, followed by Victoria (down 1.2) and South Australia (down 0.9).

Most states and territories recorded decreases in occupancy rates in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. South Australia recorded a fall of 2.5 %, followed by Western Australia (down 1.8), the Northern Territory (down 1.7), the Australian Capital Territory (down 1.3) and New South Wales (down 0.3). (ABS, 2002)

In the same period, improvements were recorded by motels and guest houses in Tasmania and Queensland (both rose by 0.7 %), and Victoria recorded a slight growth of 0.4 %.

The motels and guest houses room occupancy rate appeared to recover from any immediate impact of terrorism and Ansett's demise in most states in the March quarter 2002. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the greatest rise in percentage points compared to the March quarter 2001 (up 4.8), followed by Western Australia (up 1.6), Queensland (up 1.4), and New South Wales (up 0.7). Both Victoria and South Australia recorded an increase of 0.4 percentage points.

Both the Northern Territory and Tasmania experienced decline (down 2.5 and 1.4 percentage points respectively). (ABS, 2002)

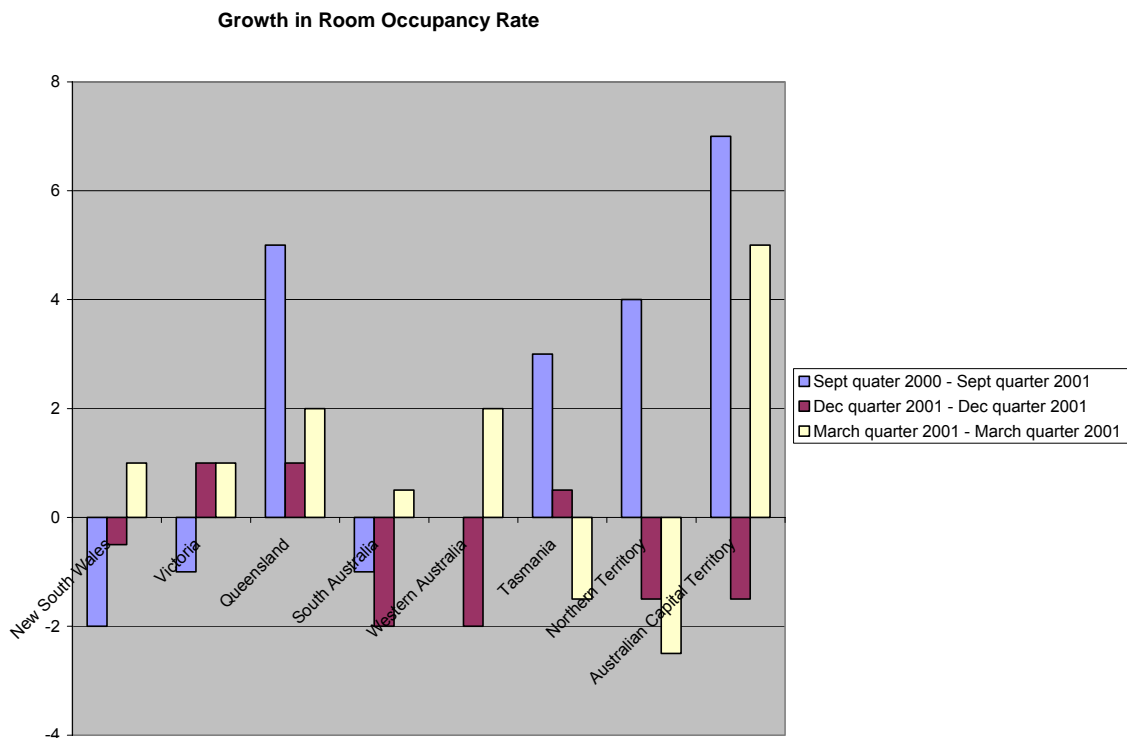


Figure 5: Growth in Room Occupancy Rate: Motels & Guest Houses

Serviced apartments

The September quarter 2001 was the first quarter that could have experienced any immediate effects of terrorism and the collapse of Ansett. The serviced apartments room occupancy rate grew in several states and territories in this quarter compared to the September quarter 2000, as displayed in figure 6 below. The biggest rise in percentage points was seen in Queensland (up 6.5), followed by South Australia (up 3.2), the Australian Capital Territory (up 2.6) and Tasmania (up 0.7). Falls were recorded in New South Wales (down 1.6 %), Victoria (down 1.5 %), Western Australia (down 1.0 %) and the Northern Territory (down 0.5 %). (ABS, 2002)

Over the December quarter 2000 to the December quarter 2001, the serviced apartments room occupancy rate recorded small percentage point decreases in most states and territories, with the Northern Territory down 1.8, Tasmania down 1.6, Western Australia down 1.3, Victoria down 0.4 and the Australian Capital Territory down 0.1. The occupancy rate rose in South Australia, Queensland and New South Wales (up 4.6, 2.9 and 2.8 %, respectively).

Queensland serviced apartments in the March quarter 2002 recorded the biggest rise in room occupancy rates from the same quarter of the previous year (up 7.4 % from the March quarter 2001) of each of the accommodation series presented at the state and territory level. (ABS, 2002)

In this period, the room occupancy rate also grew in New South Wales (up 5.5 %), followed by the Australian Capital Territory and South Australia (up 3.9 and 3.4 % respectively). However, serviced apartments recorded falls in Tasmania (down 4.8 %), the Northern Territory (down 2.2 %), Victoria (down 1.4 %), and Western Australia (down 0.1 %).

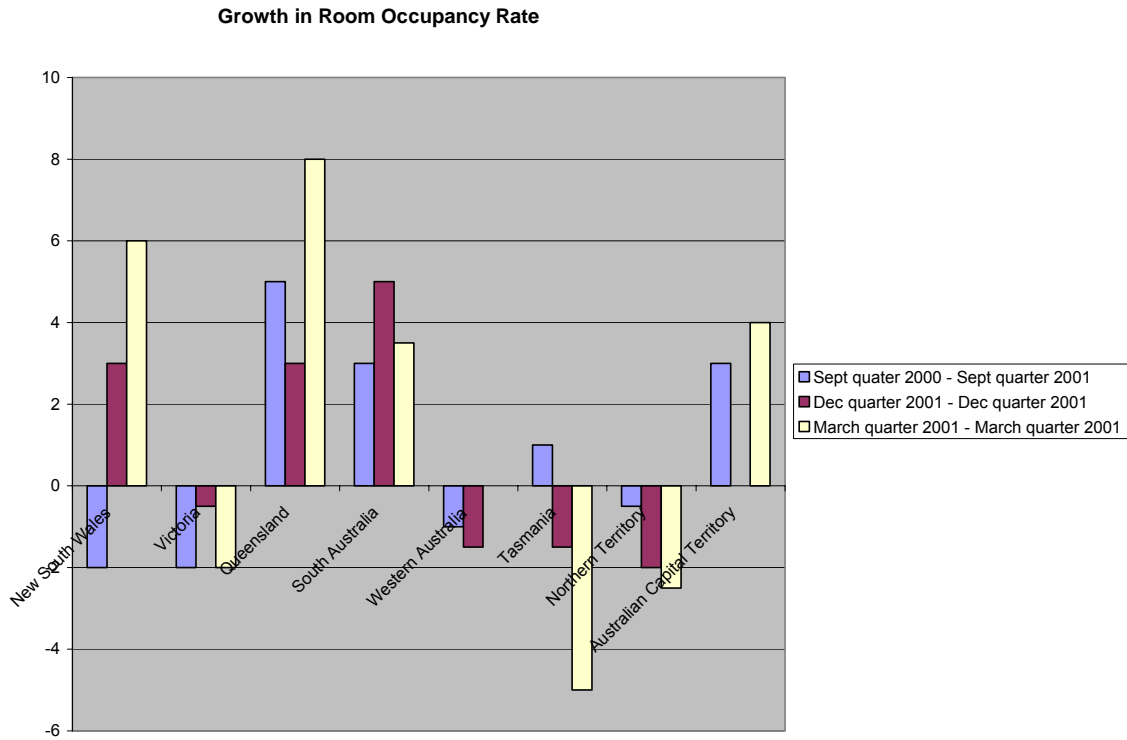


Figure 6: Growth in Room Occupancy Rate: Serviced Apartments

Takings from accommodation

Figure 7 presents quarterly takings from accommodation, in total, for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms at the Australia level. (ABS, 2002)

In the time series presented, the most significant quarterly rise in takings occurred in the original and seasonally adjusted series in the September quarter 2000 (up 28.0% and 15.4% respectively). This increase occurred for two reasons:

- from 1 July 2000, the reported figures include the GST; and
- the Sydney Olympics in the month of September 2001 had an impact on demand for accommodation and on tariffs, particularly in New South Wales.

The impact of these events was able to be estimated and removed from the New South Wales trend series in the September quarter 2000 (and hence the Australian trend aggregates were affected by the New South Wales specific treatment).

In seasonally adjusted terms (in which data are derived by estimating and removing systematic calendar related effects from the original series), takings from accommodation were \$1,199.3m in the September quarter 2001. This was a fall of 0.4% or \$5.3m from the preceding quarter and a fall of 7.7% (\$100.3m) compared to the September quarter 2000. (ABS, 2002)

Seasonally adjusted takings were \$1,156.4m in the December quarter 2001 (down 3.6% or \$42.9m from the previous quarter). Compared to the December quarter 2000, this was a decline of 4.4% or \$52.7m.

In the March quarter 2002, the series climbed to \$1,210.1m (up 4.6% or \$53.7m from the December quarter 2001). However, in terms of percentage change from the March quarter 2001, this was a decline of 0.3% or \$4m.

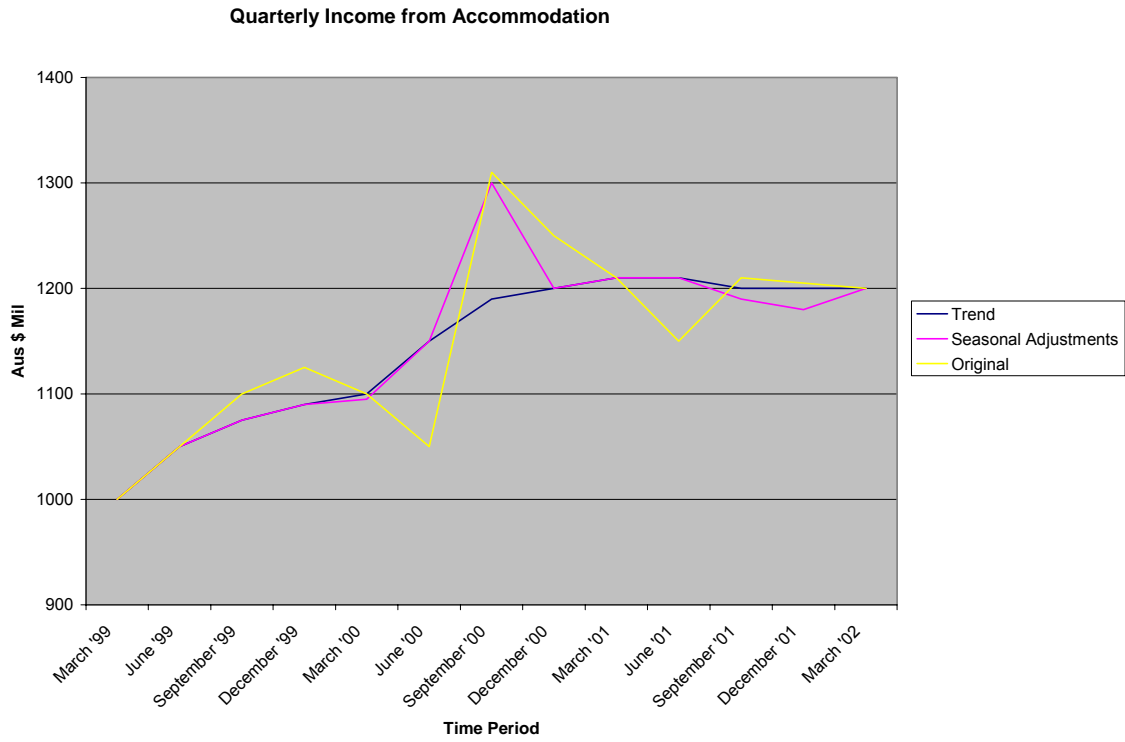


Figure 7: Quarterly Income from Accommodation

Figure 8 presents the seasonally adjusted data for quarterly income from accommodation in terms of percentage change from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

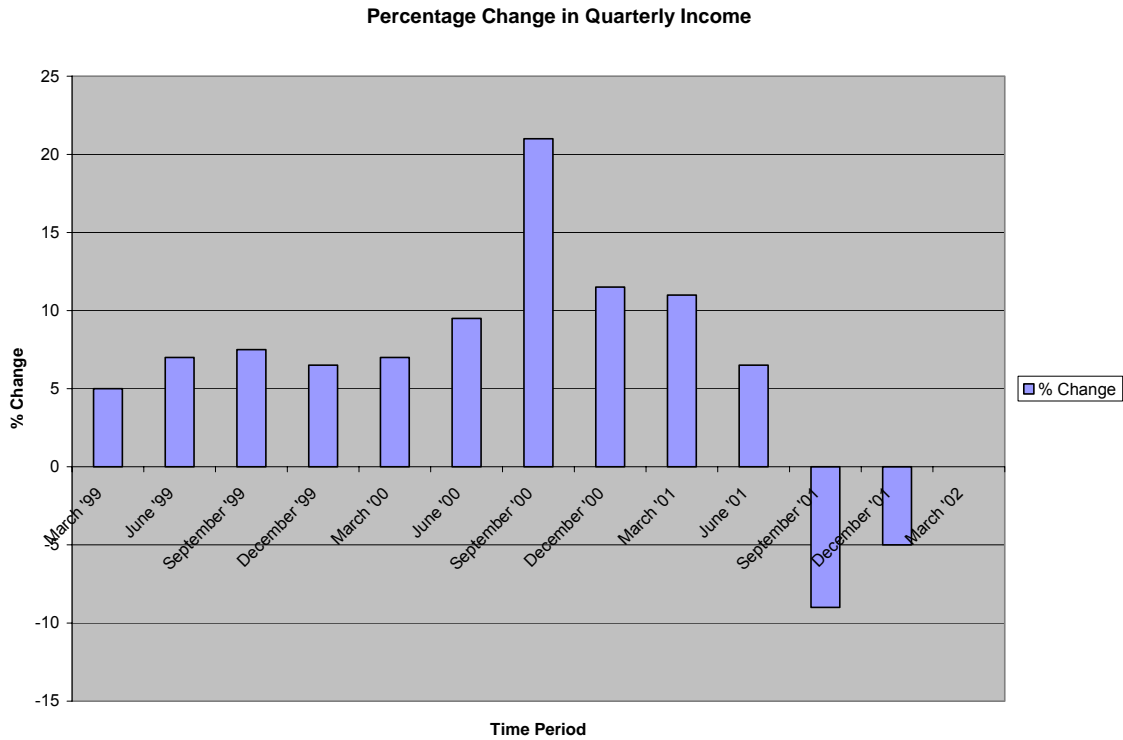


Figure 8: Percentage Change in Quarterly Income

Due to the fact that September and October 2000 included the Olympic period, it is worth comparing the quarters following the events of September 2001 with the corresponding quarters of two years before, in figure 9 below. Using income, at current prices, to do this would mean comparing income which includes GST with income which excluded this tax. To avoid this, figure 9, presents seasonally adjusted income data in average 1989-90 prices (constant price terms). With constant prices, income from accommodation is deflated using the All Groups Consumer Price Index. This removes the effect of inflation. For example, an increase of 5% in income from accommodation at constant prices over a period, means that income from accommodation increased 5% more than inflation over that period. (ABS, 2002)

In seasonally adjusted constant price terms, takings increased for every period shown except the December quarter 2001. The December quarter 2001 recorded a fall of 0.7% when compared to the December quarter 1999.

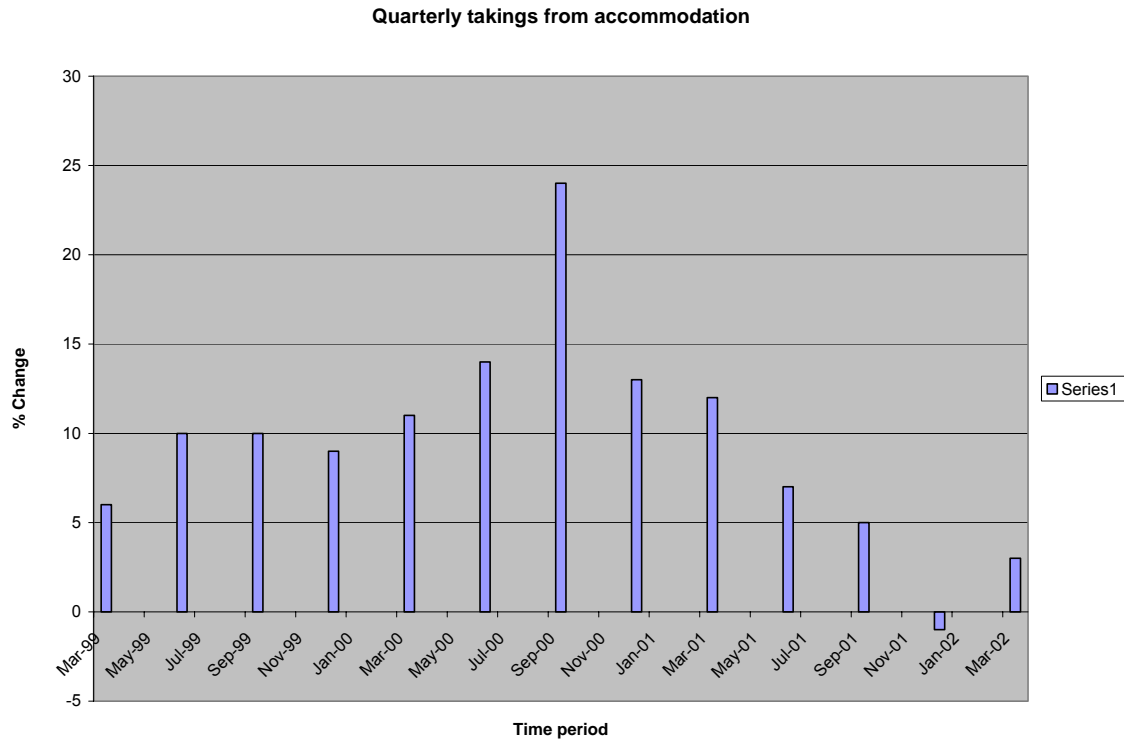


Figure 9: Quarterly takings from Accommodation (Source: Tourist Accommodation, 2002)

RETAIL TURNOVER

This section presents original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of monthly retail turnover for the Hospitality and services industry group at the Australia level. This industry group comprises the following subgroups:

- Hotels and licensed clubs;
- Cafes and restaurants; and
- Selected services (Video hire outlets, and Hairdressing and beauty salons).

Turnover includes retail and wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods; commissions from agency activity (e.g. commissions received from collecting dry cleaning, selling lottery tickets, etc.); and net takings from gaming machines etc. Retail turnover is recorded inclusive of the GST (from July

2000).

Figure 10 presents a time series of Hospitality and services turnover. In seasonally adjusted terms, falls were recorded in the period of the terrorist attacks and Ansett's demise. Monthly retail turnover was \$2,461.7m in September 2001 (down by 0.6% or \$14.5m from the previous month). This decline was followed by decreases of 2.1% (\$52.3m) in October 2001, 0.3% (\$6.4m) in November 2001, and 1.6% (\$38.5m) in December 2001. (ABS, 2002)

After increasing in January and February 2002, monthly estimates of seasonally adjusted turnover decreased to \$2,421.8m in March 2002 (down 1% or \$24.6m from the previous month). The series then recovered by 3.9% (\$95.5m) to reach \$2,517.3m in April 2002. This was an increase of 6.9% compared to April 2001.

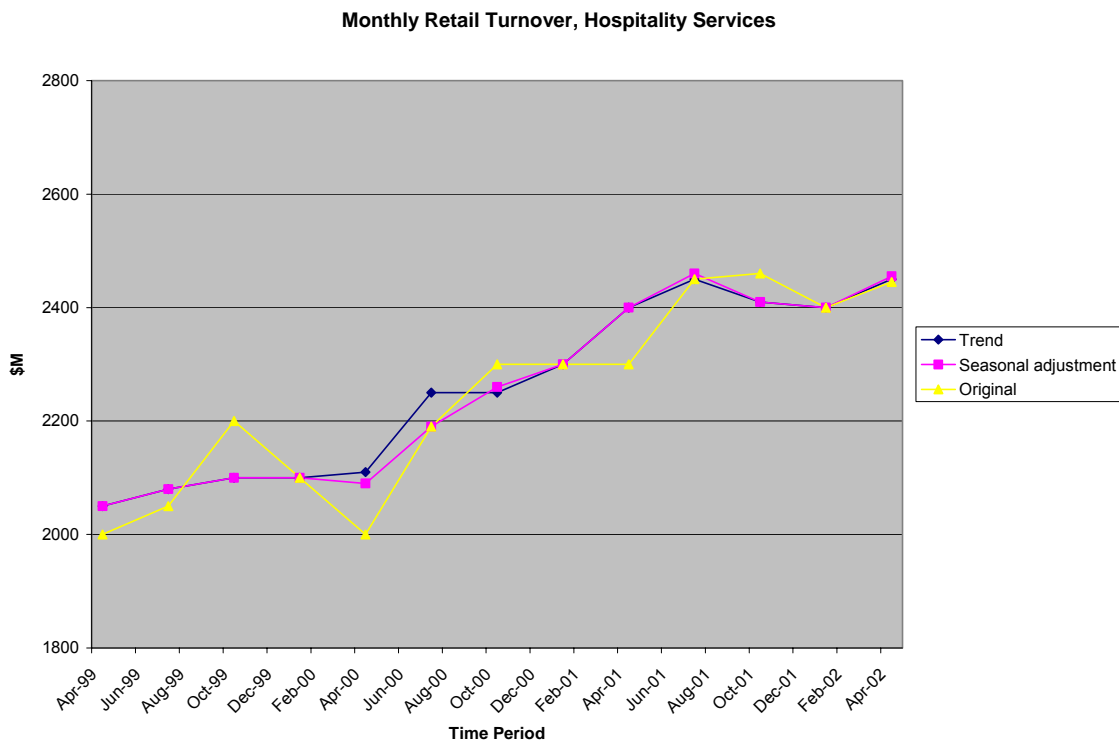


Figure 10: Monthly Retail turnover, Hospitality services (Source: Reatai Trade Australia, 2002)

The following figure presents seasonally adjusted retail turnover data in terms of percentage change from the preceding month. As noted above, falls are evident from September 2001 to December 2001. (ABS, 2002)

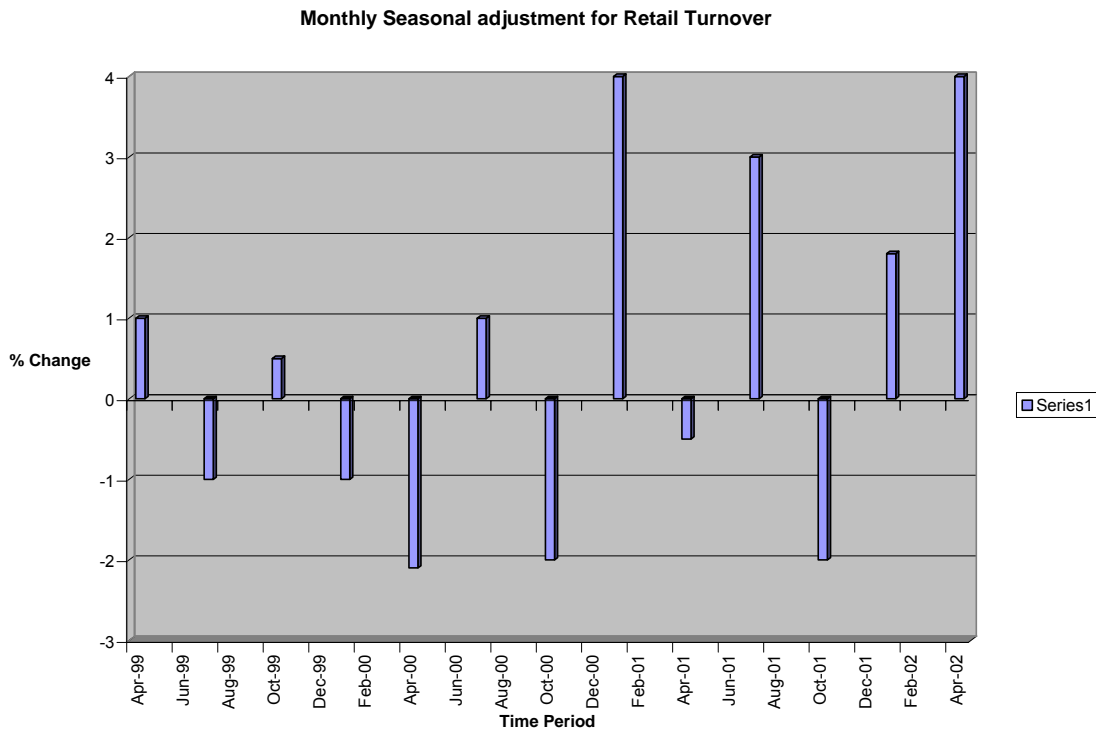


Figure 11: Monthly Seasonal Adjustment for Retail Turnover (Source: Retail Trade Australia, 2002)

Figure 12 presents quarterly chain volume measures for seasonally adjusted retail turnover in hospitality and services. Chain volume estimates measure changes in quantities (or 'real' change) because they remove the direct effects of price changes. The graph shows that while growth in the December quarter 2001 was positive when compared to the December quarter 1999, the growth was relatively small (1.1%). Similarly, in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2000, growth of 1.8% was recorded. (ABS, 2002)

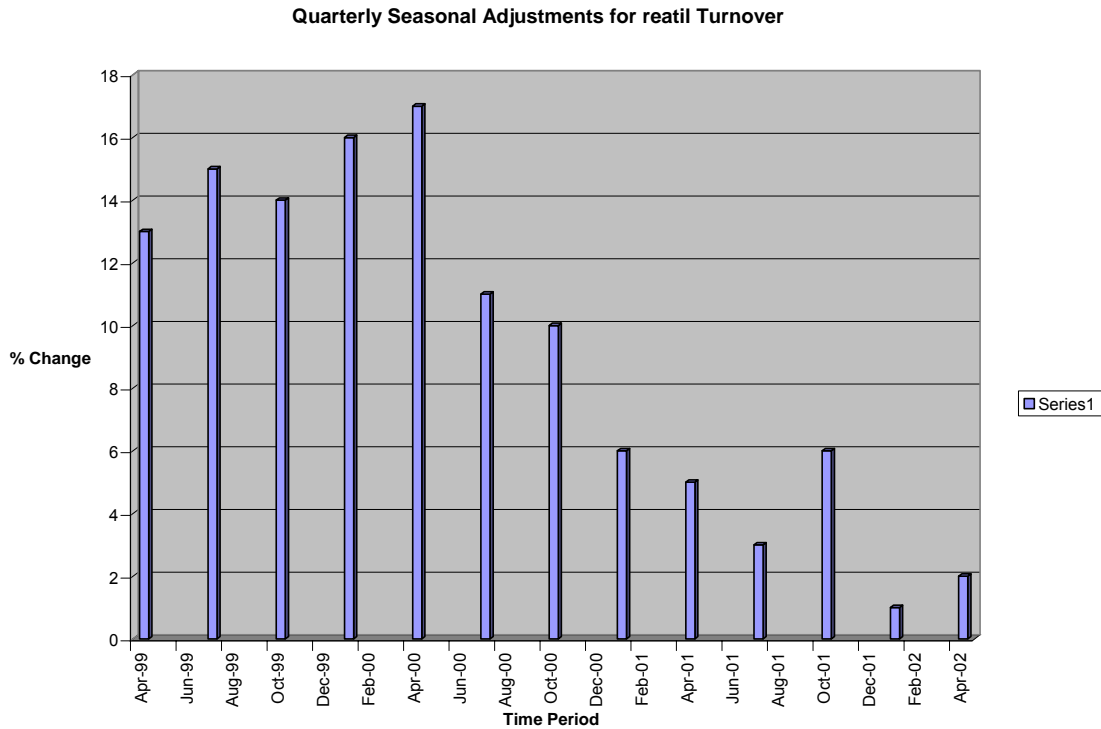


Figure 12: Quarterly Seasonal Adjusted Retail Turnover (Source: Retail Trade Australia, 2002)

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

The statistics in this section relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately).

Original, seasonally adjusted and trend short-term overseas visitor arrivals data are presented in Figure 13.

In trend terms, there were 362,500 short-term overseas visitor arrivals to Australia during the month of March 1999. This number increased to 400,400 during March 2002 (a total increase of 10.5%). In the same period, in seasonally adjusted terms, the number of visitor arrivals rose from 373,600 to 422,600 (up 13.1%). (ABS, 2002)

The seasonally adjusted series peaked during September 2000 (463,500 visitor arrivals). During September 2001, there were 409,800 overseas visitor arrivals (down 3.6% from the previous month). This number fell to 365,700 in October 2001 and 352,700 in November 2001 (monthly falls of 10.8% and 3.6% respectively).

December 2001 saw a significant monthly rise of 13.4% (47,200 visitor arrivals) to reach 399,900 during December 2001. After falling by 1.6% in January 2001, the series showed signs of recovery, reaching 402,000 in February 2002 and 422,600 in March 2002 (up 2.1% and 5.1% respectively). (ABS, 2002)

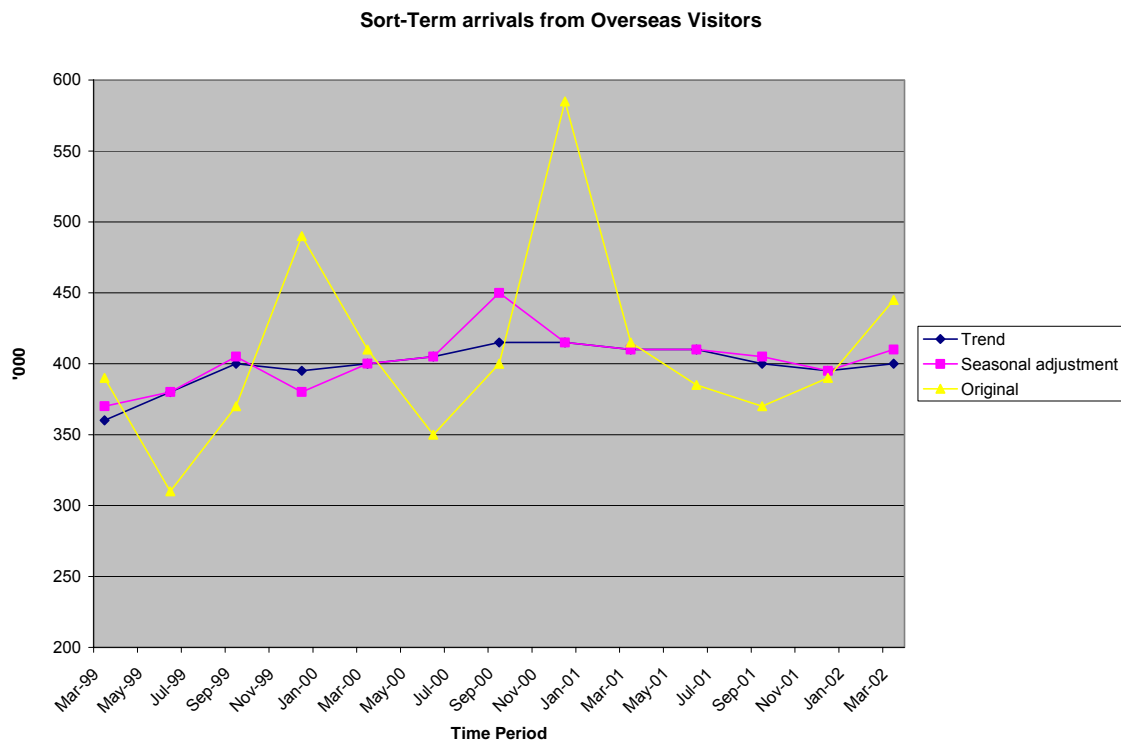


Figure 13: Short-Term Arrivals from Overseas Visitors (Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, 2002)

Figure 14 shows seasonally adjusted movements in terms of percentage change from the corresponding month of the previous year. Significant falls in short-term overseas visitor arrivals can be seen in September 2001, October 2001 and

November 2001. However, these decreases are to be expected given that the Olympics and Paralympics were held in September and October 2000 and attracted extra international visitors. (ABS, 2002)

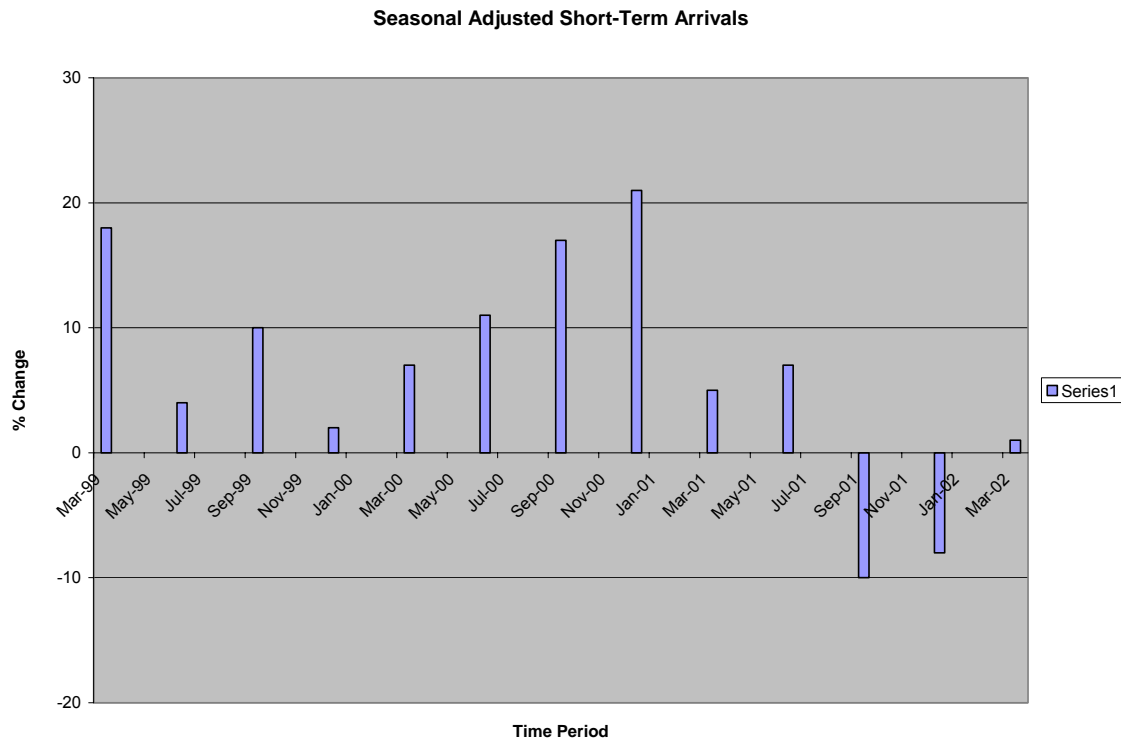


Figure 14: Seasonal adjusted Short-Term Arrivals of Overseas Visitors (Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, 2002)

When assessing the impact of the events of September 2001, it is worth looking at seasonally adjusted data compared to the same month two years previously, due to the exceptional circumstances in September and October 2000 (the Olympic and Paralympic Games). Short-term arrivals of overseas visitors would generally be expected to increase compared to the same period two years previously.

Figure 15 presents the seasonally adjusted series in these terms. In the months up to and including September 2001, overseas visitor arrivals generally

increased compared to the same months two years previously, apart from small decreases in April 1999 compared to April 1997 (down 1.2%) and July 1999 compared to July 1997 (down 0.7%). When compared to the corresponding months in 1999, significant falls were seen in October 2001 and November 2001 (down 5.2% and 8.9% respectively). (ABS, 2002)

In the following month, December 2001, the series was again showing positive growth (up 10.4% from December 1999).

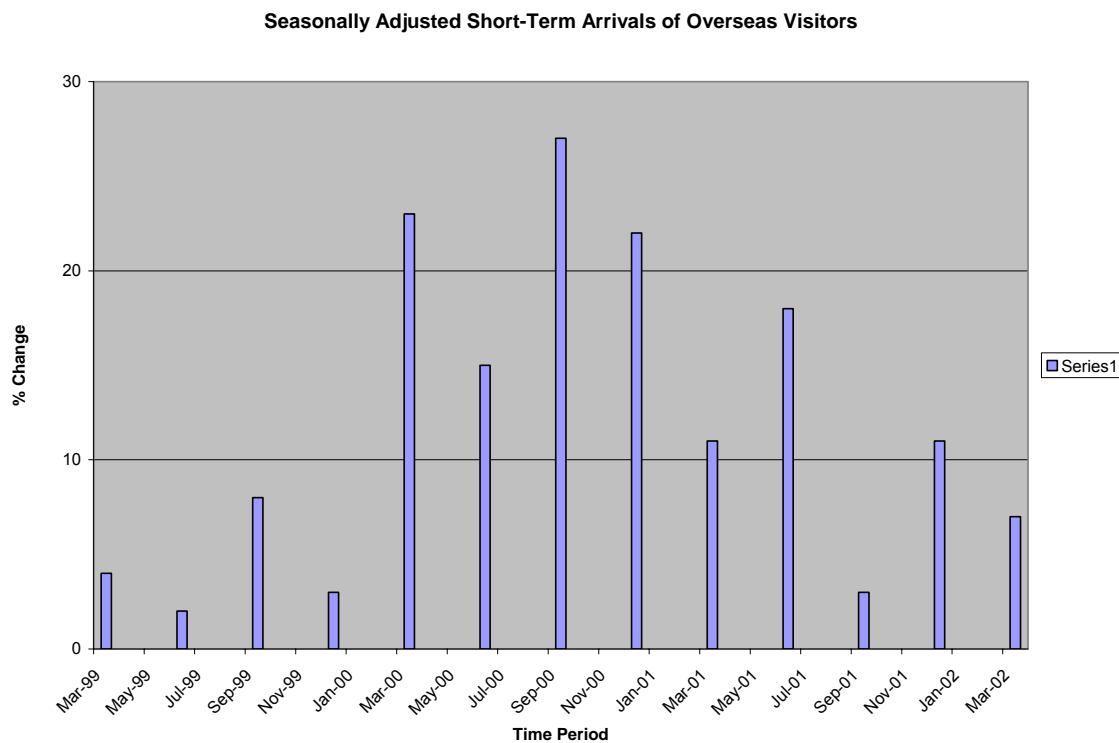


Figure 15: Seasonally adjusted Short-Term Arrivals of Overseas Visitors
 (Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, 2002)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The CPI indicates the rate of change in prices paid by metropolitan households for consumer goods and services, including prices paid on domestic and overseas holiday travel and accommodation. It expresses the prices of items

relative to a defined base period in which the CPI is given a value of 100.0. The current reference base is 1989-90. (ABS, 2002)

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) classifies expenditure on 'air, sea and rail travel, car hire, hotel and motel accommodation and package charges for holidays' to the Holiday travel and accommodation subgroup of the CPI. This subgroup is split into two expenditure classes: Domestic holiday travel and accommodation, and overseas holiday travel and accommodation.

The recent changes to the airline industry in Australia affected the airfares component of the Holiday travel and accommodation CPI in several ways.

Firstly, the collapse of Ansett in mid September 2001 meant that a number of domestic travellers were unable to use their advance-purchased tickets for Ansett flights. In order to travel, those Ansett customers had to purchase replacement tickets either at the special prices offered to Ansett customers by the other airlines or at prices not reflecting discounts for advance-purchased tickets. (ABS, 2002)

The series has also been affected by a number of new levies on domestic and international airfares introduced by the Federal Government to cover the increased costs of airline insurance following the events of 11 September 2001.

Lastly, the prices used in the Australian CPI are those that would have been paid for goods and services acquired during the quarter. However, as it is common for households to book and commit to purchase airfares well in advance of the date of travel, the ABS allocates the prices paid for airfares two months in advance of the month of travel to the CPI for the actual month of travel. (ABS, 2002)

For example, the airfare prices collected in September 2001 were allocated to

the CPI in the month of November 2001 for travel in November. This means that the December quarter 2001 was the earliest quarter in which the airfare component of the series could have been affected by the post-September 2001 economic climate.

As illustrated in Figure 16, in the 12 quarters from the March quarter 1999 to the March quarter 2002, the index for Holiday travel and accommodation grew from 109.8 to 127.3, an overall increase of 17.5 index points. In the same period, the index for the overseas expenditure class rose significantly from 99.3 to 122.6 (up 23.3 index points). This was the greatest overall increase of the three series presented. The domestic index grew from 118.3 in the March quarter 1999 to reach 130.7 in the March quarter 2002 (growth of 12.4 index points).

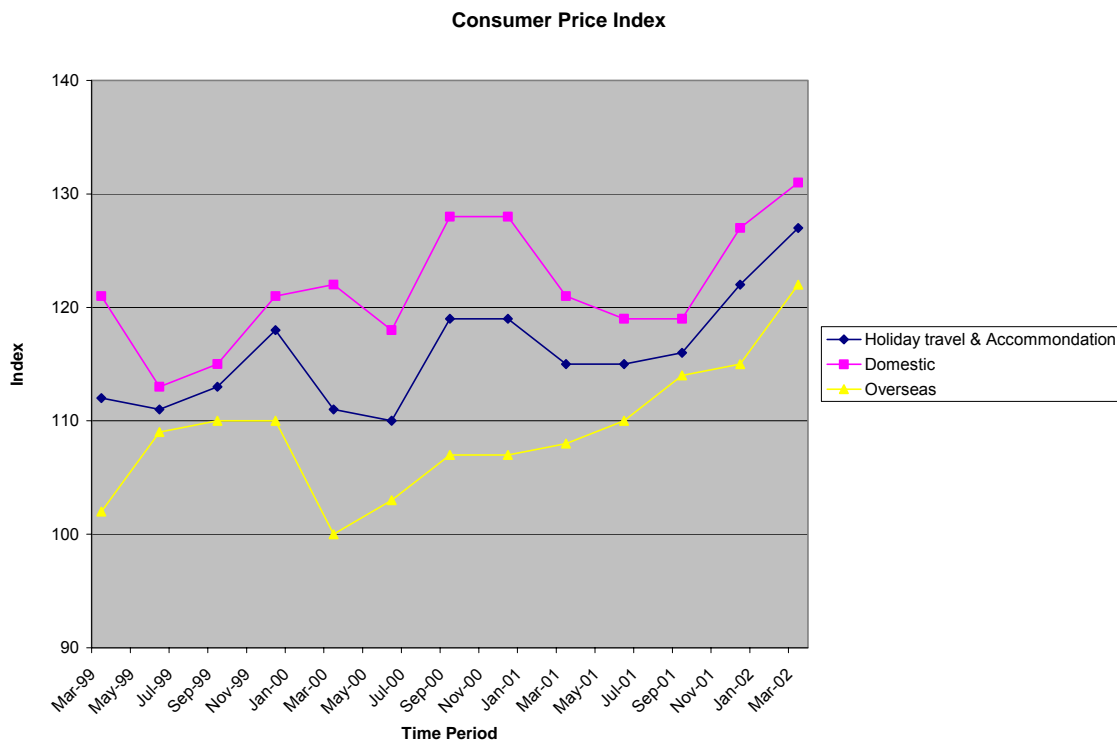


Figure 16: Consumer Price Index (Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, 2002)

Figure 17 shows that in terms of quarterly change in index points, in the given

time series, the largest decrease was recorded in the Overseas holiday travel and accommodation series in the March quarter 2000 (down 11.1 index points). In the time series shown, the largest rise was by 11.6 index points in the Domestic expenditure class in the September quarter 2000. This was the quarter which included the introduction of The New Tax System in July 2000, thus affecting prices. (ABS, 2002)

In the most recent three quarters, the Holiday travel and accommodation index grew by 1.6 index points in the September quarter 2001, 5.6 in the December quarter 2001, and 5.7 in the March quarter 2002.

The index for Domestic holiday travel and accommodation rose 0.2 index points in the September quarter 2001, followed by an increase of 9.1 index points in the December quarter 2001. This was the most significant rise in prices paid by metropolitan households in this series since the impact of The New Tax System was seen in the September quarter 2000. The Domestic expenditure class again increased in the March quarter 2002 (up 3.1 index points from the previous quarter). (ABS, 2002)

As shown below, the CPI for Overseas holiday travel and accommodation grew by 3.2 index points in the September quarter 2001, followed by a small increase of 1.7 index points in the December quarter 2001. The series then increased significantly in the March quarter 2002 (up 8.5 index points from the preceding quarter).



Figure 17: Consumer Price Index: Holiday Accommodation (Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia, 2002)

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

The statistics presented in this section are estimates of future economic activity based on the business expectations of senior executives, managers and proprietors of businesses operating in Australia.

The first survey of expectations following the attacks on the US and the cessation of Ansett occurred during October and November 2001. The information collected in these months contributed to statistics on the expected aggregate change for the March quarter 2002 compared to the previous quarter and for the December quarter 2002 compared to the December quarter 2001. This means that the first quarter in which it would be possible to see any impact of the events of September 2001 would be the March quarter 2002 (for the short-term outlook) and the December quarter 2002 (for the medium-term outlook). (ABS, 2002)

A person should exercise caution when making comparisons with the September quarter 2000. While the GST is excluded from all data items in the business expectations series, the cost of complying with tax reform, e.g. the purchase of computer equipment or software, is included in the relevant data items.

The estimates in this section relate to businesses in the following industries:

- Retail trade;
- Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; and
- Transport, storage and communication.

Profit

Profit is a derived item based on the present trading performance of a business and the expected changes to the level of sales of goods and services and the sum of all expense items. (ABS, 2002)

Short-term outlook

As illustrated in Figure 18, despite some expectations of increased profit, the short-term outlook was generally gloomy in the time series from the September quarter 1999 to the September quarter 2002. Of the industry series presented, the largest fall in profit compared to the previous quarter was expected in the Retail trade industry for the March quarter 2001 (74%).

Another significant fall was expected in the Retail trade industry for the March quarter 2002 compared to the previous quarter (64.4%). Decreases were also expected in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (26.6%), and the Transport, storage and communication industry (7.9%). These results are from the first survey of expectations following the crises of September 2001. (ABS,

2002)

Short-term expectations were not as negative for the June quarter 2002. A decline in profit of 16.4% was expected in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry, followed by 8.2% in the Retail trade industry. Profit in the Transport, storage and communication industry was expected to increase by 12.6% for the June quarter 2002 over the previous quarter.

The latest available data on business expectations indicates that short-term profit expectations declined in each of the industry categories presented. Falls were expected in the Retail trade industry for the September quarter 2002 compared to the preceding quarter (18.9%), the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (18.5%), and the Transport, storage and communication industry (7.3%).

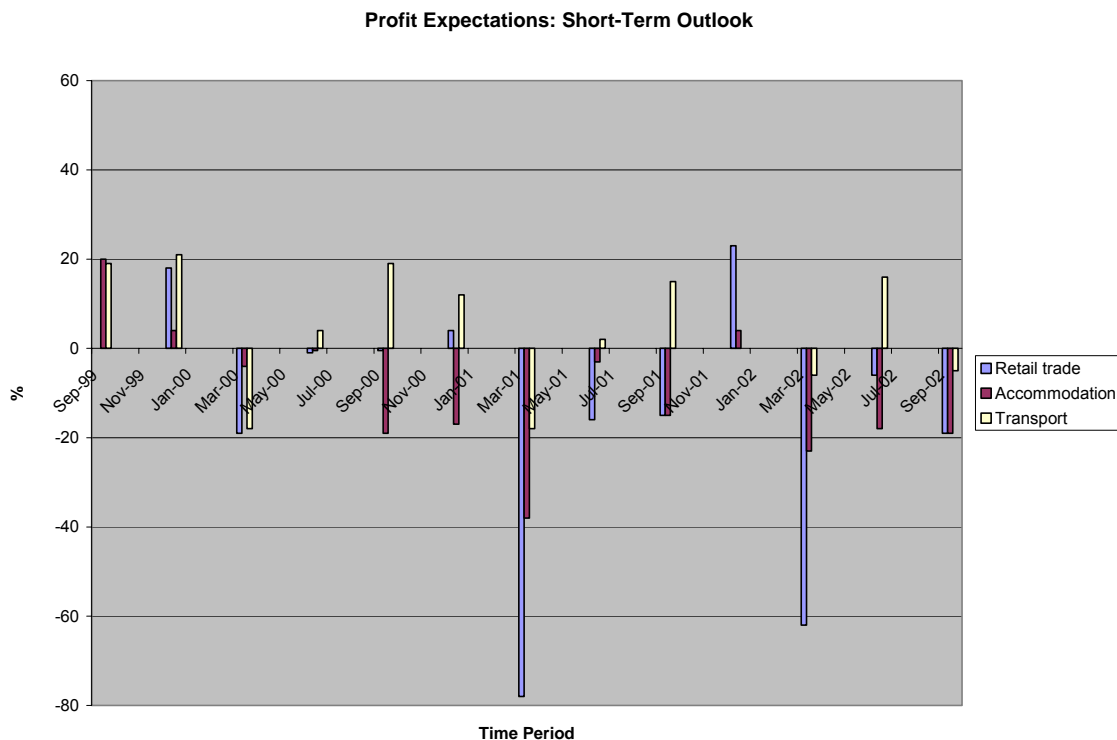


Figure 18: Profit Expectations: Short-Term Outlook (Source: Australian Business Expectations, 2002)

Medium-term outlook

Figure 19 is presented on the same scale as the previous graph, and shows that medium-term profit expectations were generally more positive than the short-term expectations.

Businesses expected profit to fall by 14.8% in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry and by 8.2% in the Retail trade industry for the December quarter 2002, compared to the December quarter 2001. However, an increase of 8.8% was expected in the Transport, storage and communication industry. (ABS, 2002)

Profit expectations in the Transport, storage and communication industry continued to improve for the March quarter 2003 compared to the March quarter 2002 (19.1%). An increase was also expected in the Retail trade industry (7.2%), whereas the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry was expected to decline by 7.1%.

The year to the June quarter 2003 saw further changes in profit expectations, with the Retail trade industry expected to rise by 14.9%, and the Transport, storage and communication industry by 8.8%. The Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry was expected to continue to decline from the June quarter 2002 (10.5%).

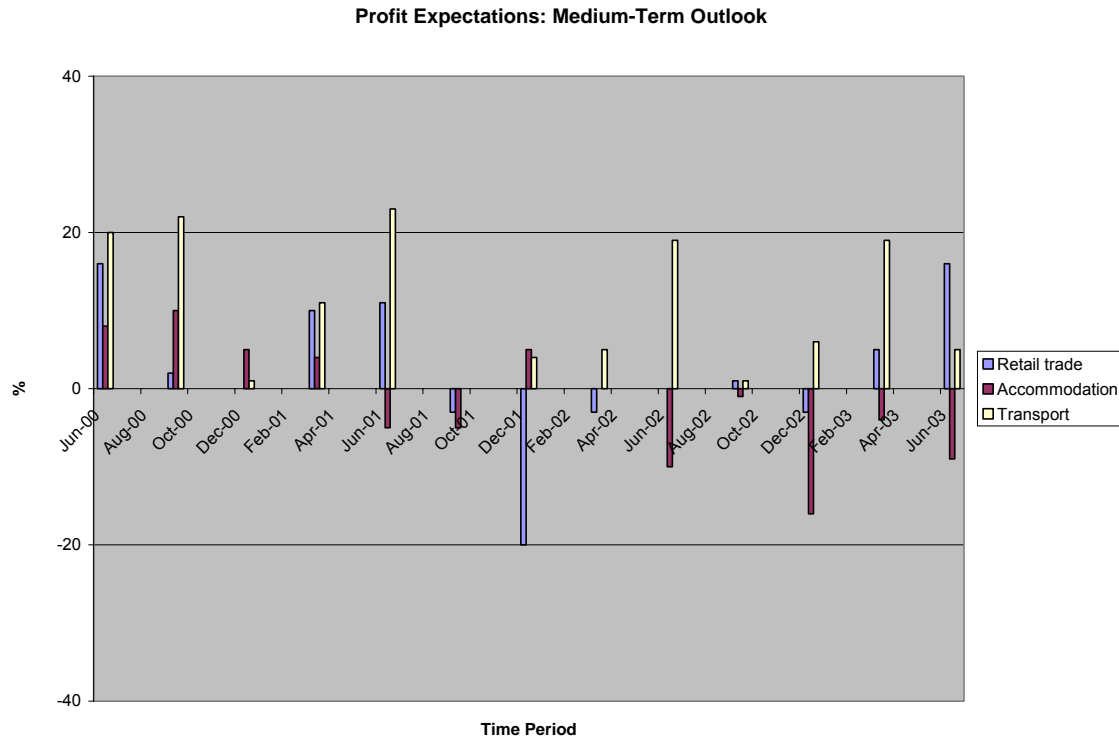


Figure 19: Profit Expectations: Medium-Term Outlook (Source: Australian Business Expectations, 2002)

SUMMARY

Most tourism indicators declined in relative terms immediately following the twin crises of the terrorist attacks and Ansett's demise. In recent periods, however, most of the series presented in this article have shown signs of recovery.

Takings and occupancy in most types of tourist accommodation fell after the events of September 2001. Temporary falls were also evident in the retail turnover series for Hospitality and services. The number of overseas arrivals to Australia decreased before beginning to show signs of recovery. The Consumer Price Index for Holiday travel and accommodation recorded an increase in prices relating to tourism. (ABS, 2002)

Most businesses expected profit to decline in the aftermath of September 2001.

In particular, the short-term outlook for the March quarter 2002 compared to the previous quarter reflected the pessimism of some Australian businesses. However, when last surveyed, the medium-term expectations of two of the three industry categories presented had improved. (ABS, 2002)

CHAPTER 4

THE IMPACT OF 11 SEPTEMBER 2001 ON SOUTH AFRICAN TOURISM

4.1. Introduction

Events of 11 September 2001 had an immediate negative impact on the South African tourism industry. An initial reluctance to travel internationally was observed, passenger numbers decreased and operation costs increased. South African Airways temporarily reduced their daily flights from Johannesburg International Airport to New York to four times per week (Association of South African Travel Agents, 2001).

Reduced tourism activity, an increased need for safety from travellers and heightened security measures at South African airports, were a few examples of global trends that emerged in South Africa after the attacks.

In line with a world-wide decrease in business travel and demands for business class or premier travel specifically, Statistics South Africa reported a 17% decrease in the number of business travellers to the country during 2001 (Cape Town Information, 2003).

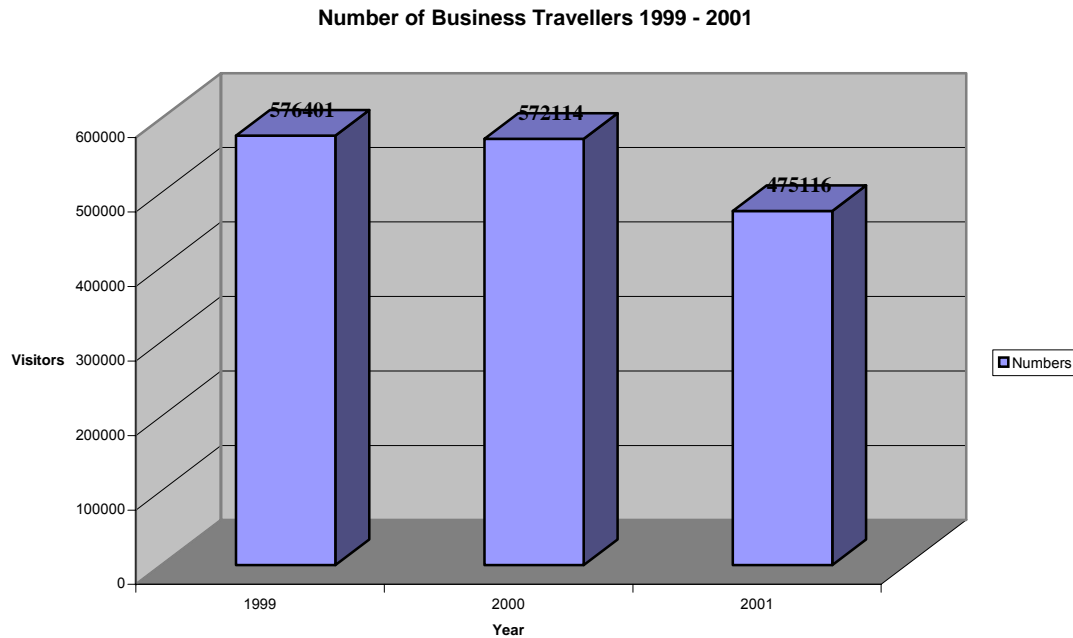


Figure 20: Business Travel to South Africa (Source: Statistics South Africa)

4.2 Increased security measures

Security at all South African airports was increased to level four after Airports Company South Africa (ACSA) called a National Aviation Security Committee meeting. This level entails a 100% baggage hold screening of flights that depart to the United States and selected European countries, as well as the confiscation of any sharp objects from the departure area (ACSA intensifies security measures at airports, 2001:4).

An increase of security levels coincided with the *Zero Tolerance* campaign that ACSA implemented earlier to keep its airports crime-free. The aim of this campaign was to ensure high levels of security at South African airports at all times, which formed a foundation for these level four measures that enabled the company to simply merge the heightened security measures into the existing system.

Heightened security measures were enforced by using the latest technology to minimise passenger inconvenience and the hassle factor. Flight delays and extended check-in times were still experienced, but the general public seemed supportive of these measures according to Paul O'Sullivan, then Group Executive Aviation Security for ACSA (ACSA intensifies security measures at airports, 2001:4).

The public's increased need for safety and reassurance after the United States attacks was expressed by Airports Company South Africa Chief Executive Officer, Monhla Hlahla. She pointed out that ACSA employees should be prepared for a far more critical public who wants the assurance that they are safe and that ACSA could manage any crisis that happens at South African airports (ACSA's new CEO: a woman with vision, 2001:1).

4.3 America as a source market to South Africa

South Africa and several other countries felt the loss of American tourists. The United States of America is South Africa's third biggest overseas market, next to the United Kingdom and Germany. Industry specialists made dire predictions immediately after the WTC attacks on the potential impact that a serious decline in American tourists would have on South African tourism.

The traditional peak season for American visitors to South Africa, as indicated in Figure Four below, is the month of July with a valley period during January. This is the opposite of South Africa's European and domestic markets (South African Tourism, 2002). This shows that South Africa had already received a majority of its American tourists at the time of the attacks in September 2001. The months of September and November has always been part of the off-peak season for US tourists but, as can be seen from the graph (Figure Twenty One), the figures reached new lows during November 2001. June 2002 set a record high of visitor

numbers, which could be conclusively attributed to South Africa's status as a safe destination after the WTC attacks.

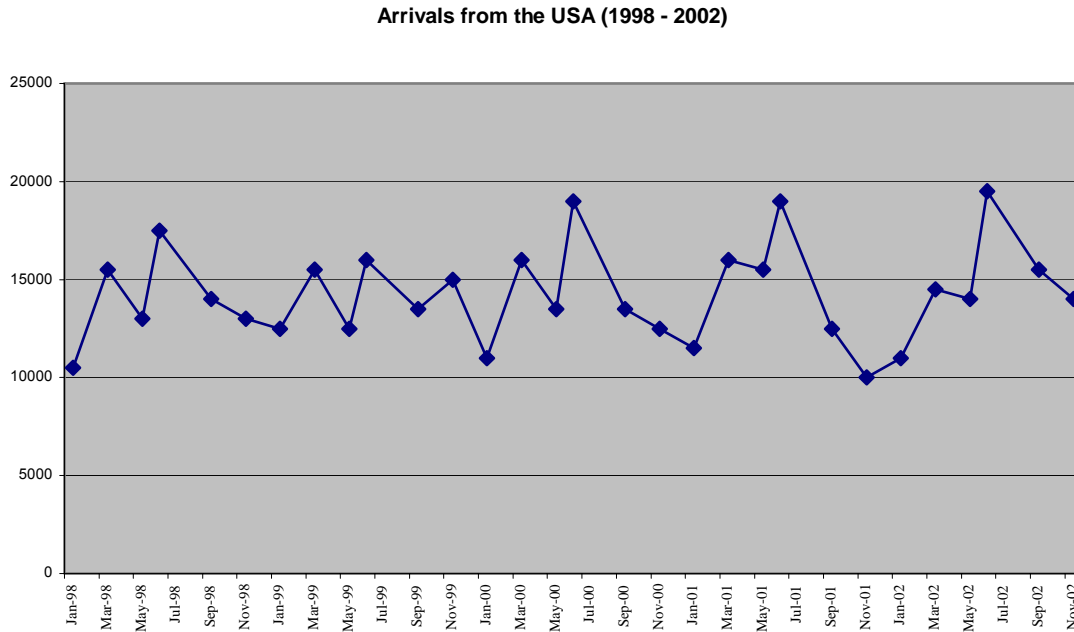


Figure 21: Tourist arrivals from the USA 1998 – 2002 (Source: Statistics South Africa)

Joseph Aminzadeh, director of Howarth Tourism & Leisure Consulting, predicted a loss of at least 88 000 American tourists, as a result of events that took place in 2001. South African Tourism calculated that an average amount that is spent by an American tourist while in South Africa, is R19 500. The loss from the American market alone, using Aminzadeh's calculations, was estimated at R1.7 milliard (Muller 2001:59).

The actual number of American visitors decreased from 174 728 in 2000 to 170 611 in 2001: a loss of 4117 tourist or 2.4%. A strong recovery was made in 2002 since the number of American tourists to South Africa increased to 182 591, which was a 7% increase on 2001's figures (South African Tourism, 2002). The peaks of 2002 for American arrivals exceeded those of 2000 and 2001, which already showed significant increases in tourists from the United States.

4.4 International tourism after 11 September 2001

South African foreign tourist arrivals for the year 2001 was 1.4% less than those of 2000. Visitor statistics for the month of September 2001 reflect that the occurrence of the WTC attacks were most noticeable. A total number of 474 365 foreign tourists visited South Africa in September 2001, a 3.5% reduction on September 2000's figure of 491 439 (Statistics South Africa, 2000 & 2001).

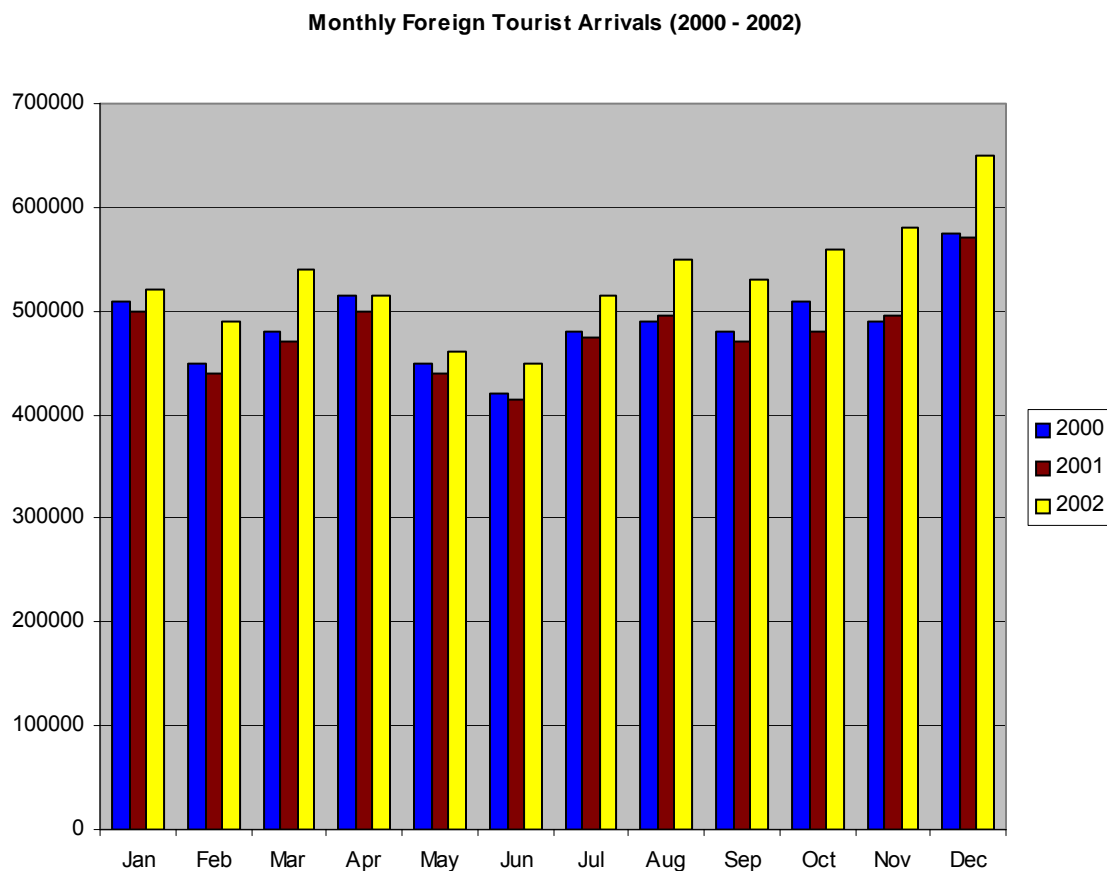


Figure 22: International tourist arrivals 2000 – 2002 (Source: Statistics South Africa)

The above figure illustrates that there was a gradual increase in visitor numbers during November 2001, which cumulated in figures that exceeded those of 2000.

December 2001 fell short of equalling the arrivals for December 2000 with a mere 5133 foreign visitors. The last two months of 2001 paved the way for an explosive 2002 tourism season during which South Africa showed unprecedented growth and firmly established itself as the fastest growing tourism destination in the world.

4.5 South African international tourism in 2002

The South African tourism industry showed an 11.1% increase in foreign visitor numbers for 2002. This increase, described aptly by Mr. Vali Moosa, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, as ‘gravity defying’, is made even more impressive because it occurred in a year when many other tourist destinations struggled to stay afloat (South African Tourism, 2003:8).

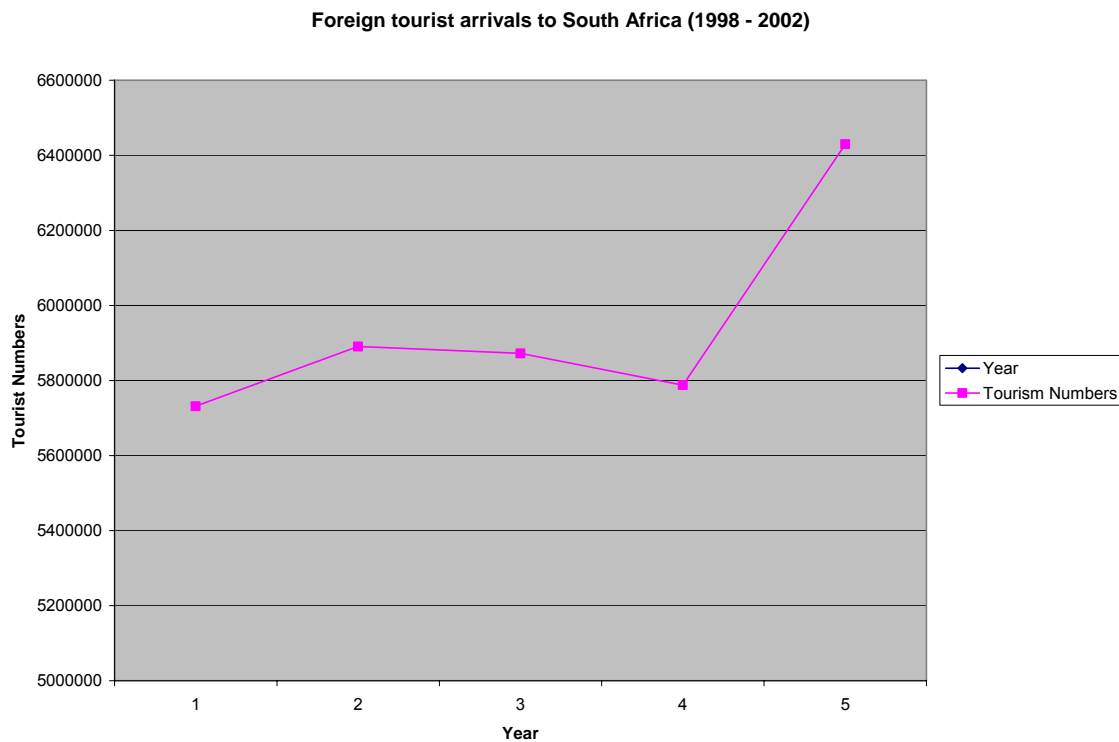


Figure 23: Foreign tourist arrivals to South Africa (Source: South African Tourism, 2003:10)

Arrivals increased for both African and overseas visitors, which accelerated the arrival numbers for every month of 2002 to record-breaking highs. The United

Kingdom was the first overseas market to post the biggest growth figure for December with an increase of 12 288 passengers in that month alone. Other international source markets that showed significant increases, included Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and China. The American market recovered, ending the year with a 7% increase on 2001's figures in spite of a weaker US outbound long-haul travel market (South African Tourism 2003:8) and (Ueckermann, 2003:5).

4.6 Tourism industry opinion

The tourism industry opinion is that the events of 11 September 2001 contributed to an influx of tourists that was experienced in 2002 because foreign tourists perceived South Africa as uninvolved in the conflict and, as such, a 'safe' destination (Pile, 2001:46), (Muller, 2002:9) and (Joint Marketing Initiative, 2001:3).

Helder Perreire, Managing Director of Southern Sun Hotels, is a tourism industry leader who commented that South Africa had benefited from its image as a 'safe haven' (Muller, 2002:15).

Similarly, Monwabisi Kalawe, General Manager of Cape Town International Airport (CTIA), attributed some of the exceptional growth at the airport during 2002 to this perception of South African as a safe destination.

“The tragedy of the terror attacks on the United States in September 2001, a subsequent attack in Bali and the understandable concern about future terrorism, have resulted in South Africa becoming regarded as a safe holiday destination. Certainly, Cape Town is increasingly regarded as a favourite holiday haven” (Excerpt from GM Monwabisi Kalawe's speech, 2003:3).

This new-found image of relative global safety has been mentioned in provincial and national tourism reports and was expressed by South African Tourism

officer, Moeketsi Mosola, who said that South Africa is recognised as a 'credibly safe tourism destination' (Singh, 2001:26).

Tourism specialist, Gillian Saunders, who works for Grant Thornton Kessel Feinstein, said that the attacks on the United States, Bali and Indonesia, positioned South Africa as a safer destination to visit. "Foreigners have realised that South Africa is a natural country, well away from potential terror attacks and the Northern Hemisphere missile route" (Growing tourism to South Africa, 2003).

4.7 Relocation of tourism to South Africa

The tendency mentioned by Saunders above is supported by Walls' (1996:145-147) theory that an attack such as the World Trade Centre results in a relocation of tourism activity to destinations that travellers perceived to be safe. Tourists redirected their trips to South Africa because they perceived it to be a safer destination; avoiding regions that they thought were involved in or associated with the attacks.

Research, which was conducted by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) after the Gulf War in 1991 and the Kosovo conflict in 1999, revealed a similar trend. Tourists avoided areas that were involved in the conflict, as well as those within close geographical proximity. A 'shift' effect was also recorded to alternative destinations. Although these events are not identical to the United States' attacks of 2001, they show the reactions of tourists to situations of political instability and supports the theory of relocation (World Tourism Organisation, 2001:40-41).

The WTO has also recognised that certain long-haul destinations, which are perceived to be unrelated to the United States attacks, including Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, fared comparatively well in a time when other long-haul destinations were suffering (WTO, 2001:22).

4.8 Role of airline capacity

Relocation of tourism to South Africa after the World Trade Centre attacks in 2001 was evident in the positive tourism arrival figures that were recorded in 2002. This relocation did not only manifest itself in tourists' perception of South Africa as a safe destination, but the international tourism industry also shared this opinion.

Tour operators increasingly featured South Africa in their travel packages to meet a demand for the industry's trend of safe destinations but, more importantly, airlines increased their flights or capacity to these safe destinations.

Insufficient air capacity to South Africa has long since been identified as a major barrier to growth in international arrivals to the country (South African Tourism, 2003:18). The attacks of 11 September 2001 led to a sizeable decrease in air traffic both to and from the United States of America. Airlines experienced flight cancellations, job-cuts and faced severe financial difficulties, in general. As a result, a number of European and other airlines redirected their large carriers and fleets away from the North Atlantic route towards South Africa, which was regarded as a more stable and lucrative route at that point in time (News in Brief, 2001:4,6).

These airlines included Virgin Atlantic, which increased its capacity on the London-Johannesburg route through replacing its Airbus 340 with the larger Boeing 747 (Singh, 2001:26). Air France also replaced its Airbus 340 on the daily Paris-Johannesburg route with a Boeing 747-400, which boosted the number of available seats from 254 tot 392, per flight.

Dutch airline, KLM, added two flights to the Amsterdam-Johannesburg route from the 1st of November 2001, which also provided connections for visitors from the United States, United Kingdom and Nordic countries. Lufthansa, the German

carrier, increased frequencies by adding three flights a week from Frankfurt to Johannesburg from 1 December 2001. These three extra Airbus 340 flights increased the capacity by 30% (Singh, 2001:26).

Cathay Pacific, which serves the Hong Kong-Johannesburg route, increased capacity to South Africa because they also had unused aircraft after reducing the number on the United States routes and saw South Africa as a safe option. According to Cathay Pacific General Manager, Don Hunter, “every airline worth its salt should be backing South Africa” (Singh, 2001:26).

The Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA) observed potential of South Africa benefiting as an alternative destination shortly after the attacks in September 2001, since trips across the Atlantic Ocean, were cancelled. Adriano Batazzi, Group Manager Airline Relations of ACSA, explained their position:

In addition to the major carriers having introduced, or planning to introduce, additional capacity, our division has undertaken to fully exploit the positive trend in the Europe-South Africa routes. We have, therefore, intensified contact with all the carriers already serving, or potentially able to serve these routes” (News in Brief, 2001:6).

They then approached Eurofly, an affiliate of Alitalia, which operate chartered flights for the Italy-South Africa service Volare, which accepted a proposal for the South Africa-Italy route and Austrian Airlines for the Vienna-Johannesburg route. African Star Airways was approached to operate services between Johannesburg, Cape Town, London Gatwick and Frankfurt or Munich. The carrier also agreed to accept ACSA’s suggestion to include Rome on both routes (Neuland, Olivier & Venter, 2002:56) and (News in Brief, 2001:6).

South African Airways was asked to redeploy the capacity that it had withdrawn from the New York route to the Johannesburg-Zurich and Johannesburg-Paris routes (News in Brief, 2001:6). As a result, the busiest routes, as reported by ACSA for the 2001 – 2002 period, included London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Paris

and Zurich. In general, international passenger traffic to Johannesburg International Airport increased by 1.4% in September 2000, 1.6% more international passengers was reported at Durban International Airport with only Cape Town International Airport showing a 10% decrease in international arrival numbers for September 2001 (News in Brief, 2001:2).

Airline capacity to South Africa was thus increased from the following countries, according to the nationality of airlines that increased flights or capacity (number of seats) after 11 September 2001:

Table 13: Nationality of airlines increasing capacity to South Africa

Carrier	Country of Origin/Nationality
Virgin Atlantic	United Kingdom
Lufthansa	Germany
KLM	Netherlands
Volare	Italy
Eurofly	Italy
Air France	France
Cathay Pacific	China & Hong Kong

Research, which was conducted by South African Tourism, revealed that the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Netherlands, Italy and China, as international source countries, showed the largest increases in visitors to South Africa during 2002.

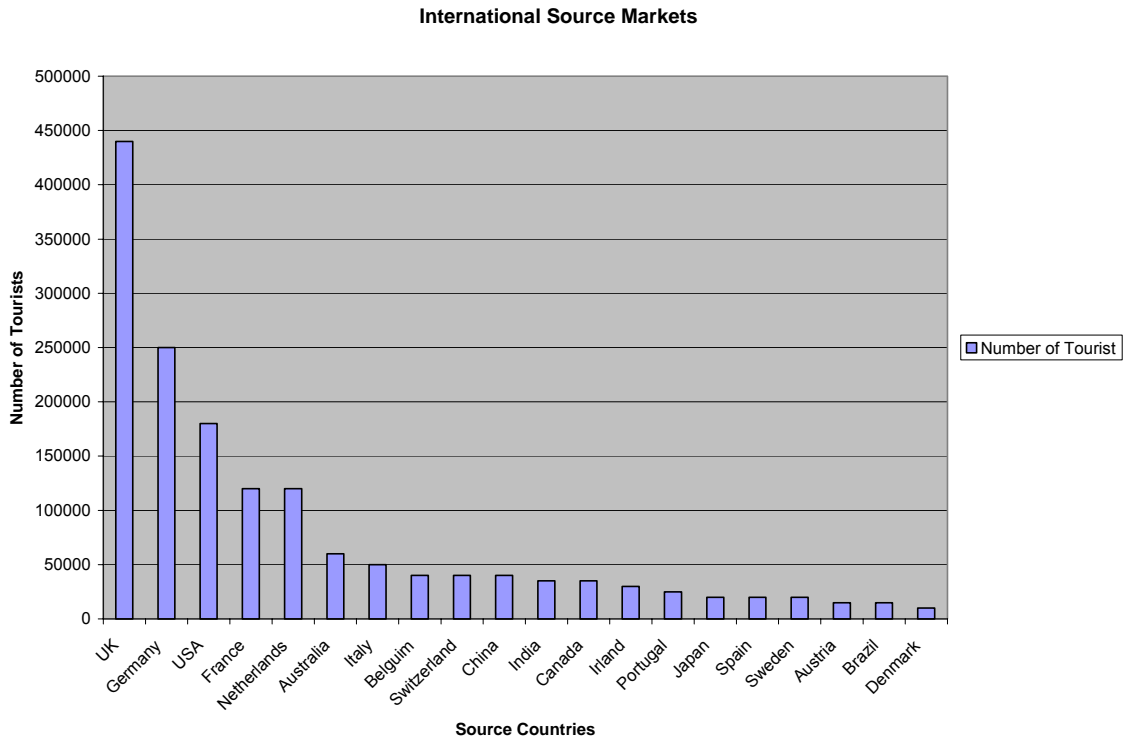


Figure 24: Top 20 Non-African source markets (Source: South African Tourism, 2003:13)

4.9 The Impact on Cape Town as leading international destination

The province of the Western Cape, home to the city of Cape Town, attracts 53% of all international tourists per annum and hosts nine of the eleven most visited international tourist attractions in South Africa (Tourism sector market strategy, 2003:3).

The situation in the Western Cape, with Cape Town International Airport being the major gateway to the province, mirrored what was seen in South Africa, at large, during 2001 and 2002, in the aftermath of the US attacks of 11 September 2001.

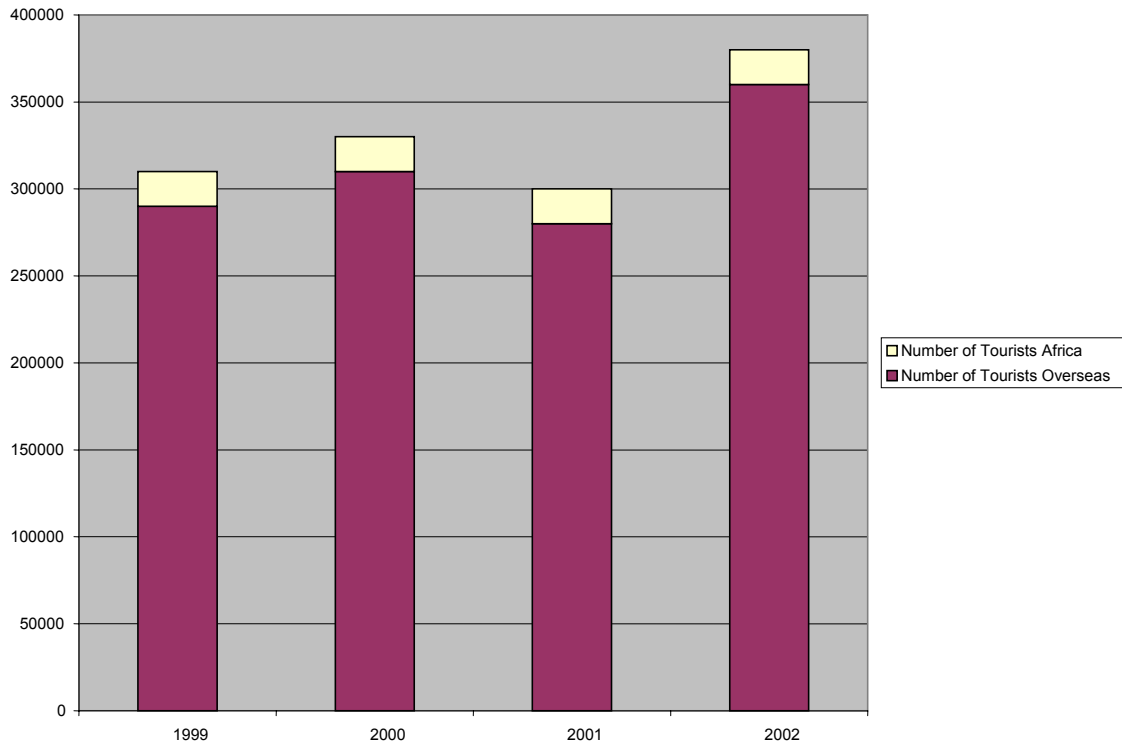


Figure 25: Foreign Visitors at Cape Town International Airport (Source: Western Cape Tourism, 2003:11)

The province experienced a slight decrease in foreign visitor numbers during 2001, as can be seen from Figure 9, which displays the number of foreign arrivals at Cape Town International Airport (CTIA). Western Cape tourism made a comeback in 2002 though, by attracting 976 000 overseas visitors to the province. Cape Town International Airport experienced strong growth in foreign arrivals (370 000) during 2002, a 20% increase on 2001's figures.

The growth has been attributed to the benefits that Cape Town receives from South Africa's image as a safe destination, as expressed by CTIA General Manager, Monwabisi Kalawe: "Certainly Cape Town is increasingly regarded as a favourite holiday haven" (Excerpt from GM Monwabisi Kalawa's speech, 2003:3).

The major international source destinations of Cape Town, are the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands. The Western Cape Tourism Board has

attributed its tourism growth that was experienced during 2002 in the province, to an increase of airline capacity in late 2001 and 2002 (Western Cape Tourism, 2003:4).

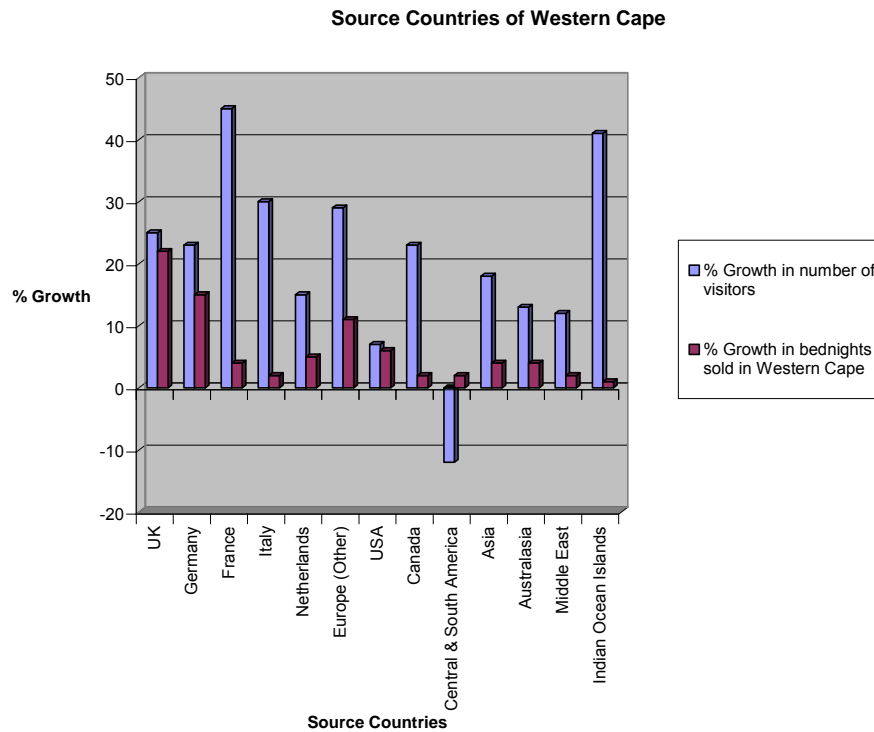


Figure 26: Market share and growth in the Western Cape’s overseas tourism market (Source: Western Cape Tourism, 2003:8)

British Airways increased their flights to operate ten services per week during the peak season of 2002. Three additional Boeing 747-400’s increased capacity on the Cape Town-London route with 1 200 seats per week. Mr. Vali Moosa, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, welcomed an increase in flights and saw it as evidence of an increasing demand in the United Kingdom to travel to South Africa (BA spreads its wings, 2002:3).

Lufthansa added five weekly flights during 2002, which ensured an increase in capacity of 10 400 seats inbound and outbound. Two extra pair of flights during December 2002 from Munich to Johannesburg and Cape Town added yet another 988 seats to the route (Lufthansa cracks the big 10, 2002:3). KLM Royal

Dutch Airlines continued to serve the city with daily 747 flights (KLM celebrates 10 years of flying to Cape Town International Airport, 2002:3).

Ian Bartres of ACSA, Business Marketing and Development Manager at Cape Town International Airport, praised the contribution that airlines that use larger aircraft, expanding schedules and re-introducing flights, had made in meeting international demands for Cape Town and, which ensured a bumper 2002 tourism season for Cape Town (Fasten your seatbelts, 2002:1).

4.10 Summary

The Western Cape, along with South Africa and tourism destinations world-wide, showed their resilience after the United States attacks in September 2001. Positive and negative trends, as well as changes in travel patterns, emerged in the wake of the World Trade Centre attacks. South African tourism managed to improve its standing after a doubtful 2001 season, capitalized on opportunities to ensure a successful 2002 tourism season and paved the way with optimism for a promising 2003 season, indeed.

Chapter 5

Recommendations and Concluding Remarks

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The attacks of 11 September 2001 on the United States of America personified a purpose and villainy of terrorism activities. A state of terror, which was unparalleled in political history, arose in the weeks after the attacks.

The travel and tourism industry was severely affected by these events. Immediate and ensuing effects of the World Trade Centre attack have been identified as a reduction or relocation of tourism activity. Reduced tourism activity was evident immediately after the attack in the form of cancellations of flights, tour packages and travel plans by tourists.

An international impact assessment of different sectors within the tourism industry, namely airline, accommodation, tour operators and travel agents, event management, car rental and tourism support services, identified the effects of reduced tourism activity as a loss of tourism business, revenue and severe job-cuts.

The American aviation and accommodation industries, in particular, saw a serious decrease in sales owing to Americans' reluctance to travel and foreigners' reluctance to travel to the United States out of fear of repeat attacks.

Global tourism trends that emerged after the attacks included a change in tourists' buying behaviour, since tourists used different criteria when selecting a destination and they used different means of transport to travel to their chosen destinations. Safety became a more important consideration for the tourist when selecting a destination. Airports world-wide intensified their security measures

and tourism companies reacted by increasing safety and security measures on their premises.

The safety of a destination played a more important role in the decision making process of a tourist when selecting a destination. Other global tourism trends that emerged in the months after the attacks included a shorter duration of stay, as well as different booking and transportation methods, which were used by tourists. A greater focus on e-commerce, in reply to increased on-line bookings, new approaches to product or service promotions and lower processes, were the travel industry's response to these changes.

A regional analysis of travel in 2001 highlighted change in consumer demand and support for the theory that destinations that were involved in the conflict following the attack and those that were reliant on American tourists, suffered the most. South Africa did not feel the loss of American tourists as severely as predicted because of the reverse peak and low seasons for the American market. The peak season for American tourists to South Africa, are the months of June and July, the converse of the traditional November to December high season for other international tourists. As a result, South Africa had already received a majority of their American tourists at the time of the World Trade Centre attack and had already entered the low season.

The airline industry suffered enormous revenue and job losses as mentioned earlier, and witnessed a rise of the low-cost carrier. Carriers that operated in the North American and Transatlantic routes felt these effects more seriously. Tour operators found it increasingly difficult to sell packages that included the Middle East, North America, North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean. Similarly, cruise ships had to re-route their itineraries away from the Middle East, East Mediterranean and North Europe.

A similar trend was observed after an occurrence of other international political crises such as the Gulf War in 1991 and the Kosovo conflict in 1999. The World Tourism Organisation (WTO) reported that tourists avoided areas which were involved in the conflict and a 'shift' effect to alternative destinations (WTO, 2001:41). This shift effect was observed after the World Trade Centre disaster in 2001, as well. Destinations such as New Zealand, Australia and South Africa were increasingly favoured by travellers as safe havens in the months after the attacks, according to WTO reports (WTO, 2001:22).

A relocation of tourism to a destination is manifested in three ways, namely they are included in more travel packages, there is an increase in visitors to the destination because it is perceived as safe and airlines increased their flights to these destinations.

The important role that South Africa's new-found status as a safe destination played in the increase in foreign tourists to the country during the last two months of 2001 and the bumper season of 2002, numbers visible in Figure 27 below, was acknowledged by industry expert and tourism articles alike.

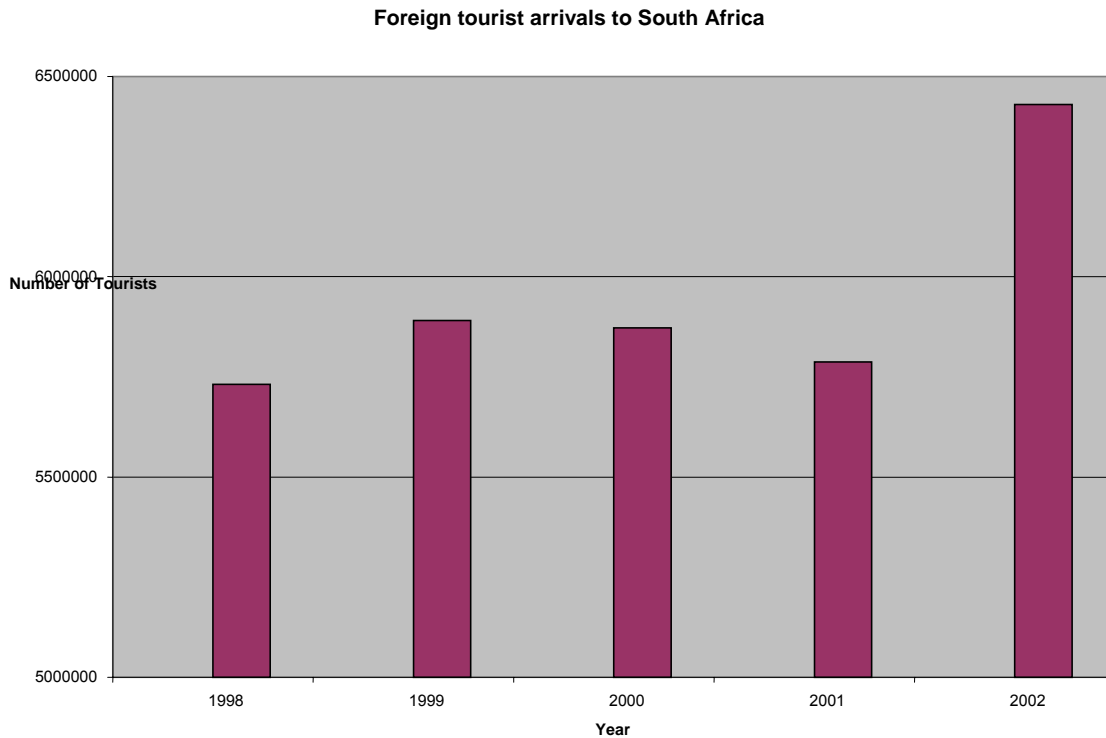


Figure 27: Foreign tourist arrival to South Africa

The role that increased airline capacity to South Africa after 11 September 2001 played, was largely omitted though from these sources. As mentioned before, the negativities that were felt by airlines after the World Trade Centre attacks, led them to withdraw flights from the North Atlantic route and re-directed them to the stable South Africa-Europe routes. Virgin Atlantic, Air France, KLM, Lufthansa and Cathay Pacific, were some of the airlines that increased capacity to South Africa in this way.

The table and Figure 28 below illustrate the correlation relationship between an increase in airline capacity and an increase in visitor numbers to South Africa from certain source countries. The nationality (or routes flown) of the airlines listed below that increased capacity to South Africa in the months after the attacks, correspond with the nationalities of source countries that showed significant increases in visitor numbers to South Africa in 2002.

Table 13: Nationality of airlines increasing capacity to South Africa

Carrier	Country of Origin/Nationality
Virgin Atlantic	United Kingdom
Lufthansa	Germany
KLM	Netherlands
Volare	Italy
Eurofly	Italy
Air France	France
Cathay Pacific	China & Hong Kong

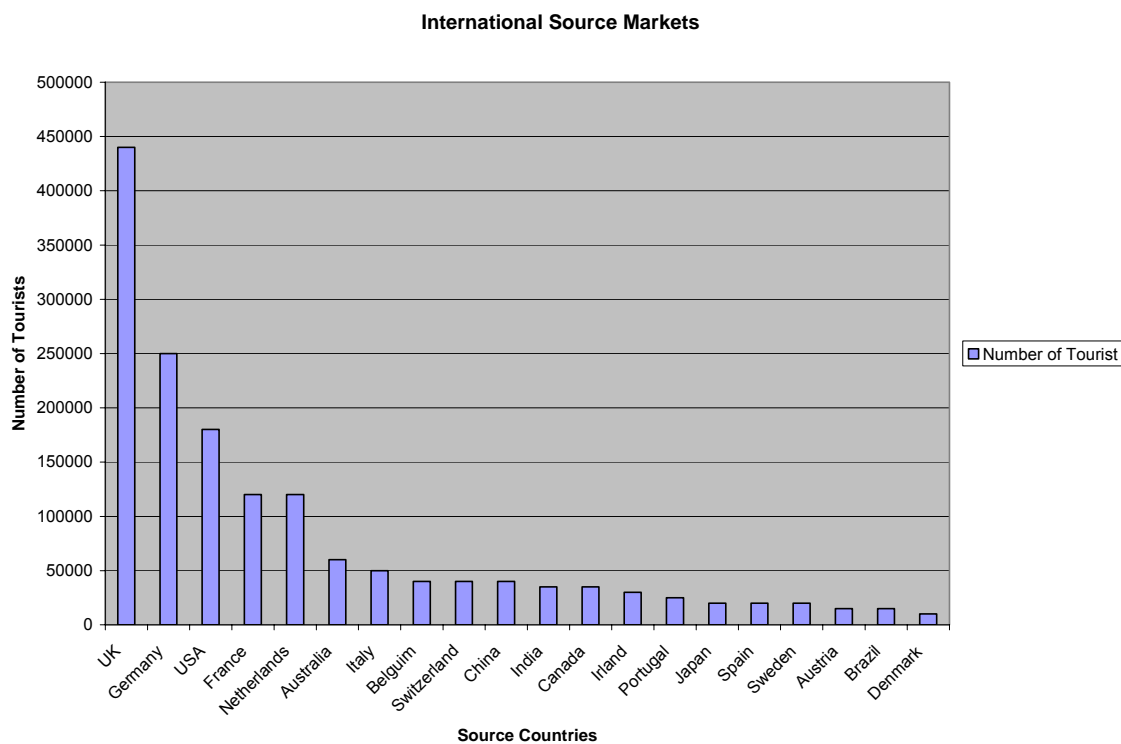


Figure 28: International source markets (Source: South African Tourism, 2003:13)

Six countries, out of the top ten overseas source markets of South Africa in 2002, as indicated by the brackets on the graph, saw an increase in airline capacity to South Africa as a safe destination. Therefore, the impact of the World Trade Centre attack on South African tourism, has been positive. The positive impact of 11 September 2001 on foreign tourism to South Africa, was two-fold. Firstly, foreign visitors perceived South Africa as a safe haven in the months after the

attacks, which led to an increase in their numbers. Secondly, airlines also saw South Africa as a stable, lucrative option in uncertain times and increased their flights and capacity to South Africa, which enabled more foreign visitors to fly to the country.

The study acknowledges the role that effective marketing of South Africa to source countries played in increasing visitors to the country. Marketing can, however, only stimulate or create demand, whereas airline capacity facilitates demand. The barrier that airline capacity has always presented to international arrivals to South Africa, has been affirmed by industry reports and articles on numerous occasions (South African Tourism, 2003:18). Western Cape Tourism, in particular, attributed their tourism growth in 2002, in part, to increased airline seat capacity in 2001-2002, which increased capacity was the result of airlines investing in South Africa as a safe route after 11 September 2001 (Western Cape Tourism, 2003:4). Based on these findings, the following hypotheses has been formulated:

The positive impact of the World Trade Centre attack on international tourism to South Africa is a result of increased foreign visitors and airline capacity to the country as a safe destination.

The study is significant because it identifies the South African tourism industry's reaction to a political crisis, and provides an overview of a world-wide reaction in the tourism industry, which has resulted in trends and changes in travel patterns. Within a competitive market, it is crucial to understand and plan for changes in the external environment.

The importance of sufficient airline capacity to South Africa to increase foreign arrivals has been highlighted. Although capacity increase was initiated by international airlines as a reaction to a negative event in the external environment, it produced positive results for South Africa. Once South African

tourism organisations realise the importance of airline capacity and bear witness to the positive difference it makes in foreign arrival numbers, they can enter into negotiations with airlines and other role-players that are involved in order to ensure optimum airline capacity to South Africa at all times.

In general, the South African tourism industry showed its resilience to international crises such as terrorist attacks in the months after the World Trade Centre attacks. South African tourism effectively dealt with the initial negative blows of the attacks and continued to capitalise on the opportunity of its status as a safe destination. An important consideration is that the status as a safe destination is merely a temporary window of opportunity to increase visitor numbers to the country. Presently, the challenge is to maintain favourable levels of airline capacity, ensure the return of these visitors, as well as the arrival of their friends and families through providing tourists with unique experiences to ensure positive word-of-mouth advertising.

The South African tourism industry should be able to meet these challenges and succeed through partnerships, effective marketing and a sense of personal dedication from all who are involved in the country's tourism industry.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

This study recommend that the South African Tourism Board, and in particularly the Western Cape Tourism Board, should market this region as a safe alternative tourist destination. As the study has shown, tourist are increasingly looking at alternative destinations, that will not just give them the same benefits, but are more safer and perceived not to be in the so called "world hot spots".

This approached, coupled with affordable accommodation, should give the Western Cape a competitive advantage and should be the driving force behind the marketing of this region. The Western Cape has much to offer to the international tourist, such as its diversity in people, its natural beauty in nature, its

well known wine industry, and its wild life; all of these that can be used to aggressively market this region.

The present international financial crises, and the threatening war in the Middle East, once again hands the opportunity to the Western Cape to promote itself as the safe and affordable destination. Due to its location, removed from the conflict in the Middle East, the region can grow its tourism income through aggressive marketing.

5.3 Conclusion

This study has shown that tourism in the Western Cape has benefited from the attacks on the World Trade Centre. This is due to tourists that have changed their travelling patterns due to safety reasons. The Western Cape is perceived as a safe destination mainly due to its location.

Both the local accommodation industry and Cape Town International Airport had gained financially from the increase in tourism to this region. As airlines across the world lost out on business due to its connections to countries such as The United States, they began to look for alternative routes to safer destinations to make up for their losses. This played well into the hands of the Western Cape as it was seen as an affordable and safe destination. Most European airlines increased their number of direct flights to Cape Town International Airport to cope with the demand from tourists.

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Appendix A

Terror Attacks 1800 - 2003

19th century

-  1800: [Plot of the Rue Saint-Nicaise](#), assassination attempt on [Napoleon Bonaparte](#), in [Paris](#) on [24 December 1800](#).
-  1838: The [Haun's Mill massacre - 30 October 1838](#). Massacre of 18 Mormon men, women and children by the Missouri Militia.
-  1856, 1858, 1859: raids by [John Brown](#) in his fight against [slavery](#).^[1]
-  1858 [Felice Orsini](#) tried to kill the Emperor [Louis Napoléon Bonaparte](#), and failed, killing 8 people and wounding 142 others.
-  1867 [5 March](#): Attempt to blow up [Clerkenwell Prison](#) by [Fenian](#) agents. Dynamite charges demolished nearby tenements, killing six people and causing 120 casualties "including 15 permanently injured with loss of eyes, legs, arms etc".^[2]
-  1865-1877: Over 3000 [Freedmen](#) and their [Republican Party](#) allies were killed by a combination of the [Ku Klux Klan](#) and well-organized campaigns of violence by local whites in a campaign of terrorist violence which overthrew the [reconstructionist governments](#) in the American South and re-established segregation.^{[3][4]}
-  1868: Attempted assassination of [Prince Alfred](#) in [Sydney](#).^[5]
-  1870: General [Juan Prim](#), President of the Council, was shot by political enemies in his carriage after leaving the Spanish Parliament, and died due to wound complications two days later.
-  The [Fenian Brotherhood](#) attacked [Canadian](#) targets in order to pressure Britain into withdrawing from Ireland.^[6]
-  1881 [14 January](#): Fenian attempt to blow up Salford Infantry Barracks killed one.^[2]
-  1882, [22 October](#) A bomb exploded in Théâtre Bellecour restaurant, in [Lyon](#), killing one employee.
-  1884 [30 May](#): Fenian dynamite explosions demolished part of [Scotland Yard](#) and part of the [Carlton Club](#); an unexploded device was found at the foot of [Nelson's Column](#).^[7]
-  1885 [25 January](#): Fenian bombs exploded at the [Tower of London](#), [London Bridge](#) and two more at the [House of Commons](#).^[8]
-  1887 [21 June](#): The [Jubilee Plot](#): A British-paid Fenian [agent provocateur](#) came close to blowing up [Westminster Abbey](#) and killing [Queen Victoria](#).^[9]
-  1881 [July 2](#): [American President James Garfield](#) was assassinated by religious fanatic [Charles J. Guiteau](#).^[10]
-  1881: Tzar [Alexander II of Russia](#) was assassinated by a People's Will ([Narodnaya volya](#)) terrorist. ".^[11]




-  1886: Bomb at Haymarket Square, [Chicago](#) during a labor rally caused the [Haymarket Riot](#) which killed twelve people.^[12]
-  1891 [May 11](#): [Ötsu incident](#) -- [assassination](#) attempt on [Nicholas II](#) of [Russia](#) by a Japanese police officer named Tsuda Sanzo.^[13]
-  1893, [3 February](#) [Auguste Vaillant](#) threw the home-made device from the public gallery of the French [Chamber of Deputies](#) in order to avenge the [Ravachol](#) execution. The weakness of the device meant that the explosion only wounded one deputy.
-  1893, [25 April](#) The day before [Ravachol](#) judgment, a bomb exploded in [Very](#) restaurant, the place where [Ravachol](#) was arrested. The owner and one other man were killed. [Théodule Meunier](#) was later arrested in [London](#) in 1894 for the bombing.
-  1893: Anarchist [Santiago Salvador](#) threw two bombs into the stalls of the [Liceu](#) Opera House in [Barcelona](#), the only exploding bomb killing about twenty and causing many injured.
-  1894: Explosion at the [Royal Greenwich Observatory](#) in [London](#). The bomb went off prematurely, killing only the bomber.^[14]
-  1894, [12 February](#) One week after the execution of [Auguste Vaillant](#), [Emile Henry](#) threw a bomb in the "Terminus" café, in [Saint Lazare](#) train station. 1 killed, 20 wounded. [Ravachol](#), [Vaillant](#) and [Henry](#) were all [anarchist](#) militants.
-  1894, [20 February](#). 2 bombs exploded in two hotels, in 69 rue Saint-Jacques]], wounded a woman, and 47 rue du Faubourg Saint-Martin, without casualties.
-  1894, [4 April](#) A bomb exploded in [Foyot](#) restaurant. The writer [Laurent Tailhade](#) lost an eye in the explosion.
-  1894, [24 June](#) An Italian anarchist, [Sante Geronimo Caserio](#) stabbed to death the French president [Sadi Carnot](#), in order to avenge [Auguste Vaillant](#) and [Emile Henry](#).
-  1897: President of the Council [Antonio Cánovas del Castillo](#), was shot dead by anarchist [Michele Angiolillo](#) in a thermal bath resort.
-  1898 [September 10](#): Empress [Elisabeth of Bavaria](#) of [Austria-Hungary](#) (commonly called "Sissi") was stabbed to death by a young Italian anarchist named [Luigi Lucheni](#), in [Geneva](#).^[citation needed]

1900s-1940s








The [Wall Street bombing](#)



-  [1901 September 6](#): American President [William McKinley](#) was [assassinated](#) by [anarchist Leon Czolgosz](#).^[15]
-  [1904 May 18](#): [Ion Perdicaris](#) and Cromwell Varley [kidnapped](#) and ransomed by [bandit Mulai Ahmed er Raisuli](#) in [Morocco](#).^[16]
-  [1904 June 16](#): [Governor-General Nikolai Ivanovich Bobrikov](#) was assassinated in Senate House in [Helsinki](#) by [Finnish nationalist Eugen Schauman](#).^[17]
-  [1906](#): Anarchist [Mateu Morral](#), threw a bomb concealed in a bouquet to the passing carriage of King [Alfonso XIII of Spain](#) and his wife [Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg](#) on the day they were married. The royal couple were unharmed, but 24 people died in the incident.
-  [1908 February 1](#): The [Portuguese King Carlos](#) was murdered with his son Prince [Luís Filipe, Duke of Braganza](#), by two men connected with [Carbonária](#), a terrorist organisation linked with the [Portuguese Republican Party](#).
-  [1908 July 13](#): The [Amalthea Bombing](#). 1 killed and 23 injured in attack on [strikebreakers](#) by the young [socialist](#) activist [Anton Nilsson](#).^[18]
-  [1909 October 26](#): Assassination of Japanese Prime Minister [Ito Hirobumi](#) by [Korean](#) independence activist [An Jung-geun](#).^[19]
-  [1910 October 1](#): A bomb at the [Los Angeles Times](#) newspaper building in [Los Angeles, California, United States](#), killed 21 workers.
-  [1914 June 28](#): [Assassination in Sarajevo](#) of [Franz Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria](#) and his [wife](#), precipitating [World War I](#).^[20]
-  [1915 January 1](#): [Battle of Broken Hill](#) - Turkish nationalists shot at civilians in the Australian town, killing six.^[21]
-  [1915 July 2](#) Frank Holt, (a.k.a. Erich Muentner) a German professor, exploded a bomb in the reception room of the [U.S. Senate](#). The next morning, he tried to assassinate [J.P. Morgan, Jr.](#) (son of the financier whose company served as [Great Britain's](#) principal U.S. purchasing agent for munitions and other war supplies), in a bid to stop the United States entering [World War I](#) against Germany.^[22]
-  [1920 September 16](#): [Wall Street Bombing](#) killed 38 people and wounded 300 others.^[23]
-  [1925 April 16](#): [St Nedelya Church assault](#) killed 150 people, mostly high-ranked individuals, and wounded 500 in the [Bulgarian](#) capital [Sofia](#).^{[24][25]}
-  [1927](#): The [Ku Klux Klan](#) launched a wave of political terror in [Alabama](#).
-  [1933 October 10](#): A [Boeing 247](#) was destroyed in midflight by a [nitroglycerin](#) bomb. All seven people aboard were killed. [This incident](#) was the first proven case of air sabotage in the history of aviation.^[26]
-  [1934 October 9](#): Assassination of [King Alexander I of Yugoslavia](#) and French Foreign Minister [Louis Barthou](#) in [Marseille](#) by [Ustashas](#) and [IMRO](#).
















-  [1940 - 1956](#): [George Metesky](#), the "Mad Bomber", placed over 30 bombs in [New York City](#) in public places such as [Grand Central Station](#) and The Paramount Theater, injuring ten during this period in protest against the local electric utility. He also sent many threatening letters.^[27]
-  [1946 July 22](#): [Bombing of King David Hotel](#), the British Military HQ in [Jerusalem](#), by the [Zionist](#) group [Irgun](#), with 91 deaths - a mix of military and civilian.^[28]
-  [1948](#) - Mahatma Gandhi assassinated by a Hindu extremist.

1950s



-  During this and the next decade, the [Ku Klux Klan](#) re-emerged. Some of the tactics used were [lynching](#), [cross burning](#) and [assassination](#).
-  [1950 November 1](#): [Puerto Rican](#) nationalists failed to assassinate U.S. President [Harry S. Truman](#).
-  [1951 October 16](#): [Liaquat Ali Khan](#), [Prime Minister of Pakistan](#), was [assassinated](#) by two gunshots to the chest in a public meeting of the Muslim City League at [Municipal Park](#), [Rawalpindi](#) by [Saad Akbar](#) Babrak, an Afghan from the Zadran tribe [Pacha Khan Zadran](#).
-  [1954 March 1](#): [U.S. Capitol shooting incident](#) by Puerto Rican nationalists wounded five [Congressmen](#).^[29]
-  [1955 April 11](#): [Air India "Kashmir Princess"](#) ([Lockheed Constellation](#)) went down on the sea near [Natuna Islands](#), [Indonesia](#) after a bomb explosion, killing 16 people. The plane was chartered by the [People's Republic of China](#) (PRC) government for carrying an official delegation to [Bandung Conference](#) in [Bandung](#), [Indonesia](#). Possible suspects included a [Kuomintang](#) (Chinese Nationalist Party) secret agent who put the bomb in the aircraft during transit in [Hong Kong](#), intending to kill PRC Prime Minister [Zhou Enlai](#).^[30]
-  [1955 August 28](#): Lynching of [Emmett Louis Till](#) in [Mississippi](#).^[31]
-  [1955, August](#): Members of the [Algerian FLN](#) massacred civilians in the town of [Philippeville](#).
-  [1956 September 30](#): The [FLN](#) set off bombs at the office of [Air France](#) and elsewhere in [Algiers](#).
-  [1958 October 12](#): [Bombing of the Hebrew Benevolent Congregation Temple](#) in [Atlanta, Georgia](#), suspected to have been done by white separatists.^[32]










1960s

-  [1960 March 4](#): Possible bombing of the Belgian ammunition carrier [La Coubre](#) in the port of [Habana](#), killing over 30 people.
-  [1961 April 8](#): [Omani](#) terrorists blew up the passenger liner *MV Dara*, killing 238 people.


-  1963: [16th Street Baptist Church bombing](#). A member of the [Ku Klux Klan](#) bombed a Church in [Birmingham, Alabama](#), killing four girls aged 11-14.
-  1965: The [Ku Klux Klan](#) murdered [Viola Liuzzo](#), a Southern-raised white mother of five who was visiting the South from her home in [Detroit](#) to attend a [civil rights](#) march. At the time of her murder, Liuzzo was transporting Civil Rights Marchers.
-  1965: The Monumental Plot - New York Police thwarted an attempt to [dynamite](#) the [Statue of Liberty](#), [Liberty Bell](#), and the [Washington Monument](#) by three members of the pro-[Castro](#) Black Liberation Front and a [Quebec](#) Separatist.^[33]
-   1966 [March 8](#): A group of former [IRA](#) men planted a bomb which destroyed [Nelson's Pillar](#) in Dublin.
-  1966: [Ulster Volunteer Force](#) declared war on the [IRA](#); on [June 26](#), they committed three sectarian murders.
-  1966: [NAACP](#) leader Vernon Dahme was assassinated by a [firebomb](#), exploded by the [Ku Klux Klan](#).
-  1966 [September 22](#): A [bazooka](#) attack on the Cuban embassy in Ottawa was made.
-  1966 [October 5](#): Anti-[Castro](#) forces bombed the offices of the Cuban trade delegation in Ottawa.
-  1967: May - December: The [Hong Kong 1967 riots](#) evolved from [civil disobedience](#) into terrorism. Leftists killed at least 51 people including eleven policemen, a bomb expert of the British forces and a fireman, through murders or bombs.
-  1968: During a student rebellion at [Columbia University](#), members of the [Students for a Democratic Society](#) and Student Afro-American Society held a Dean hostage, demanding an end to both military research on campus and construction of a gymnasium in nearby [Harlem](#).^[34]
-  1968 [December 26](#): Two Palestinian gunmen travelled from [Beirut](#) to [Athens](#) and attacked an [El Al](#) jet there, killing one person.
-  1969 [January 22](#): [Viktor Ilyin](#) attempted to assassinate [Leonid Brezhnev](#) killing a driver.
-  1969 [February 13](#): the [Front de Libération du Québec](#) (FLQ) set off a powerful bomb which ripped through the [Montreal Stock Exchange](#), causing massive destruction and seriously injuring 27 people.
-  1969 [December 12](#): The [Piazza Fontana bombing](#) in [Milan](#) killed 16 people.




1970

-  [Switzerland](#)  [Israel](#), [February 21](#): A bomb explodes in the rear of [Swissair Flight 330](#), causing it to crash near [Zürich](#), killing 38 passengers and all nine crew members. The attack was carried out by Palestinian terrorist group [PFLP](#)










-  [Japan](#),  [South Korea](#),  [North Korea](#), [March 31: Japan Airlines Flight 351](#), carrying 131 passengers and 7 crew from [Tokyo](#) to [Fukuoka](#), is hijacked by nine members of the [Japanese Red Army](#) group. 23 passengers were freed at [Fukuoka Airport](#), mainly children or old aged. 108 passengers and all crew members with Red Army group left Fukuoka, bound for [Gimpo Airport](#), near [Seoul](#). Three days after, Red Army group ask to be flown to [North Korean](#) capital [Pyongyang](#), before leaving from Seoul, 103 passenger and crew hostages are freed, and nine Red Army group members surrendered to North Korean authorities.
-  [Israel](#), [May 8: Avivim school bus attacks](#) by [Palestinian PLO](#) members, killing nine children and three adults and crippling 19 children.
-  [United States](#), [August 24](#): The [Army Mathematics Research Center](#) on the [University of Wisconsin-Madison](#) campus was blown up resulting in one death
-  [Jordan](#), [September 6](#): Coordinated hijacking of four airliners. One hijacking is foiled in midair and two planes are diverted to Jordan's Dawson Field. [Nicaraguan Sandinista](#) hijacker [Patrick Argüello](#) was killed and all passengers were freed after negotiated release of captured hijacker [Leila Khaled](#) and three [PFLP](#) prisoners. The following day a fifth aircraft was also hijacked. See [Dawson's Field hijackings](#), [Black September in Jordan](#).
-  [Canada](#), [October 5 – October 17: October Crisis \(Quebec\)](#): [FLQ](#) murder of [Pierre Laporte](#), kidnapping of [James Cross](#).
-  [United States](#), [October 22](#): An antipersonnel time bomb explodes outside a [San Francisco](#) church, showering steel shrapnel on mourners of a patrolman slain in a bank holdup; no one is injured. The [Black Liberation Army](#) is suspected.^[1]
-  [United States](#), 1970-1972: The [Jewish Defense League](#) was linked with a bomb explosion outside of [Aeroflot's New York City](#) office, and a detonation outside of [Soviet](#) cultural offices in [Washington](#). Also a JDL member allegedly fired a rifle into the [Soviet Union's](#) mission office at the [United Nations](#). Two JDL members were convicted of bomb possession and burglary in a conspiracy to blow up the [Long Island](#) residence of the Soviet Mission to the [UN](#).

1971

-  [United States](#): During this year, The [Black Liberation Army](#) is suspected of killing three policemen (one at his desk), shooting four others, opening fire on three patrol cars and rolling a grenade which heavily damaged a police car and injured two officers. An attempt is made to bomb a police station. These incidents happen in various cities around the country. In August the group runs a one month long guerrilla warfare school in [Fayetteville, Georgia](#). Seven arrested in January 2007 in relation to the shooting of the policeman at his desk.^{[1][2]}

-  [United Kingdom](#), [October 31](#): A bomb explodes in the [Post Office Tower](#) in [London](#), causing extensive damage but no injuries. The "Kilburn Battalion" of the IRA claimed responsibility for the explosion.^[3]
-  [United Kingdom](#), [December 4](#): In the [McGurk's Bar bombing](#), an [Ulster Volunteer Force](#) bomb in [Belfast](#)'s North Queen Street kills 15 people.
-  [Sweden](#), April 7: [Miro Baresic](#) and another [Ustasa](#)-supporter takes the Yugoslavian ambassador hostage at the ambassad in [Stockholm](#). They tie a rope to his neck around a chair, fire shots against his head and body until he bleeds and chokes to death. First terror act on Swedish soil by foreigners made this deed become very big in the media.




1972

-  [SFR Yugoslavia](#), [January 26](#): [Yugoslavian Airlines Flight 364](#) is brought down by an explosion. Officially a bomb was placed on the plane by [Ustasa](#) agents, but speculation exists that the plane was downed by two [Czechoslovak SA-12 surface-to-air missiles](#) because it has entered a restricted military area without permission. The [McDonnell Douglas DC-9](#) airplane is destroyed and 27 of 28 passengers die. One [stewardess](#) survives a 10,160 meter (33,330 ft) drop.
-  [United Kingdom](#), [January 31](#): [Bloody sunday](#) British para troops murder 14 innocent civilians on the streets of Derry when were marching for civil rights.
-  [United States](#), [January 27](#): Two policemen, Gregory Foster and Rocco Laurie, are shot in the back by at least three persons; four suspects in the case are members of the [Black Liberation Army](#); one suspect is later killed in a street battle with St. Louis police; the recovered pistol matches Laurie's.^[1]
-  [Japan](#), [February 19](#): A stand off five [Japanese United Red Army](#) and many Japanese police, riot controller begin taking the 31 years-old wife has hostarged lodge house at [Karuizawa](#). Aftermath, nine-days, the Japanese authorities attempt to rescue a female hostage ends with a standoff between five Japanese United Red Army and the authorities, in which two policemen are killed and 12 injured.
-  [United Kingdom](#), [February 22](#): The [Official Irish Republican Army](#) kills seven civilians in [Aldershot](#) after it bombs a British Army military barracks.
-  [Canada](#), [April 4](#): Cuban official [Sergio Pérez Castillo](#) is killed by an explosion at the Cuban consulate at Montreal.
-  [Belgium](#),  [Israel](#), [May 8](#): Four [PLO](#) terrorists hijacked the aeroplane of [Sabena Flight 572](#) carrying 99 passengers and ten crew members on route from [Brussels](#) to [Tel Aviv](#). In a mission titled "[Operation Isotope](#)", 16 members of [Sayeret Matkal](#) posed as refueling and technical personnel and stormed the plane, killing the terrorists and releasing the passengers.
-  [Israel](#), [May 30](#): [Lod Airport Massacre](#) by the [Japanese Red Army](#) terrorists, killing 26 and injuring 78.

- [!\[\]\(eae20f1adff742df783f6f7e3bbe72d1_img.jpg\) United Kingdom, July 21: Bloody Friday](#) nine are killed and 130 injured as [Provisional Irish Republican Army](#) (IRA) sets off 22 bombs.
- [!\[\]\(43c6e08c5a1618d745b54da5c843274e_img.jpg\) United Kingdom, July 31: Claudy bombings](#); three car bombs are detonated in [Claudy](#), killing nine people. No group has claimed responsibility.
- [!\[\]\(f5ee48910650695cea680b2433c1d60d_img.jpg\) Israel, !\[\]\(da0f02caffeb5a74776a1d5d1892b059_img.jpg\) West Germany, September 5: Black September](#) kidnaps and kills eleven [Israeli Olympic](#) athletes and one [German](#) policeman in the [Munich Massacre](#).
- [!\[\]\(edb096eed27f3ac1241ba8d18d05acad_img.jpg\) United Kingdom, !\[\]\(554d866cfdb5a2c8f73998019542d337_img.jpg\) , September 19](#): The group [Black September](#) post a letter bomb to the Israeli embassy in [London](#) killing an Israeli diplomat.^[2]
- [!\[\]\(c1170582320733ace24db86bc6d97423_img.jpg\) United States, October 27](#): Police car bombing in [Los Angeles](#) claimed by [Black Liberation Army](#).^[1]
- [!\[\]\(51c4b897e692428305845816e97ca71e_img.jpg\) United States](#), December 1972: A travel agency in [Queens, New York](#), is bombed; the incident is attributed to FIN, a [Cuban exile](#) groups [opposed to the government of Fidel Castro](#).^[citation needed]
- [!\[\]\(810c0da19263e18e2f95623517bed1dc_img.jpg\) United States, December 11](#): New York City. The VA-Cuba Forwarding Company is bombed. [Cuban exile](#) groups [opposed to the government of Fidel Castro](#) suspected.^[citation needed]
- [!\[\]\(8982e3c27257070d79f8096c6d667915_img.jpg\) United States, December 28](#): A [Brooklyn, New York](#) bartender is held for \$12000 ransom by the [Black Liberation Army](#).^[1]






1973

- [!\[\]\(9063468a59e93f469b71000ac5796bc3_img.jpg\) United States, January 7](#): After shooting a police officer a week earlier, [Mark Essex](#), a former [Black Panther](#) party member, shot nineteen people (ten of them police officers) in retaliation for police killings at a [Howard Johnsons](#) hotel in [New Orleans](#). In addition, he also set fires in the hotel before being killed by police.
- [!\[\]\(1db6320223680ab4bd04b0d269ab6c8a_img.jpg\) United States](#): A [New York City](#) transit detective is killed and ten law enforcement personnel are shot, four by machine gun, during the year mostly in and around [New York City](#) by the [Black Liberation Army](#). Also two members of that organization are arrested with a car full of explosives. In the next few years there are a number of violent incidents involving this organization but they are more criminal in nature.^[1]
- [!\[\]\(cd69309a3e813d8c682e56d54a0f4a01_img.jpg\) Sudan, March 1](#): [Black September](#) takes ten hostages (five of them diplomats) at the [Saudi Arabian embassy](#) in [Khartoum](#). Three western diplomats are killed.
- [!\[\]\(10da5836d64f6bfda0e81f64eb06c09d_img.jpg\) United Kingdom, May 17](#): The [IRA](#) kills 5 British soldiers in a roadside bomb attack in [Tullyvallen, Northern Ireland](#).^[2]
- [!\[\]\(64ffe1f7747b0ebf9d3de05413a827ba_img.jpg\) USSR, September 1](#): A man [blows himself up](#) inside [Lenin Mausoleum](#) on [Moscow's Red Square](#). Two women standing next to him also died.^[3]
- [!\[\]\(48ca033094687ae35179967b129920cd_img.jpg\) United Kingdom, September 10](#): The [IRA](#) set off bombs at London's [King's Cross Station](#) and [Euston Station](#), injuring 21 people.^[4]
- [!\[\]\(62aee36f74ae3183ab09e8d3ffe50364_img.jpg\) Austria, September 28](#): [Chopin-Express](#): Two [Arab](#) terrorists hijack the [Chopin-Express](#) from [Moscow](#) to [Vienna](#) at the East-West border in [Marchegg](#). The train is often used by [Jewish](#) exilants from the [USSR](#). The



- terrorists demand the closure of an Austrian transit camp for Jews on their way to [Israel](#). Chancellor [Bruno Kreisky](#) (Jewish himself) complies and allows the terrorists to escape to [Libya](#).
-  [France, December 14](#): The Algerian consulate in Marseilles was bombed by the anti-Arab [Charles Martel Group](#). Four people were killed and another twenty were injured in the bombing.^[5]
 -  [Italy, December 17](#): [Pan Am Flight 110](#): 30 passengers were killed when [Palestinian](#) guerillas threw phosphorus bombs aboard the aircraft as it prepares for departure.
 -  [Spain, December 20](#): Prime Minister Admiral [Luis Carrero Blanco](#) is assassinated in [Madrid](#) by [ETA](#).




1974

-  [United Kingdom, January 20](#): Two [IRA](#) volunteers hijack a helicopter from [Donegal](#) in the [Republic of Ireland](#) and use it to drop bombs on a British Barracks in [Strabane, Northern Ireland](#).
-  [Singapore, January 31](#): [Laju incident](#): [JRA–PFLP](#) attack on a [Shell](#) facility in [Singapore](#) and the simultaneous seizure of the [Japanese](#) embassy in [Kuwait](#).
-  [United Kingdom, February 4](#): Twelve people (9 soldiers & 3 civilians) are killed by the [IRA](#) in the [M62 Coach Bombing](#).
-  [Israel, April 11](#): [Kiryat Shmona massacre](#) at an apartment building by the [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine](#) members, killing 18 people, nine of whom were children.
-  [Israel, May 15](#): [Ma'alot massacre](#) at the [Ma'alot](#) High School in Northern [Israel](#) by [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine](#) members: 26 of the hostages were killed, 66 wounded.
-  [Ireland, May 17](#): [Ulster Volunteer Force](#) detonate three car bombs in [Dublin](#) and one in [Monaghan](#); 35 dead – [killing 35 civilians](#), the deadliest toll of any one day in [Ireland's 'Troubles'](#).
-  [Italy, May 28](#): Eight people are killed and at least 90 wounded when a bomb placed in a rubbish bin explodes in the [Piazza della Loggia bombing](#).
-  [United Kingdom, June 17](#): The [IRA](#) plant a bomb which explodes at the [Houses of Parliament](#) in [London](#), causing extensive damage and injuring eleven people.^[1]
-  [Italy, August 4](#): [Italicus Express](#) train between Roma and Brennero explodes, killing twelve and injuring 44. Attributed to fascist group Ordine nero.
-  [Japan, August 30](#): Powerful bomb explodes at the [Mitsubishi Heavy Industries](#) headquarters in [Marunouchi, Tokyo](#). 8 killed, 378 injured. Eight left-wing activists are arrested [May 19, 1975](#) by Japanese authorities.
-  [United States, September 8](#): [TWA Flight 841](#): Bomb kills 88 on jetliner. Attributed to [Abu Nidal](#) and his terrorist organization.





-  [Spain](#), [September 13](#): Basque group [ETA](#) bombs the "Rolando" cafeteria in Madrid and kills twelve people.
-  [United Kingdom](#), [October 5](#): [Guildford pub bombing](#) by the [IRA](#) leaves four off duty soldiers and a civilian dead and 44 injured.
-  [United Kingdom](#), [October 22](#): A bomb planted by the [Provisional IRA](#) explodes in [London](#), injuring three people.^[2]
-  [United Kingdom](#), [November 21](#): [Birmingham pub bombing](#) by the [IRA](#) kills 21 people, injures 182.
-  [United States](#), [December 11](#): A bomb set off by the Puerto Rican nationalist group [FALN](#) in [East Harlem](#), [New York](#), permanently disables a police officer. The officer lost an eye as a result of this act.




1975

-  [United States](#), [January 24](#): [FALN](#) bomb the [Fraunces Tavern](#), killing four and injuring more than 50.
-  [United Kingdom](#), [February 26](#): [London police](#) officer [Stephen Tibble](#), 22, is shot dead as he chases a [Provisional Irish Republican Army](#) gunman escaping from a [bomb](#) factory.
-  [Kenya](#), [March 1](#): A [Nairobi-Mombasa](#) regular route bus blast at [Kenyan](#) capital of Nairobi, killing 26, injuring another 60, Kenyan People Liberation Front has claimed responsibility this blast.
-  [France](#), [March 2](#): Air Algérie's offices in [Toulouse](#) and [Lyons](#) were bombed by the [Charles Martel Group](#). No one was killed or injured in either attack.^[1]
-  [Israel](#), [March 5](#): In the [Savoy Operation](#), [Palestine Liberation Organization](#) gunmen from [Lebanon](#) take dozens of hostages at the [Tel Aviv](#) Savoy Hotel, eventually killing eight hostages and three [IDF](#) soldiers, and wounding eleven hostages.
-  [United States](#), [April 19](#): [FALN](#) sets off four bombs within a forty minute period in [Manhattan](#), [New York](#), injuring at least five people.
-  [Sweden](#),  [West Germany](#), [April 24](#): [West German embassy siege](#). [RAF](#) occupies [West Germany's](#) embassy in [Stockholm](#), and blows up the building before surrendering to the Swedish police.
-  [United Kingdom](#),  [Ireland](#), [July 31](#): Three members of Ireland's popular Miami Showband killed in [Ulster Volunteer Force](#) (UVF) gun attack in Co. Down.
-  [United States](#), [September 22](#): [Sarah Jane Moore](#) tries to assassinate President [Gerald Ford](#) in [San Francisco](#), [California](#). The attempt fails when a bystander grabs her arm and deflects the shot. Moore has stated the motive was to create chaos to bring "the winds of change" because the [U.S. government](#) had declared war on the left wing^{[2][3][4]}.
-  [Austria](#), December: [Carlos the Jackal](#) and his rebels attack [OPEC](#) headquarters in [Vienna](#) and take over 60 hostages - mostly they were OPEC countries' leaders. On [December 22](#), the hostages and rebels are transported in a [DC-9](#) to [Algiers](#) where 30 hostages were freed; the plane










- was then flown to [Tripoli, Libya](#), where more hostages were freed before flying back to [Algiers](#) where the remaining hostages were freed and the rebels were granted asylum.
-  [Netherlands, December 14](#): Near [Beilen](#), a passenger [train](#) was hijacked by members of the [Republik Maluku Selatan](#) movement, passengers were kept hostage. Three passengers were killed by the hijackers.
 -  [Greece, December 23](#): [U.S. Central Intelligence Agency](#) Station Chief [Richard Welch](#) was shot dead outside his home in [Athens](#) by [Marxist](#) terrorist group [Revolutionary Organization 17 November](#). Welch's murder led to the passage of the [Intelligence Identities Protection Act](#) of 1982, making it illegal to reveal the name of an agent who has a covert relationship with an American intelligence organization.
 -  [United States, December 29](#): Bomb explodes at [New York's LaGuardia Airport](#), killing eleven and injuring 75. No arrests ever made in this case and the reason for this attack remains unknown.




1976

-  [United Kingdom, January 5](#): The [IRA](#) operating under the cover name of the South Armagh Republican Action Force, kill ten Unionist workers in the [Kingsmill massacre](#), County Armagh, in retaliation for the killing of six Nationalists by loyalist paramilitaries.
-  [Djibouti, February 3](#): Somali Coast Liberation Front hijack a school bus, killing one girl.
-  [Japan, March 2](#): A time-bomb exploded at Hokkaido Prefectural office, [Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan](#), killing two, another injuring are 85, one left-wing member arrested by Japanese authority on September 1.
-  [Spain, May 9](#): Far right gunmen (including [Stefano Delle Chiaie](#)) kill two left-wing [Carlists](#) in [Montejurra](#).
-  [Lebanon, June 16](#): In Beirut, US Ambassador [Francis E. Meloy, Jr.](#), and Economic Counselor [Robert O. Waring](#) were kidnapped by the [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine](#) and killed a short time later.
-  [Uganda, Israel, June 26–July 4](#): Hijacking of [Air France](#) Flight 139 (Tel Aviv-Paris) by Palestinian PFLP and German [Revolutionary Cells](#) (*Revolutionäre Zellen*); see [Operation Entebbe](#): four hostages, one [Sayeret Matkal](#) soldier and 45 Ugandan soldiers killed.
-  [United Kingdom, Ireland, July 21](#): An [IRA](#) landmine kills [Christopher Ewart-Biggs](#), the newly appointed British ambassador to the Republic of Ireland, and his secretary Judith Cook.
-  [United States, Canada, France, September 10–September 11](#): [Croatian Freedom Fighters](#) hijack a [TWA](#) airliner, diverting it to [Gander, Newfoundland](#), and then to [Paris](#), demanding a [manifesto](#) be printed. One police officer was killed and three injured during an attempt to defuse a bomb that contained their communiques in a [New York City](#) train station








- locker.^[1] Zvonko Busic who served 32 years in prison for the attack was released and returned to [Croatia](#) to a heroes welcome in [July 2008](#).^[2]
-  [United States](#), [September 21](#): [Orlando Letelier](#) assassinated in Washington by [Chilean](#) government.
 -  [Cuba](#), [October 6](#): [Cubana Flight 455](#) was bombed while flying from [Barbados](#) to [Havana](#), killing 73 passengers plus crew members. [Anti-Castro](#) exiles with suspected ties to the [CIA](#) are involved, among them [Orlando Bosch](#) and [Luis Posada Carriles](#). Victims included six Guyanese medical students and the entire Cuban youth fencing team.^[3]
 -  [Indonesia](#), [December 4](#): In the [Netherlands](#), members of the [RMS](#) movement occupy the [Indonesian diplomatic consulate](#) in [The Hague](#). One Indonesian official is killed.

1977







-  [USSR](#), [January 8](#): [Three explosions in Moscow](#). A [bomb](#) goes off on a [Moscow Metro](#) train as it rolls into [Kurskaya](#) station. Seven die and 33 are seriously injured in the incident, attributed to [Armenian](#) terrorists.^[1]
-  [Spain](#), [January 27](#): [Atocha massacre](#) in Spain. Far-right members kill five in a shooting.
-  [United States](#), [March 9](#): Three buildings in Washington, DC, are seized by members of the militant African-American Muslim Hanafi sect and over 100 hostages taken. One bystander is shot and killed, and Washington city councilman [Marion Barry](#) is shot in the chest. After a two-day standoff all hostages are released from the District Building (city hall), [B'nai B'rith](#) headquarters, and the Islamic Center.
-  [West Germany](#), [April 7](#): Federal Prosecutor [Siegfried Buback](#) and his driver were shot by two [Red Army Faction](#) members.
-  [Netherlands](#), [May 23](#): [School hostage crisis in the Netherlands](#). [RMS](#) activists kept 105 children and five teachers hostage in a school in [Smilde](#).
-  [United Kingdom](#), [June 2](#): Three members of a RUC Police Force mobile patrol are shot and killed by [IRA](#) snipers near Ardboe, [County Tyrone](#). Part of ongoing attacks on Police and Army.
-  [Netherlands](#), [June 11](#): [Train hostage crisis in the Netherlands](#). Near [Groningen](#), a passenger [train](#) was hijacked by members of the [RMS](#), 55 passengers were kept hostage. In an army attack six hijackers and two passengers were killed.
-  [West Germany](#), [July 30](#): [Jürgen Ponto](#), then head of the [Dresdner Bank](#), was shot and killed by the [Red Army Faction](#) in a failed kidnapping.
-  [United States](#), [August 3](#): Puerto Rican nationalist group [FALN](#) in [Manhattan](#), [New York](#), bombs the offices of [Mobil](#) and a building containing [Defense Department](#) security personal killing one and injuring eight in the Mobil offices. In addition the group warned that bombs were located in thirteen other buildings, including the [Empire State Building](#) and the [World Trade Center](#) resulting in the evacuation of one hundred








- thousand. Five days later a bomb attributed to the group was found in the [AMEX](#) building.^[2]
-  [West Germany](#), [September 5](#): [Hanns Martin Schleyer](#) was kidnapped by the [Red Army Faction](#). He was murdered by the Red Army Faction on [October 19, 1977](#).
 -  [West Germany](#), [October 13](#): [Lufthansa](#) flight LH 181 was kidnapped by a group of four [PFLP](#) to [Mogadishu](#); it was later freed by [GSG 9](#) commando group.
 -  [France](#), [December 19](#): A bomb destroyed luxury food shop [Fauchon](#) in Paris.

1977








-  [Israel](#): Members of the [Arab Revolutionary Council](#) poison Israeli oranges with mercury, injuring at least twelve people and reducing exports by 40 percent.^[1]
-  [United States](#), 1978–1995: The [Unabomber](#) kills three and injures 29 in a string of anti-technology bombings.
-  [Australia](#), [February 13](#): [Hilton bombing](#): A bomb is detonated outside the [Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting](#) in [Sydney](#), killing two people. Three [Ananda Marga](#) members are later arrested and jailed for the attack, but later released due to lack of proof.
-  [United Kingdom](#), [February 17](#): The [IRA](#) kill twelve people in the [La Mon Restaurant Bombing](#).
-  [Netherlands](#), March: Members of the [RMS](#) movement occupy a provincial office in [Assen](#). 67 persons were held hostage, one official was killed on the spot, another died of injuries a month later.
-  [Israel](#), [March 11](#): [Coastal Road massacre](#): [Fatah](#) gunmen killed several tourists and hijack a bus near [Haifa](#); 37 [Israelis](#) on the bus are killed.
-  [Italy](#), [March 16](#) – [May 9](#): The [Red Brigades](#) kidnap Prime Minister [Aldo Moro](#) and assassinate him 55 days later.



1979

-  [United Kingdom](#),  [Netherlands](#), [March 22](#): The [IRA](#) kill Richard Sykes, then British [Ambassador](#) to the [Netherlands](#), and his Dutch valet, Krel Straub, in a gun attack in [Den Haag](#). The IRA also carried out 24 bomb attacks across Northern Ireland.
-  [United Kingdom](#), [March 30](#): A car bomb explodes in the [Palace of Westminster](#) car park, killing the driver, Conservative MP for [Abingdon](#), [Airey Neave](#). The [Irish National Liberation Army](#) (INLA) claimed responsibility for the killing.
-  [Norway](#),  [United States](#),  [Israel](#), July: Norwegian police prevents terrorist attacks against the U.S. and Israeli embassies in [Oslo](#).






-  [United States](#), [June 9](#): Puerto Rican nationalist organization [FALN](#) exploded a bomb outside of the [Shubert Theatre](#) in [Chicago](#), injuring five people.
-  [Spain](#), [July 29](#): Basque [ETA](#) members bomb two railway stations in Madrid, killing seven.
-  [Ireland](#),  [United Kingdom](#), [August 27](#): [Lord Mountbatten](#), his grandson, [Nicholas](#), his daughter's mother-in-law, [Baroness Brabourne](#), and 15-year-old [Paul Maxwell](#) are killed by [IRA](#) bomb on board his boat off Mullaghmore, Co. Sligo. The same day two IRA bombs kill 18 British soldiers near Warrenpoint. After the explosions a heavy gun battle ensued between the soldiers and the attackers firing from their position inside the border with the Republic of Ireland. One British tourist was accidentally fired upon by British forces and killed.
-  [Saudi Arabia](#), [2 November](#): [Sunni](#) militant group of 1,300 to 1,500 men [seized](#) the [Grand Mosque](#) in [Mecca](#).
-  [United States](#), [November 4](#): [Iran Hostage Crisis](#) takes place. Iranian Muslim students take over the American Embassy, taking 52 US diplomats hostage for 444 days. (Ended [January 20, 1981](#))
-  [United States](#), [November 15](#): [American Airlines Flight 444](#) is attacked by the [Unabomber](#) - his bomb gives off large quantities of [smoke](#) but fails to detonate.

1980








-  [January 14, 1980](#): A large explosion significantly damages the [Cuban consulate](#) in [Montreal](#).
-  [February 27](#): [Dominican embassy siege](#): Guerrillas from [M-19](#) take diplomats hostage at the Dominican embassy in [Bogotá](#), [Colombia](#). After 61 days, all are released on [April 27](#).
-  [March 15](#): armed members of [FALN](#) raided the campaign headquarters of President [Jimmy Carter](#) in [Chicago](#) and the campaign headquarters of [George H. W. Bush](#) in [New York City](#). Seven people in Chicago and ten people in New York were tied up as the offices were vandalized before the FALN members fled. A few days later, Carter delegates in Chicago received threatening letters from FALN.
-  [March 24](#): Archbishop [Óscar Romero](#) assassinated by [death squads](#) in [El Salvador](#).
-  [April 30](#): DRMLA start the [Iranian Embassy Siege](#) in London
-  [June 3](#): A bomb destroys most of the exhibits in the [Statue of Liberty](#) story room. No one is arrested, but [Croatian](#) separatists are suspected.
-  [July 27](#): A member of the [Abu Nidal Organization](#) carried out a grenade attack on a group of [Jews](#) waiting for a bus in [Antwerp](#), [Belgium](#), killing a child and wounding twenty others. [Said Al Nasr](#) will be convicted for this act.






-  [August 2: Strage di Bologna](#): Terrorists of the far-right group NAR at the [railway station](#) in [Bologna, Italy](#) kills 85 people and wounds more than 200.
-  [October 3](#): Four congregants were killed and twelve others injured in a bomb attack on the [rue Copernic synagogue](#) in [Paris, France](#). Responsibility was claimed by the National European Fascists (FNE), but the police investigation concluded that Palestinian terrorists were involved.

1981


-  [May 16](#): One dead in an explosion in the toilets at the [Pan Am](#) terminal at New York's [JFK airport](#). The bombing is claimed by the Puerto Rican Resistance Army.^[1]
-  [June 10](#): Eight [IRA](#) prisoners shoot their way out of the [Crumlin Road Jail](#) in Belfast, using 3 handguns they had smuggled in.
-  [August 29](#): Machine gun and grenade attack on the [Stadttempel synagogue](#) in [Vienna, 1981 Vienna synagogue attack](#) killing two people and wounding 30. Marwan Hasan and Hesham Mohammed Rajeh were convicted.
-  [October 6](#): Assassination of Egyptian President [Anwar Sadat](#) by [Islamic Jihad](#).
-  [October 20](#): Attack on a [synagogue](#) in [Antwerp, Belgium](#), killing three and wounding sixty.








1982

-  [March 29](#): A bomb on board the [Paris-Toulouse](#) train kills five and injures 27 people. [Carlos](#) assumed to be responsible.
-  [July 20](#): The [Hyde Park and Regents Park bombings](#) in [London](#) by the [IRA](#) kill eleven members of the [Household Cavalry](#) and the [Royal Green Jackets](#).
-  [August 7](#): A bomb is set off in [Ankara](#) airport, killing nine people and wounding 70. [Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia](#) claims responsibility.
-  [August 9](#): Rue des Rosiers, [Paris](#) gunning and bombing of Goldenberg restaurant: six killed and 22 wounded
-  [August 11](#): A bomb explodes on [Pan Am Flight 830](#), en route from [Tokyo](#) to [Honolulu](#), killing one teenager and injuring 15 passengers.
-  [September 14](#): Assassination of [Lebanese](#) President [Bashir Gemayel](#) and twenty-five others in a car explosion at the [Kataeb](#) headquarters.
-  [September 18](#): Four people are wounded when a [synagogue](#) in [Brussels](#) is attacked in a "shoot and run" incident. Guards were taken by surprise and the gunman, believed to be from the [Abu Nidal Organization](#), escaped.









-  [October 9](#): Attack with grenades and machine guns on the central [synagogue](#) in [Rome, Italy](#). A child dies, ten people are injured.
-  [October 14](#): [Direct Action](#) bombs a [Litton Industries](#) factory.
-  [November 30](#): A group called the [Animal Rights Militia](#) send a letter bomb to [Margaret Thatcher](#) at [10 Downing Street, London](#) the device exploded injuring one person.^[1]
-  [December 6](#): [Ballykelly disco bombing](#) in which [Irish National Liberation Army](#) kills seventeen soldiers and civilians in [Northern Ireland](#).
-  [December 31](#): [FALN](#) a [Puerto Rican](#) separatist group explodes bombs outside of the 26 [Federal Plaza](#) in [Manhattan](#), [FBI](#) Headquarters and a United States courthouse in [Brooklyn](#). Three [NYPD](#) police officers are blinded with one officer losing both eyes. All 3 officers sustained other serious injuries trying to diffuse a second Federal Plaza bomb.

1983




-  [April 3](#): [Shining Path](#) militants kill 69 peasants in the [Lucanamarca massacre](#).
-  and  [United States April 18](#): [1983 United States Embassy bombing](#) takes place. A stolen van carrying 2,000 pounds of explosives slammed into the U.S. Embassy in [Beirut, Lebanon](#) killing 63 people including 18 Americans.
-  [May 20](#): [Church Street bombing](#) by the [Umkhonto we Sizwe](#), the military wing of the [African National Congress](#), in the [South African](#) capital [Pretoria](#), killing 19 and wounded more than 200
-  [July 15](#): Turkish airline counter in the [Orly Airport](#) is bombed, killing eight people and wounding over 50. [Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia](#) claims responsibility.
-  [July 27](#): 5 members of the [Armenian Revolutionary Army](#) entered the Turkish embassy in [Lisbon](#), to reinvidicate the independence of Armenia. They arrived in explosive filled cars, invaded the building, wounding the [PSP \(Portuguese\)](#) officer on duty for the embassy. The husband and son of the ambassador were taken as hostages. Then Prime-Minister [Mário Soares](#) gave permission to the [Grupo de Operações Especiais](#) to assault the building. Meanwhile, one of the terrorists threatened to detonate the bombs. The GOE entered the building to find 7 bodies, the 5 terrorists, a police officer who tried to enter the embassy and the ambassador's wife.
-  [September 25](#): Thirty Eight [IRA](#) prisoners shoot their way out of the maximum security [Long Kesh](#) prison. A prison officer is killed and six others injured.
-  [September 23](#): [Gulf Air Flight 771](#) is bombed, killing all 117 people on board.
-  [October 1](#): The Algerian pavilion at an international trade fair in [Marseilles](#) was bombed by the [Charles Martel Group](#). One person was killed and twenty-six were injured.^[1]









-  [October 9: Rangoon bombing](#) by [North Koreans](#) targets [South Korean](#) President [Chun Doo Hwan](#), killing 21 persons and injuring 48.
-  and  [United States](#) and  [France](#) [October 23: Marine Barracks Bombing](#) occurs. A truck carrying 2500 pounds of explosives crashed through the gates of a US Marine barracks in [Beirut, Lebanon](#) killing 241 American servicemen and wounding 81. [Hezbollah](#) responsible. 58 French troops from the multinational force are also killed in a separate attack. [Hezbollah](#) also responsible.
-  [November 9: U.S. Senate bombing](#). A [time bomb](#) consisting of several sticks of [dynamite](#) explodes at the [United States Senate](#) in response to the U.S. [invasion of Grenada](#). No one was injured, a group known as the [Armed Resistance Unit](#) claims responsibility.
-  [December 17: Harrods](#) was bombed by the IRA. Six were killed (including three police officers) and 90 wounded during [Christmas](#) shopping at the West [London](#) department store. (See [17 December 1983 Harrods bombing](#))
-  [December 31](#): On the way to [New Year's Eve](#) seven persons are killed and 70 wounded by bombs on the [Marseille](#) to [Paris TGV](#) and at the St-Charles station in [Marseille](#). The attack is attributed to [Carlos](#) on behalf of the O.L.A.

1984












-  The [Rajneeshee](#) cult spreads [salmonella](#) in [salad bars](#) at ten restaurants in [The Dalles, Oregon](#) to influence a local election. Health officials say that 751 people were sickened and more than 40 hospitalized.^[1] See also [1984 Rajneeshee bioterror attack](#)
-  [March 7](#): three killed and nine injured in the bombing of a civilian bus in [Ashdod](#).
-  [April 2](#): 48 people are wounded by a machine gun attack on a crowded shopping mall in [Jerusalem](#).
-  [August 17](#): One soldier killed, 6 soldiers and 3 civilians wounded by the [PKK](#) attack to a gendarmerie outpost in [Eruh, Siirt](#). This was the first paramilitary attack by the PKK.
-  [September 20](#): U.S. embassy annex bombed in Beirut killing 20.
-  [October 12: Brighton hotel bombing](#) by the [IRA](#): five are killed in an attempt to kill members of the [British cabinet](#).
-  [October 31](#): Indian prime minister [Indira Gandhi](#) assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards. The killing was in retaliation for the Indian army's entry into the [Golden Temple](#) at Amritsar to flush out Sikh extremists who were using the temple as a base for their operations.
-  [December 23](#): A bomb placed on the [Naples-Milan](#) Express train 904 explodes in the same tunnel as the [Italicus Expressen](#) massacre, killing 17 and wounding 250. The attack is attributed to [mafia](#).


1985

-  [February 23](#): Paris Marks & Spencer shop, one bomb, one dead, 18 wounded, attributed to pro-Iranian Lebanese [Hezbollah](#).
-  [February 28](#): [IRA](#) mortar attack kills nine police officers in Newry.
-  [March 8](#): [Car bomb explodes in Beirut](#), killing 80, injuring 175; allegedly planned and executed by "rogue elements" of the [United States Central Intelligence Agency](#).^[1]
-  [March 9](#): Paris, Cinema Rivoli, 18 injured, pro-Iranian Lebanese Hezbollah
-  [March 9](#): [Bunovo](#) train station, 7 killed, 29 injured, Turkish Freedom Movement
-  [June 14](#): [TWA Flight 847 skyjacking](#), [Hezbollah](#), see [FBI Most Wanted Terrorists](#). Terrorists take passengers of an Athens-Rome flight hostage, murdering US Navy Seaman, Robert Stethem.
-  [April 25](#): Lord Justice Maurice Gibson and his wife Lady Cecily Gibson are assassinated by an [IRA](#) radio-controlled bomb in Killeen, South [Armagh](#).
-  [May 14](#): The [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam](#) massacre 146 Sinhalese civilians in the [Anuradhapura massacre](#).^[2] This remains one of the largest massacres of civilians carried out by any terrorist group to-date. This was also the deadliest terrorist attack in Sri Lankan history.
-  [June 19](#): [Zona Rosa Attacks](#) Four United States Marines, two United States businessmen, a Guatemalan, a Chilean, and four Salvadorans were killed in a machine gun attack in the [Zona Rosa](#) area of [San Salvador, El Salvador](#). The groups responsible for carrying out the attack were the Central American Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRTC) and its terrorist arm, the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Commando (CMC)
-   [June 22](#): [Air India Flight 182](#) is blown up by a bomb put onboard the flight from [Canada](#) to [India](#) by unknown terrorists. All 329 people on board, most of them Canadian citizens, are killed. At the time, the deadliest terrorist attack ever, and still the deadliest act of terrorism in Canadian history. A second Air India flight from Canada was targeted on the same day, but the bomb exploded at [Narita Airport](#), in the luggage outside the aircraft, killing two baggage handlers, bringing the total death toll of the act to 331.
-  [July 10](#): [Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior](#) bombed in Auckland harbour by operatives from the French foreign intelligence agency ([DGSE](#)), killing one person.
-  [July 22](#): Two near-simultaneous bombs in [Copenhagen](#), at the Jewish [synagogue](#) and at the offices of [Northwest Orient](#), explode, killing one and injuring 32. The bombers are interrupted while placing a third, more powerful, bomb, which they later dispose of in the city's harbour. The bombs are later linked to [Islamic Jihad](#).
-  and  and  [United States October 7 – October 10](#): [Achille Lauro](#) cruise ship hijacking by [Palestinian Liberation Front](#), during which








- passenger [Leon Klinghoffer](#), a 69 year-old wheelchair-bound Jewish American citizen, is shot dead and thrown overboard.
-  [October 11](#): Arab anti-discrimination group leader [Alex Odeh](#) is killed when a bomb explodes in his [Santa Ana, California](#) office.
 -  [November 6](#): [Palace of Justice siege](#): M-19 guerrillas seize the Supreme Court building in [Bogotá, Colombia](#). The next day, an operation to free the hostages leaves some 100 people dead.
 -  [November 23](#): [EgyptAir Flight 648](#) hijacked by [Abu Nidal](#) group, flown to [Malta](#), where Egyptian commandos storm plane; 60 are killed by gunfire and explosions.
 -  [December 7](#): Paris, Galeries Lafayette and Printemps shops, two bombs, 51 injured, attributed to pro-Iranian Lebanese Hizbollah
 -  [December 11](#): computer rental store owner, [Hugh Scrutton](#), is the first fatality of the [Unabomber's neo-luddite](#) campaign
 -  [December 27](#): [Rome and Vienna Airport Attacks](#).
 -  Investigators associated with the [WHO](#) reported that U.S.-funded [Contras](#) repeatedly destroyed health-care facilities and murdered health-care workers in Nicaragua.
 -  [December 23](#) [Amanzimtoti South Africa](#) bombing by [MK](#) cadre Andrew Sibusiso Zondo, detonated in a rubbish bin at the Sanlam shopping centre. Five people died in the blast and more than forty were injured.

1986













-  A bomb place on a bus in the [West Bank](#) kills one and severely injures three. A Jordanian [Mahmoud Mahmoud Atta](#) is arrested, extradited to Israel, convicted, sentenced to life in prison and freed by the Israeli Supreme Court. After the September 11 attacks, he was confused with ringleader Egyptian [Mohammed Atta](#).^[1]
-  [February 3](#): Paris, Claridge passage (Champs Élysées) seven injured, another bomb failed to explode in the [Eiffel tower](#), pro-Iranian ([Fouad Ali Saleh](#) group)
-  [February 4](#): Paris, Gibert book shop, seven injured, Fouad Ali Saleh
-  [February 5](#): Paris, FNAC-sports, 15 injured
-  [February 28](#): Stockholm, [Olof Palme assassination](#)
-  [March 17](#): [TGV](#) Paris, nine injured
-  [March 20](#): Paris, Galerie Point-Show bombed, two dead, 21 injured
-  [April 2](#): [TWA Flight 840](#) bombed on approach to Athens airport; four passengers (all of them American), including an infant, are killed.
-  [United States](#) and  [Germany April 5: 1986 Berlin discotheque bombing](#). A Berlin discotheque frequented by US servicemen was bombed, killing 3 people--A [Turkish](#) woman and two US servicemen--and injuring 230 including over 50 US servicemen. [Libya](#) was held responsible for this act.
-  [May 3](#): A bomb explodes aboard a [Sri Lankan](#) airliner in [Colombo, Sri Lanka](#), killing 21 and injuring 40

-  [June 14](#): [ANC](#) bombs Why Not Restaurant and Magoo's Bar in [Durban, South Africa](#), three people killed, 73 wounded.
-  [July 15](#): [ETA](#) Basque militant group bombs a Guardia Civil police truck, killing twelve.
-  [September 5](#): [Pan Am Flight 73](#), an American civilian airliner, is hijacked; 22 people die when plane is stormed in [Karachi, Pakistan](#). A total of 359 passengers and crew survive. The attack was carried out by Muslim extremists and was possibly sponsored by Libya.
-  [September 8](#): Paris town hall's post office bombed, one dead, 16 injured
-  [September 12](#): Paris [La Défense](#), Casino Supermarket's restaurant bombed, 43 injured
-  [September 14](#): Paris, [Pub Renault bombed](#), two dead, one injured
-  [September 15](#): Paris, police headquarters bombed, one dead, 45 injured
-  [September 17](#): Paris, [Rue de Rennes](#) a bomb explodes in the street, seven dead, 54 injured.
-  [December 25](#): [Iraqi Airways Flight 163](#) is hijacked. The pro-Iranian group "Islamic Jihad" claimed responsibility.
-  [December 31](#): New Year's Eve fire at the [Dupont Plaza Hotel](#) in [San Juan, Puerto Rico](#), claimed 97 lives, mainly in the casino area. Fire set by three hotel workers, trying to make tourists stay away from Puerto Rico as a protest to their working wages.

1987













-  [April 21](#): Car bomb at bus terminal in [Colombo, Sri Lanka](#) kills 110 people.^[1] This attack was carried by [LTTE](#).^{[2][page number needed]}
-  [April 25](#): Bombing of Greek Air Force bus carrying American military personnel. A group called [November 17](#) claims responsibility.^[3]
-  [May 8](#): An assault by an [IRA](#) team on [Loughgall](#) RUC base is stopped by [SAS](#) commandos, who kill eight attackers and a civilian. See [Loughgall Ambush](#).
-  [June 19](#): Basque militant group [ETA](#) plant a bomb in the parking lot under the Hipercor hypermarket in Barcelona. It kills 21, 45 are injured.
-  [November 8](#): [Remembrance Day Bombing](#) parade in Enniskillen, County [Fermanagh](#) by the [IRA](#). Eleven are killed and 63 injured.
-  [November 29](#): [KAL Flight 858](#) bombed by [North Korea](#).
-  [December 11](#): Basque militant group [ETA](#) bomb a Guardia Civil police barracks in Zaragoza, killing eleven, 40 are injured.

1988





-  [April 12](#): [Japanese Red Army](#) terrorist [Yu Kikumura](#) was arrested at a [rest stop](#) on the [New Jersey turnpike](#) in possession of pipe bombs on his way to [New York](#).^[1]
-  [March 6](#): An attempted attack on an army band by the [Provisional IRA](#) is foiled by the [SAS](#).
-  [March 16](#): [Michael Stone](#) kills three mourners in a gun and grenade attack on an [IRA](#) funeral in [Belfast](#).^[2]
-  [March 19](#): During the funeral of IRA member Kevin Brady, killed in the cemetery attack by Michael Stone, a car approached the funeral procession at high speed. The car was surrounded by mourners, and two men later identified as corporals in the British Army were overpowered, dragged from the car, taken to waste ground and shot dead by the [IRA](#)
-  [June](#): The [IRA](#) shoots down a British army helicopter in [Northern Ireland](#).^[3]
-  [June 15](#): Six British soldiers are killed by an [IRA](#) booby trap bomb attached to their vehicle in Market Square, [Lisburn](#).
-  [June 28](#): American diplomat, and defense naval attache Captain [William Nordeen](#) was [assassinated](#) by [Marxist](#) terrorist group [Revolutionary Organization 17 November](#) by a [remote controlled car bomb](#) in [Athens](#).
-  [November 3](#): The People's Liberation Front of [Tamil Eelam](#) ([PLOTE](#)) comprising about 200 Tamil secessionists invaded [Maldives](#). At request of president [Maumoon Abdul Gayoom](#), [Indian Army](#) active assistance of the [Research and Analysis Wing](#) launched a military campaign ([Operation Cactus](#)) to fight the mercenaries out of [Maldives](#).
-  and  [United States December 21](#): [Pan Am Flight 103](#) bombing over [Lockerbie](#), [Scotland](#). At the time, it was the worst act of terrorism perpetrated against the United States, and involved the greatest number of peacetime fatalities (270) in the United Kingdom. Just over 12 years after the event, at the conclusion of the [Pan Am Flight 103 bombing trial](#), a Libyan agent, [Abdelbaset Ali Mohamed Al Megrahi](#), was convicted on 270 counts of murder and was sentenced to [life imprisonment](#). Libya subsequently agreed to pay relatives of the Lockerbie bombing victims \$2.7 billion (\$10 million each) in compensation. 169 American passengers--including 41 American students--and 11 American crew members perished in the attack.
-  and  [Month Unk.](#): [Jordanian terrorist](#) detonates [bomb](#) on [railroad](#) tracks ahead of US [Duty Train](#) en route from [West Germany](#) to [West Berlin](#) while traversing [East Germany](#). No significant injuries.













1989




-  [February 18](#): A passenger train from [South Africa](#), where attacked by Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas in Movene, [Mozambique](#), killing eight and injuring fifty.
-  [May 30](#): A bomb kills four and injures 37 on an assassination attempt against [Miguel Maza Marquez](#) head of the Colombian Secret Service.^[1]
-  [July 5](#): A car bomb kills six, including the governor of [Antioquia](#), [Antonio Roldan Betancur](#). No claim is made for the attack.^[2]
-  [July 9](#): Two bombs explode in [Mecca](#), killing one pilgrim and wounding 16 others.
-  [August 18](#): The [Medellín Cartel](#) declares "total and absolute war" against the Colombian government. The offices of the two main political parties were bombed and the homes of two local politicians were burned.^[3]
-  [August 31](#): A bomb in a bicycle cart injures 13 in [Medellín](#).^[4]
-  [September 2](#): A bomb partially destroys the headquarters of [El Espectador](#), a Colombian newspaper, leaving 84 wounded. Bomb is blamed on [Pablo Escobar](#)
-  [September 4](#): A bomb detonates in front of the Intercontinental Hotel in [Medellín](#).^[5]
-  [September 4](#): An unidentified man opens fire at the Medellín airport, killing one and wounding 14, before being gunned down by the police.^[6]
-  [September 16](#): A bomb explodes on a bus bound from [Tbilisi](#) to [Baku](#), [USSR](#) when it passes near [Yevlakh](#), [Azerbaijan](#), killing five people and wounding 27.
-  [September 18](#): Five bombs kill twelve people in [Medellín](#) during the ongoing war the [Medellín Cartel](#) declared on the Colombia government. On the same day, the [Pablo Escobar](#) has liberal leader [Pablo Pelaez Gonzalez](#) assassinated.^[7]
-  [September 18](#): Three bombs explode in [Cali](#) killing one person.^[8]
-  [September 19](#): Suitcase-bomb destroys [UTA Flight UT-772](#) en route to Paris, killing all 171 passengers and crew. Libyan intelligence involved.
-  [September 21](#): The [Medellín Cartel](#) claims responsibility for the car bomb attack to the Colombian Liberal Party's offices in downtown [Bogotá](#)
-  [September 22](#): [Deal barracks bombing](#): Eleven [Royal Marines](#) bandsmen are killed and 22 injured when base in [Deal, Kent](#), is bombed by the [IRA](#).
-  [September 25](#): A bomb kills two and injures one at the [Hilton](#) hotel in [Cartagena](#).^[9]
-  [September 26](#): [Liberal](#) Greek [politician Pavlos Bakoyannis](#) who was well known for his broadcasts against the [Greek military junta of 1967-1974](#) on [Deutsche Welle radio](#), was shot and killed in the front entrance of his office in by members of the [Marxist](#) terrorist group [Revolutionary Organization 17 November](#).

-  [September 28](#): A bomb kills two at a suburban gas station in [Bogotá](#). The dead are believed to be terrorists.^[10]
-  [September 29](#): A bomb injures one at the parking garage of the Intercontinental Hotel in [Bogotá](#). The attack was blamed on the [Medellín Cartel](#).^[11]
-  [October 8](#): A fire bomb kills seven and injures seven in a bus in [Bogotá](#). The action is blamed on the [Medellín Cartel](#).^[12]
-  [October 9](#): Ten bombs go off in two Colombian cities, injuring 32. The bombs coincide with the visit of a senior US Army officer on talks about drug control.^[13]
-  [October 16](#): A car bomb against the [Vanguardia Liberal](#) newspaper kills four in [Bucaramanga](#).^[14]
-  [October 18](#): A bomb explodes prematurely outside the Colombian Congress, injuring one.^[15]
-  [October 21](#): A car bomb in front of a hotel in [Barranquilla](#) leaves six injured.^[16]
-  [October 30](#): A bomb hidden beneath a bus kills five police officer and injures 15 more in [Medellín](#). The drug lords are believed responsible.^[17]
-  [November 27](#): [Avianca Flight 203](#) bombed over [Colombia](#); 110 victims. [Medellín drug cartel](#) claimed responsibility.
-  [December 6](#): Truck bomb kills 52 and injures 1,000 outside the [Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad](#) (DAS) building near downtown [Bogotá](#), [Colombia](#); blast is blamed on [drug lord Pablo Escobar](#) and it's widely believed to be an assassination attempt on the director of DAS, [Miguel Maza Marquez](#).
-  [December 6](#): Anti-feminist [Marc Lépine](#) shoots 26 people, killing 14 women, at the [École Polytechnique de Montréal](#) - the event is dubbed the [Montreal massacre](#).
-  [December 13](#): Two British soldiers are killed near [Rosslea](#), [County Fermanagh](#) when an [IRA](#) unit burns them alive with a [flamethrower](#).










1990

-  [January 6](#): A car bomb explodes outside private offices in [Bogotá](#). While no casualties are reported, the office belonged to the son of the personal secretary of Colombian president, [Virgilio Barco](#).^[1]
-  February: The [IRA](#) detonate a bomb at [Leicester](#) Army Recruiting Office. MP [Keith Vaz](#) suggests that the army may have planted the bomb.^[2]
-  [February 12](#): The [IRA](#) shoot down a British army helicopter in [County Tyrone](#), Northern Ireland, near the border with the Republic of Ireland.^[3]
-  [April 6](#): Colombian police defuse a truck containing more than a half-ton of explosives in a wealthy residential area of [Bogotá](#). The truck had been parked in front of a high school and was set to go off during the morning rush.^[4]





-  [April 11](#): A bomb kills 14 and injures 100 in [Medellín](#). The bomb was directed at a group of Elite Police and it is blamed on the [Medellín Cartel](#), which had offered \$100,000 for every anti-terrorism police killed and \$ 4,500 for every regular policeman assassinated.^[6]
-  [April 25](#): A car bomb kills nine in [Medellín](#). Authorities believe the [Medellín Cartel](#) is responsible. The next day, presidential candidate [Carlos Pizarro Leongómez](#) is assassinated while onboard a commercial airliner.^[6]
-  [April 25](#): A bomb hidden in a dump truck kills six and injures at least 36 in [Bogotá](#).^[7]
-  [May 4](#): A bomb exploded in front of a pharmacy in [Cali](#), killing four and wounding 20. It is blamed on the ongoing war between the two rival drug cartels in Colombia.
-  [May 7](#): A car bomb kills one and injures five, outside a government building in [Pereira](#), capital of [Risaralda](#) State. No group claims responsibility but the government blames drug lords who declared war on the country nine months earlier.^[8]
-  [May 13](#): Two car bombs explode simultaneously in the Quirigua and Niza shopping malls during [Mother's Day](#) in [Bogotá](#) killing 19, including six children, and wounding 140, while another bomb exploded in a restaurant in [Cali](#), killing six and injuring 20. Authorities say the [Medellín Cartel](#) is to blame for the attacks.^[9]
-  [May 16](#) The [IRA](#) detonate a bomb under a military minibus in London, killing Sgt Charles Chapman, and injuring four other soldiers.^[10]
-  [May 17](#): A bomb inside a shopping mall in [Cartagena](#) wounds 22. The [Medellín Cartel](#) is blamed.^[11]
-  [May 25](#): A suicide bomber detonates a car bomb when stopped by police, killing himself and three others in [Medellín](#).^[12]
-  [June 1](#): A British Royal Artillery officer is assassinated by the [IRA](#) in Dortmund in [West Germany](#).^[13]
-  [June 15](#): A car bomb kills four near a police station in [Medellín](#). Authorities blame the [Medellín Cartel](#) which had previously pledged to murder police in retaliation to the government's anti-drug policies.^[14]
-  [June 29](#): A car bomb kills 14 and injures 30 in [Medellín](#). The [Medellín Cartel](#) is blamed by authorities.^[15]
-  [July 15](#): A round of terrorist attacks leaves 40 dead in [Medellín](#). Another bomb exploded in [Puerto Asís](#), killing six and injuring five.^[16]
-  [July 20](#): The IRA detonate a bomb at the [London Stock Exchange](#) causing damage to the building. Nobody was injured in the blast.^[17]
-  [July 30](#): [Ian Gow MP](#) killed by a car bomb planted by the IRA while at his home in [Sussex](#).
-  [August 10](#): A bus going from [Tbilisi, Georgia](#) to [Aqdam, Azerbaijan](#) is blown up. Twenty people die and 33 are injured.
-  [October 24](#): A series of [car bombings](#) directed by the [IRA](#) in Northern Ireland leave six British soldiers and a civilian dead and 37 wounded.
-  [PLF](#) attack in the beaches on [Tel Aviv](#).
-  [PLO](#) attack on the US embassy.









-  September: Rebels bomb two sections of Colombia's [Caño Limón](#) pipeline. It is the fourth attack against the pipeline in two weeks, and rebel group [ELN](#) claims responsibility.^[18]
-  [November 5](#): Assassination of [Meir Kahane](#) head of Israel's [Koch](#) party and founder of the American [vigilante](#) group the [Jewish Defense League](#) in a [Manhattan, New York](#) hotel lobby by early elements of [Al Qaeda](#).
-  [December 13](#): A remote control bomb kills seven police officer and injures 23 more in [Medellín](#). Authorities blame the [Medellín Cartel](#) for the attack.^[19]

1991








-  [January 6](#): A bomb kills three and wounds seven in La Dorada, [Caldas](#). No group claims responsibility.^[1]
-  [February 7](#): The [IRA](#) launched a mortar shell into the back garden of [10 Downing Street, London](#). (See [10 Downing Street#Security](#))
-  [February 16](#): The [Medellín Cartel](#) detonates a 440-pound car bomb near the [Medellín](#) bullring, killing 22 people, including 9 police officers.^[2]
-  [May 13](#): Nine police officers die while deactivating a bomb left behind by leftist guerillas.^[3]
-  [May 21](#): Former Indian prime minister [Rajiv Gandhi](#) assassinated in a bomb blast believed to be the work of Sri Lankan Tamil terrorists belonging to the [LTTE](#).^[4] This is also the first time that the suicide vest is used by any terrorist group.
-  [May 29](#): [Basque ETA](#) separatist group bombs the Guardia Civil police barracks in [Vic \(Barcelona\)](#), killing ten people.
-  [May 30](#): A train traveling from [Moscow](#) to [Baku](#) explodes near Karvin-Yurt station between [Gudermes](#) and [Makhachkala](#) in [Dagestan, Russia](#). Eleven people die and eight are injured.^[5]
-  [July 12](#): Leftist groups bomb the runway at the [Rafael Núñez International Airport](#) in [Cartagena](#).^[6]
-  [November 15](#): Two IRA members were killed in [St Albans](#) when their bomb detonated prematurely. A civilian was also injured.^[7]













1992

-  [January 17](#): Eight [Protestant](#) British army contractors are killed by an [IRA](#) bomb on their way to work at an Army base near [Omagh](#).
-  [February 5](#): Three civilians were killed and 29 injured by [East Turkestan Islamic Movement](#) two bus bombs in [Urumqi](#) (see: [5 February 1992 Urumqi Bombings](#))
-  [February 28, 1992](#): A bomb explodes at [London Bridge station](#) injuring 29 people.
-  [March 17](#): [Israeli Embassy bombing](#) by "[Islamic Jihad](#)" in [Buenos Aires, Argentina](#); 29 killed, 242 injured.




-  [April 5, 1992](#): The [Iranian embassy](#) in [Ottawa](#) is stormed by members of [MEK](#), an [Iraq-supported religious right](#) group.
-  [April 10, 1992](#): The [IRA](#) detonate a massive bomb in [St Mary Axe](#) in the [City of London](#) killing three people and injuring 91. Many buildings are heavily damaged and the [Baltic Exchange](#) is completely destroyed.
-  [September 1](#): Nine die, including a six-month old baby, and seven are injured when a bomb explodes in a suburb of [Medellín](#).^[1]
-  [October 12, 1992](#): A device explodes in the gents' toilet of the *Sussex Arms public house* in [Covent Garden](#) killing one person and injuring four others.
-  [November 11](#): Bombs explode in nine Colombian cities, leaving one person dead and 35 injured. The [Medellín Cartel](#) is held responsible for the attacks.^[2]
-  [December 3](#): Ten police officers and four civilians die when a bomb planted by drug traffickers explode in [Medellín](#).^[3]
-  [December 3](#): Two IRA bombs explode in Manchester center, killing two people. The IRA admitted to the bombings the next day.
-  [December 29](#): Two police officers and 50 civilians wounded when a car bomb explodes at a party in a suburban area of [Medellín](#).^[4]














1993

-  **Colombia**, [January 7](#): A car bomb kills two and injures 39 in the parking lot of a building where several judges lived, in the city of [Medellín](#).^[1]
-  **United States**, [January 25](#): [Mir Aimal Kansi](#), a [Pakistani](#), fires an [AK-47 assault rifle](#) into cars waiting at a stoplight in front of the [Central Intelligence Agency](#) headquarters, killing two and injuring three others, see [FBI Ten Most Wanted Fugitives](#).
-  **Colombia**, [January 30](#): A bomb kills 20 in downtown [Bogotá](#). The attack is blamed on drug leader [Pablo Escobar](#).^[2]
-  **Colombia**, [February 11](#): A bomb kills 14 and injures 25 at an auto repair shop in [Barrancabermeja](#).^[3]
-  **Colombia**, [February 22](#): Two powerful car bombs kill four and injure 100 in a commercial district and a shopping mall in [Bogotá](#). The attacks are likely linked to drug traffickers waging war against the Colombian government.^[4]
-  **United States**, [February 26](#): [World Trade Center bombing](#) kills six and injures over 1000 people, by coalition of five groups: [Jamaat Al-Fuqra'/Gamaat Islamiya/Hamas/Islamic Jihad/National Islamic Front](#),^[5] see [FBI Most Wanted Terrorists](#), [FBI Ten Most Wanted Fugitives](#), [Ramzi Yousef](#).
-  **India**, [March 12](#): [Mumbai car bombings](#) leave 257 dead with 1,400 others injured.





-  **India**, [March 17](#): A bomb blast in [Calcutta](#) killed at least 50 people. Two apartment blocks came crashing down when the blast rocked central Calcutta's Bowbazar locality shortly after midnight.
-  **India**, [March 19](#): A bomb exploded in Calcutta's [Sealdah](#) rail terminus, killing one person and wounding a dozen others
-  **Colombia**, [April 15](#): A bomb kills 15 and wounds over 100 at the Centro 93 shopping mall in [Bogotá](#). Authorities blame [Pablo Escobar](#).^[6]
-  **Israel**, [April 16](#): [Hamas](#) kill 2 in [Mehola Junction bombing](#).
-  **United Kingdom**, [March 20](#): [IRA](#) bomb in [Warrington](#) kills two children (See [Warrington Bomb Attacks](#)).
-  **United Kingdom**, [April 24](#): [IRA](#) detonate a huge truck bomb in the [City of London](#) at [Bishopsgate](#), killing one person and causing approximately £1bn of damage.^[7] (See [1993 Bishopsgate bombing](#).)
-  **Sri Lanka**, [May 1](#): Suicide bomber in [Colombo](#) kills Sri Lankan President [Ranasinghe Premadasa](#). Attack carried out by [LTTE](#).^{[8][9]}
-  **Italy**, [May 27](#): A car-bomb placed by [mafia](#) in the neighbourhood of the [Uffizi](#) museum in [Florence](#) kills five people and wounds 40.
-  **United States** [June](#): Failed [New York City landmark bomb plot](#), see [FBI Most Wanted Terrorists](#)
-  **Spain**, [June 21](#): [ETA](#) Basque terrorist group bombs a military truck in Madrid, kills seven, 36 injured.
-  **United Kingdom**, [July 5](#): the [IRA](#) detonate a 1,500 lb (680 kg) car bomb (the largest used in Northern Ireland) in the centre of [Newtownards](#) in [Northern Ireland](#), no one is killed but severe property damage is caused to the town centre.
-  **Italy**, [July 27](#): Three car-bombs explode simultaneously and in a street in the center of [Milan](#), killing five, and in front of two churches in [Rome](#). The attack is attributed to [mafia](#).
-  **United Kingdom**, [October 23](#): the [Shankill Road bombing](#) at a [fish and chip](#) shop on the [Protestant](#) Shankill Road, [Belfast](#), kills ten people, including two children.
-  **United Kingdom**, [October 30](#): Seven people killed in the [Rising Sun Bar massacre](#), when Loyalist [Ulster Freedom Fighters](#) gunmen attack a bar in [Greysteel](#), [County](#)

1994


-  **Israel**, [February 25](#): [Cave of the Patriarchs massacre](#) – [Baruch Goldstein](#) kills 29 [Palestinian](#) civilians in an attack in the [Cave of the Patriarchs](#) in [Hebron](#).
-  **United States**, [March 1](#): In the [Brooklyn Bridge Shooting](#), [Rashid Baz](#) kills a [Hasidic](#) seminary student and wounds four on the [Brooklyn Bridge](#) in [New York City](#) in response to the [Cave of the Patriarchs massacre](#).^[1]
-  **United States**, [March 5](#): In [Salt Lake City](#), [Utah](#), a gunman with a homemade bomb held several people hostage in the [downtown public](#)

- [library](#). Police mortally wound the gunman before he is able to kill any hostages.
-  **Azerbaijan**, [March 19](#): A handmade bomb explodes on the [Baku Metro](#) in [Baku](#), killing 14 and wounding 58.
 -  **United Kingdom**, [March 20](#): The [IRA](#) shoot down a British army [Lynx helicopter](#) over a military barracks in [Crossmaglen](#) with a [barrack buster](#) mortar.
 -  **Japan**, [June 28](#): Members of the [Aum Shinrikyo](#) cult release [sarin](#) gas attack at [Matsumoto](#); 7 persons killed, 660 injured.
 -  **Colombia**, [July 2](#): [Andres Escobar](#) was murdered by [Humberto Muñoz](#).
 -  **Azerbaijan** [July 3](#): A bomb explodes on the [Baku Metro](#), killing 13 and wounding 42.
 -  **United Kingdom**, [June 18](#): Six Catholic men shot dead by Loyalists in a pub in Loughinisland, Co Down.
 -  **Argentina**, [July 18](#): The [umbrella organization](#) of all [Jewish](#) institutions in the country, [AMIA](#), is car-bombed, killing 85 people and injuring over 300. Attributed to [Hezbollah](#).
 -  **Panama**, [July 19](#): [Alas Chiricanas Flight 00901](#) is bombed, killing 21. Generally attributed to [Hezbollah](#).
 -  **United Kingdom**, [July 26](#): [Israeli Embassy Attack in London](#) and a Jewish charity are car-bombed, wounding 20. Attributed by [Britain](#), [Argentina](#), and [Israel](#) to [Hezbollah](#).
 -  **United States**, [December 10](#): Advertising executive, Thomas J. Mosser, is killed after opening a mail package from the [Unabomber](#), being the second fatality of the mailbomb campaign.
 -  **Philippines**, [December 11](#): A small bomb explodes on board [Philippine Airlines Flight 434](#), killing a [Japanese](#) businessman. Authorities found out that [Ramzi Yousef](#) planted the bomb to test it for his planned terrorist attack, see [FBI Most Wanted Terrorists](#), [FBI Ten Most Wanted Fugitives](#)
 -  **France**  **Algeria**, [December 24](#): [Air France Flight 8969](#) is hijacked by [GIA](#) members who planned to crash the plane on Paris but didn't succeed.













1995





-  **Huehuetenango Dept.**, [January 1](#). Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) rebels bombed a utility station in Guatemala causing extensive damage but no deaths or injuries.
-  **Tbeng Rhuos Kam Pong Chnnang Province**, [January 2](#). Khmer Rogue rebels attacked a train in Cambodia through the use of an explosive device killing 8 and wounding 36 others.
-  **Punjab Province**, [January 2](#). An explosive device killed two people and injured 13 others.
-  **Batna**, [January 10](#). Rebels attacked a transportation bus in the city of Batna killing at least ten civilians and injuring 15 others in a brutal

massacre that is a sign of the Islamic insurgents raging against the moderate government.



-  **Belfast, Northern Ireland, January 11**. A Wolworths department store was fire bombed in Belfast. The store was destroyed but no one was injured or killed in the incident.

1996

-  **Russia, January**: In [Kizlyar](#), 350 Chechen militants took 3,000 hostages in a hospital. The attempt to free them kills 65 civilians and soldiers.
-  **United Kingdom, January**: [Provisional Irish Republican Army](#) plants a bomb that police defuse at the [Canary Wharf](#) towers in [London](#).
-  **Indonesia, January 9**: The separatist [Free Papua Movement](#) kidnapped several Western and Indonesian scientists. In May, after weeks of failed negotiations, the Indonesian Army launched a rescue operation in which two hostages and six guerillas were killed.^[1]
-  **Sri Lanka, January 31**: LTTE carries out [Central Bank Bombing](#) in [Colombo](#), killing 90 and wounding 1,400.
-  **United Kingdom, February 9**: IRA plants a bomb near the [South Quay station](#) in [London](#), killing two people and causing over \$1 billion worth of damage. (see [1996 Docklands bombing](#))
-  **Israel, February 25 - March 4**: A series of four [suicide bombings](#) leave 60 dead and 284 wounded within ten days.
-  **Egypt, April 18**: 18 people are killed when Islamist gunmen fire on the Europa hotel in [Cairo](#).^[2]
-  **Russia, June 11**: A bomb explodes on a train traveling on the [Serpukhovsko-Timiryazevskaya Line](#) of the [Moscow Metro](#), killing four people and seriously injuring at least twelve.^[3]
-  **United Kingdom, June 15**: A bomb containing 1500 kg of explosives was detonated by the IRA in [Manchester](#) city centre. Due to a warning being given the area was evacuated and nobody was killed. Following the large number of bombings in major English cities and the huge monetary damage inflicted on the British State, it was decided to reopen peace negotiations with the IRA. A year later the [Good Friday Agreement](#) was signed securing a ceasefire which is still in place. (see [Manchester bombing by IRA](#)).
-  **Saudi Arabia, June 25**: [Khobar Towers bombing](#) – In all, 19 U.S. servicemen and one Saudi were killed and 372 wounded, by Hizballah Al-Hijaz (Saudi Hizballah) with Iranian support, see [FBI Most Wanted Terrorists](#)
-  **Sri Lanka, July 24**: LTTE plants bomb on commuter [train](#) in [Sri Lanka](#) kills 57.
-  **United States, July 27**: [Centennial Olympic Park bombing](#), killing two and wounding 111.

-  **Russia**, August: Marina Roscha Synagogue in Moscow is bombed shortly after being rebuilt after a fire in 1993.
-  **France**, [October 17](#): The Algerian [Armed Islamic Group](#) bombs an underground train injuring 28 people.^[4]
-  **Comoros Ethiopia**, [November 23](#): 125 people died after a hijacked jet ([Ethiopian Airlines Flight 961](#)) crashed into the Indian Ocean off the coast of Comoros.
-  **Peru**, [December 17](#): [Japanese embassy hostage crisis](#) begins in [Lima](#); it ends [April 22, 1997](#) with the deaths of 14 rebels, two soldiers and a hostage.


1997

-  **Cuba**: [Luis Posada Carriles](#) organized a string of bombings at luxury hotels in [Cuba](#) in 1997 in order to discourage the growth of the tourism industry. One Italian tourist died.
-  **United States**, [February 24](#): Ali Abu Kamal opens fire on tourists at an observation deck atop the [Empire State Building](#) in [New York City](#), killing a [Danish](#) national and wounding visitors from the [United States](#), [Argentina](#), [Switzerland](#) and [France](#) before turning the gun on himself. A handwritten note carried by the gunman claims this was a punishment attack against the "enemies of Palestine". His widow claimed he became suicidal after losing \$300,000 in a business venture. In a 2007 interview with the [New York Daily News](#) his daughter said her mother's story was a cover crafted by the [Palestinian Authority](#) and that her father wanted to punish the United States for its support of [Israel](#).^[1]
-  **Colombia**, [February 27](#): A car bomb kills seven and injures 49 in the town of [Apartadó](#), [Antioquia](#). No groups claim responsibility.^[2]
-  **Russia**, [June 28](#): A bomb explodes on a train traveling from [Moscow](#) to [Saint Petersburg](#), killing three and injuring seven.^[3]
-  **China**, [February 25](#): Three bus bombs in [Urumqi](#) destroy the No. 2, 10, and 44 buses, killing nine people.
-  **Colombia**, [June 17](#): Eight elite police officers die after a truck bomb explodes in [Bogotá](#). Authorities say [FARC](#) is responsible for the attack.^[4]
-  **Sri Lanka**, [October 4](#) LTTE attack in [Colombo](#) on Hilton Hotel and Parliament kills 17, 100 wounded. Running gun battle on streets with govt forces.
-  **Egypt**, [November 17](#): [Luxor Massacre](#) – Islamist gunmen attack tourists at [Deir el-Bahri](#) in [Luxor](#), killing 62 and injuring 24 people, most of them European and Japanese holidaymakers.
-  **Mexico**, [December 22](#): [Acteal massacre](#) – 46 killed while praying in [Acteal](#), [Chiapas](#). A paramilitary group associated with ex-president [Salinas](#) is held responsible.

1998




-  **India**, [January](#): [Wandhama Massacre](#) - 24 [Kashmiri Pandits](#) are massacred by Kashmiri militants in the city of Wandhama in Indian-controlled [Kashmir](#).
-  **Algeria**, [January 11](#): [Sidi-Hamed massacre](#) Between 120 and 400 people are killed when the [Armed Islamic Group](#) bombs a mosque in [Haouche Sahraoui](#) and opens fire on civilians in a cinema in [Sidi Ahmen](#).^[1]
-  **India**, [February 14](#): [1998 Coimbatore bombings](#) - Bombings by suspected Islamic Jihadi groups on an election rally in the city of [Coimbatore](#) kill about 60 people.
-  **Sri Lanka**, [January 25](#): LTTE bombs the sacred Buddhist shrine [Sri Dalada Maligawa](#) in [Kandy](#), killing 17.
-  **United States**, [January 29](#): The anti-abortion [Army of God](#) bombs a health clinic in [Birmingham, Alabama](#), killing a police officer and injuring a worker at the clinic.
-  **Latvia**,  **Russia**, [April 2/April 6](#): Two bombs explode in [Riga](#) targeting a Synagogue and the Russian Embassy building; the attacks are linked to [Fascist](#) extremist movements. See also [Riga Bombing 1998](#).
-  **Russia**, [May 13](#): A bomb blast destroys the outer wall of the Marina Roscha Synagogue in Moscow. The third time the building has been attacked.
-  **Colombia**, [August 5](#): Rebel groups [ELN](#) and [FARC](#) attack police and army bases, a major dam, oil pipelines and other targets in 17 of the 32 departments, killing at least 26 police officers.^[2]
-  **Tanzania**,  **Kenya**  **United States**, [August 7](#): [U.S. embassy bombings](#) in [Dar es Salaam](#) and [Nairobi](#), killing 225 people and injuring more than 4,000, by [al-Qaeda](#), see [FBI Most Wanted Terrorists](#)
-  **Northern Ireland**, [August 15](#): [Omagh bombing](#) by the [Real IRA](#) (an IRA splinter group) kills 29.
-  **Colombia**, [October 18](#): The rebel group [ELN](#) blows the [Orensa](#) pipeline near [Machuca](#), [Antioquia](#). The resulting fire kills 84 civilians, most of them burned alive, and injures at least 100. Initially, ELN denies responsibly but then accepts it as a "military error". The heads of ELN have been sentenced to 40 years in prison for this action. During the following years, [ELN](#) and [FARC](#) conduct over 600 attacks with explosives on pipelines in Colombia, mostly targeting the [Caño Limón](#) line, according to the Colombian Ministry of Defense.^[3]








1999













-  **Pakistan**, [January 3](#): Gunmen open fire on [Shi'a](#) Muslims worshipping in an [Islamabad](#) mosque, killing 16 people and injuring 25.








-  **Turkey**, a pair of bombs [detonated](#) on [March 13](#) killing 13 and [March 14](#) injuring 2.
-  **Russia**, [March 19](#): A bomb was [detonated](#) in a crowded market in [Vladikavkaz](#), [North Ossetia-Alania](#) killing 62 and injuring many.
-  **United Kingdom**, [April](#): [David Copeland's](#) [nail bomb](#) attacks against ethnic minorities and gays in [London](#) kill three people and injure over 160.
-  **Russia**, [April 26](#): An explosion inside an elevator at the [Intourist](#) hotel in [Moscow](#) injured eleven people.^[1]
-  **Sweden**, Murders in [Malexander](#)
-  **France**, [June 18](#): The separatist [Breton Revolutionary Army](#) dynamites a tax office in [Cintegabelle](#) causing extensive damage.^[2]
-  **Colombia**, [July 30](#): A car bomb kills nine and injures 38 at a military base in [Medellín](#). Authorities blame leftist guerrillas for the attack.^[3]
-  **Russia**, [August 31](#) – [September 22](#): [Russian Apartment Bombings](#) kills about 300 people, leading Russia into [Second Chechen War](#).
-  **Jordan**, [December](#): [Jordanian](#) authorities foil a plot to bomb US and Israeli tourists and pick up 28 suspects as part of the [2000 millennium attack plots](#)
-  **Colombia**, [November 12](#): Seven die and dozens are injured when a bomb explodes in [Bogotá](#). No claim for responsibility is made.^[4]
-  **United States**, [December 14](#): [Ahmed Ressam](#) is arrested on the [United States-Canada border](#) in [Port Angeles, Washington](#); he confessed to planning to bomb the [Los Angeles International Airport](#) as part of the [2000 millennium attack plots](#)
-  **India**, [December 24](#): [Indian Airlines Flight 814](#) from [Kathmandu, Nepal](#), to [Delhi](#) is hijacked. One passenger is killed and some hostages are released. After negotiations between the [Taliban](#) and the [Indian](#) government, the last of the remaining hostages on board Flight 814 are released in exchange for release of four terrorists.
-  **United States**, [December 31](#) An arson fire causes one million dollars in damage and destroys the fourth floor of [Michigan State University's](#) Agriculture Hall. In 2008 four people that the U.S. government claimed were [Earth Liberation Front](#) members were indicted for that incident.^[5]


2000

-  **Colombo**, [January 2](#). Bomb explodes in auto/rickshaw killing 2, wounding 3. LTTE blamed.
-  **Colombo**, [January 5](#). A woman suicide bomber detonated a bomb outside of the Sri Lankan prime minister's residence killing herself and six security personnel. According to police such suicide bombings are the hallmark of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).
-  **Old Delhi**, [January 6](#). At least twenty-two persons were injured when a bomb exploded in the coach of a train at the Old Delhi station. Authorities detained two people they believe may be connected to the incident.







-  [Ratmalana, January 7](#). A senior cabinet minister, C.V. Gooneratne was killed when a Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) suicide bomber detonated a bomb in Ratmalana. The bomb exploded during a march to commemorate war Heroes Day. The blast killed over twenty people and injured about sixty others.
-  [El Omaria, January 10](#). A worker for Algeria's national utility company (Sonelgaz) was killed when a bomb exploded in Tafal. A further two workers were injured in the attack, which followed closely on an earlier sabotage of electric power lines in nearby El Omaria. The workers were sent to the region to address this prior incident, which had cut power for two days previous.
-  [Vavuniya, January 16](#). LTTE blamed for land mine blast killing 9 soldiers, wounding 13: killing civilian, near Vavuniya.
-  [Hadera, January 17](#). Pipe bomb explodes in Hadera, wounds 20; Palestinian militants blamed.
-  [Karachi, January 17](#). A powerful explosive device detonated in front of a sugarcane juice shop in Karachi. At least eight people were killed in the blast and fourteen injured. Al-Nawaz claimed responsibility for the blast. In their statement of claim, the group writes, "we will continue spreading the intense fear as a protest against the hijacking of our favorite leader Mohammad Nawaz Sharif's elected government."
-  [Madrid, January 21](#). After the truce period which started in September 1998 and which the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) broke in December 1999, the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) reinitiated its attack campaign on 21 January 2000 in Madrid, killing Army Lieutenant Colonel, Pedro Antonio Blanco and injuring at least four others in a car bomb explosion. A spokesman for the Euskal Herritarrok (EH) -- the platform set up by the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) -- apologized for the death of Blanco but said that the responsibility "falls on their perpetrators." A second explosion followed this one about 45 minutes later. Note: On 8 March, ETA claimed responsibility for this attack. In their communiqué, ETA criticized the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) and the Eusko Alkartasuna (EA) for having slowed down the peace process.
-  [Barakaldo, January 25](#). After the truce period which started in September 1998 and which the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) broke in December 1999, the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) reinitiated its attack campaign on 21 January 2000 in Madrid, killing Army Lieutenant Colonel, Pedro Antonio Blanco and injuring at least four others in a car bomb explosion. A spokesman for the Euskal Herritarrok (EH) -- the platform set up by the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) -- apologized for the death of Blanco but said that the responsibility "falls on their perpetrators." A second explosion followed this one about 45 minutes later. Note: On 8 March, ETA claimed responsibility for this attack. In their communiqué, ETA criticized the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) and the Eusko Alkartasuna (EA) for having slowed down the peace process.













-  [Kashmir, January 25](#). Rocket attack kills 4, wounds 6; Harakat ul-Mujahedin responsible.
-  [Northern Sri Lanka, January 27](#). A parcel bomb ripped through a post office in northern Sri Lanka killing ten people. The bomb went off across the street from a police station. Police suspect a timing device was used.
-  [Qayumbad, January 27](#). At least two people were killed and seven others were injured in a bomb explosion that took place at a mosque in Qayumbad. The blast took place during prayers. The premises was slightly damaged by the attack.
-  [Vavuniya, January 27](#). Bomb shatters post office, kills 8, wounds 70 in Vavuniya. LTTE blamed.
-  [Copenhagen, January 31](#). Boris Zhilko, a Russian diplomat, was injured when a bottle containing an incendiary mixture was thrown into the Russian Consular Office in Copenhagen. The attacker was detained and claimed he attacked the embassy "in response to Russia's actions in Chechnya."
-  [Colombo, February 3](#). LTTE suspected in bomb blasts on 3 buses that injured 34.
-  [Puerto Asis, February 4](#). A car bomb exploded in front of the Hotel Quirama in Puerto Asis (Putumayo Department), killing at least two people and injuring four. Authorities attribute the attack to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).
-  [Northern Ireland, February 6](#). An explosive device exploded under an oil tank at Mahon's Hotel in Irvinestown after a call was made to authorities warning of the attack. The caller claimed to belong to the Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA). No one was injured in the bomb blast or the fire that followed the blast. This attack comes as the most recent peace process was facing a crisis when the IRA refused to decommission their weapons.
-  [Colombo, February 7](#). The first of two bombs exploded on a crowded bus in central Sri Lanka killing one and wounding fifty-one. Authorities believe that this and the second blast, were perpetrated by the same group, possibly Tamil rebels.
-  [Amorebieta, February 11](#). Four hooded individuals set a Citroen car dealership in Amorebieta on fire, completely destroying it. The US Department of State blames the attack on the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA).
-  [Sambha, February 11](#). Five people were killed and seven others injured when a bomb explosion blew up portions of a railway track near Sambha. The attack took place only minutes before the Jammu Tawi-Sealdah Express Train was due to arrive at the Sambha station.
-  [Kashmir, February 12](#). A bomb exploded near GGM Science College and vegetable market killing four people and wounding twenty-six. The bomb detonated in darkness, shattering several adjoining buildings and shops and damaging vehicles parked nearby. Authorities are unsure if the device was planted on the site or if it was thrown from a vehicle.

-  [Basilan, February 20](#). Abu Sayyaf bombings of restaurant, 2 police stations in Basilan town, kill 1, wound 17.
-  [Vitoria, February 22](#). Fernando Buesa, the Secretary General of the socialist PSE-EE party, and his escort were killed when a vehicle exploded on the university campus of Vitoria. The Euskal Herritarrok (the radical platform set up by the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) political wing) stated that they "deeply regretted" the deaths but did not "condemn" them. Note: On 8 March, ETA claimed responsibility for this attack and another attack against Lt. Col. Blanco in January. In their communiqué, ETA accused Buesa of basing the whole of his political career on, "hatred and opposition against the Basque people."
-  [Istanbul, February 23](#). A bomb, which exploded in a bank, injured one man in the leg. The explosion occurred in the Levent neighborhood of Istanbul.
-  MILF, [February 25](#), conducts 3 bombings on buses, ferry, killing 49, injuring 50.
-  [Leioa, February 28](#). A bomb exploded at the home of Nieves Hurtado, a socialist councilor of Leioa. The blast caused substantial damage to the entrance of the home.
-  [Basilan, March 4](#). A restaurant was bombed in the Basilan capital town of Isabela. One person was killed and seventeen were wounded. On March 4, Philippine News Agency reported that the man suspected of masterminding this attack, a member of Abu Sayyaf, had been apprehended.
-  [Khalandri, March 5](#). The Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility for a time bomb that went off at the AKTOR construction company firm's office in Khalandri. The blast caused damage to the entrance of the company and to surrounding cars.
-  [San Sebastian, March 6](#). A remote-controlled device exploded near a Civil Guard barracks in San Sebastian, injuring eight people (two Civil Guards and six civilians). The attack is the third since the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) ended their cease-fire and used the same methods as the previous two attacks. The device was placed in a car. A spokesman for ETA's political wing called this attack, "a political and human tragedy."
-  [March 7](#). Car bomb attack attributed to ETA injures 7.
-  [Ayurveda, March 10](#). Twenty-two people were killed including three terrorists when a group of terrorists threw bombs and hand grenades, and opened fire on a busy Ayurveda roundabout. Six policemen were also killed in the attack.
-  [Chlef, March 12](#). Two bomb attacks on a weekly market near Chlef killed one and injured thirteen others.
-  [Sadra Bazaar, March 16](#). At least five persons were injured in a bomb blast in Sadra Bazaar.











-  [Hebron, West Bank, March 20](#). In a shooting attack near Hebron, three Israeli civilians were wounded when the taxi they were in was fired on near the Ildnah checkpoint.
-  [Churchgate rail station, March 21](#). Four commuters were injured when an explosive device detonated inside of a train during peak rush hour. The blast occurred shortly before the train arrived at the Churchgate rail station on the Western Railway.
-  [Istanbul, March 26](#). Fifteen people were injured when unknown assailants opened fire at a sports facility in Istanbul. The assailants managed to escape after the attack.
-  [Dagestan, March 26](#). Car bomb injures vice premier of Dagestan Republic and driver.
-  [Cachipay, March 30](#). A car bomb parked in front of the mayor's office in Cachipay (Cundinamarca Department) detonated, causing injuries to nineteen and deaths to four. Roberto Hinestroza, the Governor of Cundinamarca, attributes the attack to the 42nd Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Note: It is believed that FARC is carrying out threats to attack Cundinamarca municipalities for the mayor's refusal to make extortion payments.
-  [April;4](#). A bomb attack on a weekly market killed two and injured seven others.
-  [April;7](#). Four people were injured in a bomb that went off at a hotel. The blasts come one day after Nawaz Sharif was sentenced to life imprisonment.
-  [Lahore, April;7](#). A bomb planted on a fruit crate exploded in Medina Chowk, a large bus terminal in Lahore. The site of the blast is congregated by bus passengers. At least sixteen people were injured by the device.
-  [Lahore, April;8](#). Over a dozen were injured when a bomb went off in front of a cigarette kiosk at Badami general bus stand in Lahore.
-  [Rawalpindi, April;8](#). A bomb went off in Rawalpindi injuring five people. The explosion went off in a hotel in Raja Bazaar.
-  [Mormon Temples, April;11](#). ELN bombs damage 4 Mormon temples; bridge attack kills 1, injures 20.
-  [April;11](#). A bomb exploded at a high school just before the start of morning classes, injuring four.
-  [Mallow Wali, April;12](#). At least fifteen people were killed in an attack on a mosque near the capital. According to police unidentified assailants first cut the telephone wires to the village of Mallow Wali and then threw grenades into the mosque before spraying the worshippers with gunfire.
-  [April;13](#). Bomb explodes at Tamil music concert killing 6, wounding 50; LTTE blamed.
-  [Cano Limon-Covenas, April;16](#). A bomb attributed to guerrillas exploded at the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline. No further information is provided.
-  [PT Aceh ASEAN Fertilizer plant, April;18](#). At least eight people were killed and eighteen injured when two explosive devices were thrown at a

- guard post at the PT Aceh ASEAN Fertilizer plant. Soldiers, security guards, and civilians were among those injured. This incident comes amidst at least two weeks of violence in the province and attacks on both civilian and military targets.
-  [Plevin, April;19](#). An explosive, the same kind that was stolen in September 1999 in Plevin, exploded at a McDonald's in Dinan, killing one female employee. Authorities are blaming the Breton Revolutionary Army (ARB) for the attack.
 -  [Kashmir, April;20](#). Suicide bomb attack in Kashmir kills bomber, injures 7. Grenade at market kills 2, injures 28. Lashkar-e-Taiba suspected.
 -  [Brovary, April;20](#). An explosive device caused the collapse of several floors of a building in the Ukrainian town of Brovary, near Kiev. The incident occurred in the late afternoon as people were returning home from work. Three people were killed and five injured. The investigation had begun, but no further details were reported.
 -  [Jolo Town, April;24](#). Five people were wounded when a grenade was thrown in front of the Allied bank in Jolo town. The attack was believed to have been perpetrated by Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) in an attempt to divert attention away from the kidnapers and their hostages. Several other bombs exploded nearby at the same time. An elementary school was bombed in Barangay Alat. The attack was believed to have been perpetrated by Abu Sayyaf in an effort to divert attention from its hostage operations. Several other bombs exploded nearby at the same time.
 -  [Quetta, April;25](#). Three quick succession bomb blasts injured 11 people in Quetta, Pakistan.
 -  [Istanbul, April;27](#). A bomb exploded at the Journalists' and Writers' Foundation in the Sisli neighborhood of Istanbul. The explosion caused panic among residents in the neighborhood. No further information is provided.
 -  [Kashmir, April;29](#). A bomb went off at a check point killing one and injuring eight. The perpetrators set off the device at the checkpoint in Srinagar.
 -  [Elettsville, Indiana, April;30](#). The Earth Liberation Front (ELF) claimed responsibility for causing over \$500,000 in damages to construction equipment in Elettsville, Indiana. Fourteen pieces of logging and construction equipment were destroyed by the perpetrators, who filled gas tanks with sand, cut fuel and hydraulic lines and set a tractor-trailer filled with wood chips on fire. Graffiti found at the scene read, "Go develop in Hell," "ELF" and "This machine is evil." The equipment was being used for a state-run project to build a four-lane highway in the area. In their written statement, the group writes, "the government and developers are mad with greed and there will be no limit to what they destroy until we take away the profit from their schemes."
 -  [Liberatador Municipality, May;1](#). An explosive device, resembling a pipe bomb, exploded at the home of Lina Ron, the political coordinator for the People's Support Network. Ron, the target of a second attack within











- the last few months, blames political groups that oppose Vladimir Villegas' candidacy for mayor of Libertador Municipality.
-  [Northern Ireland](#), [May;2](#). Paul MacDonald was shot four times as he lay in his bed in Dungannon. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) is presumed responsible, as they had ordered him out of Northern Ireland in August 1999. MacDonald had returned only for the birth of his daughter. After shooting him, the assailants also beat him with a baseball bat and a hammer. His partner, Yolanda Hamilton was also injured in the attack.
 -  [Gaziantep province](#), [May;11](#). A time bomb exploded in a third floor bathroom of the TEDAS (state-run electricity company) building in Gaziantep province. It is estimated that this bomb belongs to the Revolutionary People's Salvation Party-Front (DHKP-C).
 -  [Chechnya](#), [May;12](#). A bus carrying local inhabitants was blown up by a remote-controlled mine near the village of Dzhaglargi in Chechnya. Three people were killed and 18 were wounded. The investigation was in progress, but Russian authorities blamed Chechen groups for the attack, noting that the explosive device was similar to those used in attacks by Chechen rebels of military vehicles.
 -  [Kashmir](#), [May;15](#). Hizbul Mujahedin bomb attack kills power minister, 4 others, in Kashmir.
 -  [Bogota](#), [May 15](#). Woman killed by 'collar' bomb; 1 other killed 3 wounded. FARC blamed.
 -  [May;17](#). Buddhist festival bomb attack kills 29, wounds 80. LTTE blamed.
 -  [May;18](#). Over twenty people were killed in a suspected Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) bomb attack near a Buddhist temple where people were celebrating Vesak, a Buddhist festival. Most of the victims were Sinhalese Buddhists.
 -  [Jolo Town](#), [May;18](#). Grenade, bomb attacks kill 5, wound dozens in Jolo town, Zamboanga. Abu Sayyaf suspected.
 -  [Makati](#), [May;19](#). A bomb exploded in the upscale Glorietta mall in the financial district of Makati, injuring thirteen and causing a collapse in the peso and stock market. Defense Secretary Orlando Mercado suggested that the attack was intended to create a situation of disorder and panic. Muslim rebels were among the prime suspects.
 -  [Manilla](#), [May;21](#). A bomb exploded in a moviehouse inside the Philippines' largest shopping mall, causing at least eight casualties and one death. The blast occurred inside the women's bathroom and the majority of injuries occurred to utility workers. Police had not ruled out the involvement of Muslim separatists.
 -  [Kashmir](#), [May;23](#). In what is believed to be an assassination attempt on the Kashmir Chief Minister's life, a bomb went off at a golf course where the minister had been playing all day with several other VVIP's. The blast took place in the middle of the night and thus, no one was injured. The Hizbul Mujahadin claimed responsibility.

-  [Medan District, May:28](#). Three homemade bombs were found in churches through the Medan district. Two of the bombs did not explode, but one of them injured dozens of Christians when it exploded in an Indonesian Protestant Church during a Sunday morning service. Investigators were looking into the incident and some sources suggested that the attack had been perpetrated with the intent of creating some kind of religious conflict.
-  [Algiers, May:29](#). A bomb exploded in one of the cars of a passenger train traveling from Algiers to Blida, with seven injured in the attack. The Algiers-Blida route, which is a busy commuter line, has been a frequent target of attacks in the past.
-  [Pereira, May:31](#). Humberto Agudelo Gutierrez, the Risaralda Assembly Vice President, was shot and killed by unknown assailants while in his vehicle in Pereira.
-  [West London, June:1](#). An explosive device detonated at the Hammersmith Bridge in West London, injuring no one but causing the bridge to be closed for a day. The Hammersmith Bridge has been the target of multiple Irish Republican Army (IRA) attacks in the past. This blast comes only hours before the arrival of Sinn Fein member Gerry Kelly in London. Note: The Continuity IRA (CIRA) claimed responsibility for the bomb but police believe that the RIRA are the true perpetrators.
-  [June:4](#). Town councillor Jesus Pedrosa shot dead; ETA claims responsibility.
-  [June:7](#). LTTE suicide bombing kills minister, 21 others; injures 60, during War Heroes Procession.
-  [Cape Town, June:10](#). A bomb hidden in a car exploded outside a Cape Town bagel shop, injuring one. The owner of "New York Bagels", Leslie Milner, has both American and Jewish links, fueling suspicion that the attack may have been motivated by anti-Western or anti-Semitic sentiment,
-  [Frankfurt, June:15](#). A car belonging to an official employed by the Accounts Department of the Iranian consulate in Frankfurt was blown up. The car had been parked outside the home of this individual. No information on motive or responsibility is given.
-  [June:16](#). Suspected GIA bomb at a market kills 13, wounds 42.]
-  [Red Fort, June:19](#). Two bombs killed 2 people and injured 11 at the Red Fort.
-  [Belfast, June:21](#). Two men were injured in an explosive attack on a private home in a nationalist area of Belfast. The blast comes only one day after loyalist paramilitaries threatened to end their ceasefire if attacks on Protestant homes were not stopped.
-  [Getxo, June:24](#). A car bomb exploded in Getxo, injuring nine people. Police had been forewarned by a call to the newspaper "Gara" by someone claiming to be a member of the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) group. The caller said that the bomb was "an attack on the













Oligarchy." The explosive device had been placed in a Mercedes with French license plates and exploded before the police arrived.

-  [General Santos, June;24](#) Six bomb blasts occurred within minutes of each other in the southern Philippines city of General Santos, killing one person and injuring at least thirty-six others. The Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) denied involvement in the attack. However, the fact that they did claim responsibility for attacks in this city in May, aroused suspicion upon them regardless. The sixth blast occurred outside of a row of banks.
-  [Punjab province, June;29](#). In Punjab, three persons were killed when a bomb went off in a tea shop during a cultural function.
-  [Jakarta, July;4](#). A bomb exploded in the office of the Attorney General and two other bombs were found and defused before they could explode. The bombs were powerful enough to destroy the building if they had exploded. Investigators said the bombs were 'military type,' though they were not necessarily planted by the military.
-  [Vitoria, July;7](#). An explosive device, left inside a backpack, exploded in the offices of the daily newspaper El Correo in Vitoria. The blast caused damages but no injuries.
-  [Northern Ireland, July;8](#). A car bomb exploded in Stewartstown outside a Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) building. The blast damaged the building, a petrol station and a church nearby. This attack comes as tensions in the area are high because the Drumcree parade has been barred from taking place. Police believe this bomb to be the work of the Real Irish Republican Army (RIRA).
-  [North Ossetia, July;9](#). A bomb exploded in the market in capital of North Ossetia. Vladikavkaz. The device had been killed with metal fragments. Six people were killed and eighteen wounded. Investigators believed the attack was intended to destabilize the situation in the city. The city is also a stopping point for Russian soldiers and a city which has been hit by more devastating bombings in the recent past (1999).
-  [Madrid, July;12](#). Ten minutes after a member of the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) called in a warning to police, a car bomb exploded in the center of Madrid, injuring ten people. The bomb contained over fifteen kilos of explosives. One of the injured was a police officer who was responding to the ETA warning.
-  [Chungi Amar Sidhu Bazar, July;13](#). A bomb placed in a garage dump near a bus stand detonated, injuring five. The bomb exploded near Chungi Amar Sidhu Bazaar.
-  [Malaga, July;15](#). Councillor Martin Carpena shot dead by ETA in Malaga.
-  [Kabacan, July;16](#). A powerful bomb exploded through a market in the Southern Philippines, killing two people and wounding thirty-three others. The bomb exploded at the public market in the predominantly Christian town of Kabacan in North Cotabato. Investigators believe that the attack was perpetrated by the Muslim Separatist group, Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), because the device used was similar to other bombings

linked to the group. However, the MILF denied responsibility for the bombing.








-  [Dushanbe, July:16](#). A bomb targeting a European Union vehicle exploded in Dushanbe, killing one person and injuring four others, including three children. The vehicle had markings indicating that it was property of the European Union's ECO humanitarian bureau. It was parked in a residential area near the mayoralty building. On this day another bomb attack targeted the vehicle in which Shamsullo Jobirov, Deputy Security Minister and a candidate for the national parliament, and Makmadsaid Ubaydullayev, mayor of Dushanbe, were traveling after a government meeting in the capital. Jobirov was killed and Ubaydullayev was injured. It is unclear if the two bombings were coordinated.
-  [Istanbul, July:22](#). Two banks in the Sisli neighborhood of Istanbul were targeted in bomb attacks, which injured one person. Both the banks' ATMs were completely destroyed.
-  [Quetta, July:23](#). Bomb in Quetta kills six and wounds 22.
-  [July:24](#). At least six people were killed and ten others injured when a powerful bomb ripped through a private bus.
-  [Getxo, July:24](#). Four people, including two police officers, were injured when a car bomb exploded in Getxo outside the home of Pilar Aresti, a Popular Party (PP) senator. Authorities stated that this bomb is similar to another that exploded in Getxo on 24 June.
-  [Jolo Island, July:26](#). Abu Sayyaf grenade attack on Jolo café injures 18; grenade attack on cathedral injures 1.
-  [July:29](#). Juan Maria Jauregui was shot and killed by two suspected Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) members in Tolosa. Jauregui was the former representative of the Interior Ministry and a member of the ruling Popular Party.
-  [Jakarta, August:1](#). The Philippines embassy in Jakarta was the target of a bomb attack. The incident killed two people and injured twenty-one others, including the Ambassador Leonides Caday. Both Indonesian and Filipino leaders blamed Filipino Muslim guerillas, from the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) group. However, this group denied involvement in the attack. The explosion caused direct damage to the residence of the ambassador. The bomb was planted in front of the gate, and exploded when the ambassador's car approached. On August 3, Mujahideen Division Khandaq claimed responsibility for the bombing. The group was suspected to have links to the MILF group, though MILF officials rejected this suggestion.
-  [August:1](#). Bomb explodes at carnival, kills 3. wounds 36. MILF suspected.
-  [South-east of Algiers, August:4](#). Three bombs targeted a radio and television transmission station in the mountains southeast of Algiers. No one was injured in the attack but the local broadcast "Aures Radio" was interrupted. It is unclear if the attackers were targeting the station as a

symbol and tool of the Algerian government or because its remote location simply made it a target of opportunity.



-  [Dagestan, August:6](#). Booby-trapped car explodes killing 2, wounding 3 in Dagestan.
-  [Madrid, August:8](#). A car bomb exploded on Platerias Street in Madrid, injuring eleven people, none seriously. Two well-known politicians live on this street, but authorities don't know if they were the intended target. Sources are calling this a Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) attack. Note: ETA claimed responsibility for this attack in the beginning of September 2000.
-  [Moscow, August:8](#). A bomb exploded in a pedestrian underpass at Pushkin Square in central Moscow at the height of rush hour. The blast killed 12 people and wounded at least 97. No group claimed responsibility for the bomb, but Chechen ties were suspected. The site of the attack is also an emotional center of Moscow and so has additional significance. The investigation was proceeding and Russian officials were asking for help from foreign intelligence.
-  [Kashmir, August:10](#). Hizbul Mujahedin admits car bomb attack killing 15, injuring 30 in Srinagar.
-  [Cape Town, August:11](#). A bomb was detonated outside a busy shopping center, injuring two. Neither the perpetrators nor the motivation for the attack has been determined, however, People Against Gangsterism And Drugs (PAGAD) is suspected in the attack. The bomb was hidden in a Toyota vehicle which was also destroyed in the incident.
-  [Kashmir, August:12](#). Land mines explode under buses in Kashmir killing 6 soldier, wounding 42, in attack claimed by Hizbul Mujahedin.
-  [Ajaccio, August:13](#). A powerful explosive charge, placed in a car, exploded outside the offices of the Corsican Economic Development Agency in Ajaccio. The building had just recently been restored after it was damaged by an earlier attack. Extensive damage was caused to the premises.
-  [August:16](#). LTTE suicide ambush on military vehicles kills bomber, girl; wounds 5.
-  [Idgah Colony, August:16](#). Three schoolchildren and a teacher were injured when an explosive device detonated at a school in Idgah Colony.
-  [Riga, August:17](#). Two explosives placed at the downtown Riga shopping center "Centrs" detonated. The two blasts occurred in the lobby of the supermarket ten minutes apart. One person died of their injuries and 35 were wounded in the attack. Police were investigating, but had not yet arrested any suspects.
-  [August:18](#). Bomb in town kills 2 and injuries two that did not want to pay Farc "war tax"
-  [Madrid, August:29](#). Members of the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) shot former Popular Party councilor, Manuel Indiano Azaustre, inside his sweetshop. He died later in the hospital. The platform of ETA stated that, "...once again the violent part has emerged from the political

conflict the Greater Basque Country has been living through for some time." Note: On 22 September, ETA admitted it was responsible for this murder.







-  [Guerrero State, August;31](#). People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) members are suspected of ambushing police officers in the Zapotitan region of Guerrero state, leaving one officer dead and one other wounded. Note: Incident date is approximate.
-  [Faisalabad, September;3](#). A bomb exploded in a crowded bus station. The blast took place on a bus bound for Faisalabad. Three people were killed and several others wounded.
-  [Southern Colombia, September;3](#). FARC assault on police station kills 7 officers, 1 rebel, injures 9.
-  [Barrancabermeja, September;4](#). A bomb exploded in Barrancabermeja's commercial district, injuring four policemen, two security guards and two civilians. The bomb was made of 70 kilograms of R1 explosive. The intended target was apparently the National Customs and Tax Directorate (DIAN), as the device was placed on Carrera 8D and Sixth Street. The National Liberation Army (ELN) claimed responsibility for this attack that severely damaged several nearby stores.
-  [Lahore, September;7](#). A bomb went off in the main market of Dharampura in Lahore. Two people were killed and ten injured by the blast.
-  [Basque County, September;10](#). The Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) group is responsible for a bomb that exploded at a nightclub belonging to Narciso Korta, the brother of Jose Korta who was killed by ETA on 8 August. The explosion took place at a time when the nightclub was empty, thus no one was hurt. The roof of the premises collapsed as a result of the blast. Note: On 22 September, ETA officially claimed responsibility for this attack saying that they considered the discotheque a center of drug trafficking and said it, "...hurts Basque youth and goes against the process of liberating the Basque Country".
-  [Western Cape, September;12](#). A bomb exploded at a Democratic Alliance rally, injuring seven. The bomb exploded shortly after the arrival of the Western Cape premier, Gerald Morkel, who was slated to address the rally. However, the police noted there is no way of knowing if the premier was targeted specifically in the attack.
-  [Jakarta, September;13](#). A blast in the Jakarta Stock Exchange basement car park in the late afternoon, left at least six dead and dozens injured. Police blamed the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) for the blast and by the end of the month had arrested over twenty-five people in connection with the blast. They said that the group, GAM, had been using bombing to undermine stability and security in the government. Almost a month after the attack, two soldiers from the Indonesian Armed Forces, were arrested as being suspects in the bombing. Investigators believed that they were also acting as gun runners for the Free Aceh Movement.

-  [Jerusalem, September;15](#). A Palestinian youth stabbed a Jewish woman in East Jerusalem's Neve Ya'agov neighborhood, injuring her.
-  [Colombo, September;15](#). A suicide bomber blew himself up opposite the Eye Hospital killing eight and injuring twenty-eight. Police believe that the bomber was targeting security forces vehicles on Deans Road. Authorities blame the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) for the attack.
-  [Colombo, September;18](#). A van bomb exploded killing eight, including two constables. The device detonated after the police had pulled the van over to check for hidden explosives.
-  [Phnom Penh, September;19](#). Four people died and nine others were injured in a grenade attack that occurred in Phnom Penh, at the site of a popular night-time eating place. Witnesses gave conflicting accounts of the attack. There was some suspicion that the Cambodian Freedom Fighters (CFF) were behind the attack. However, several sources noted that police investigations were proceeding very slowly and ineffectively.
-  [September;19](#). A deadly bomb explosion at a vegetable market left nineteen dead and many injured.
-  [Zamboanga, September;20](#). A suspected suicide bomber detonated himself on a ferry as it docked in Zamboanga, a major port in Southern Philippines. Investigators found a timing device on the man suspected of being the actual suicide bomber. At least five other people were injured in the attack. When the bomb exploded, a stampede erupted among the 390 passengers as they attempted to get off the ferry. The attack occurred close to the Jolo Island, where Abu Sayyaf has been holding hostages. It was unclear whether or not the two attacks were connected.
-  [Barrancabermeja, September;24](#). Unknown persons threw a grenade at a Barrancabermeja public establishment on Circunvalar Avenue, killing one person and injuring four others.
-  [Southern Philippines, September;25](#). A bomb exploded inside a state-run university in the Southern Philippines, killing two students and wounding eleven others. The blast occurred near the social hall of the University of Southern Mindanao, where students were preparing for an annual celebration. No group claimed responsibility, but suspicion was placed upon the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) which has been involved in several other blasts in the same town recently.
-  [Vitoria, September;30](#). Major damage was caused at the Mecanizados Alberdi Company after a device exploded at the entrance to the workshop. The company employs about forty people and is located on an industrial estate outside Vitoria. A Basque government spokesman calls the attack "unacceptable ETA [Basque Fatherland and Freedom] blackmail."
-  [Larne, Northern Ireland, October;1](#). Loyalists are being blamed for detonating a device that seriously injured a young Protestant man in Larne. Police believe that the Protestant man was not the intended target: his two Catholic companions were to be the victims. One of the two

Catholic men had been the victim of a pipe bomb attack in the past. This attack has been labeled sectarian.






-  [Santo Ramos, October;1](#). Nine people were killed and fifteen injured when members of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) ambushed a medical mission in Santo Ramos, Davao del Norte. The victims were on their way back to their mission when they were attacked, first by an explosive and then by gunfire.
-  [Dushanbe, October;1](#). At least one bomb exploded at the Christian Korean Mission in Dushanbe while a Sunday service was in progress. Some news reports stated that two bombs exploded. The blast killed at least three people and injured six, however more casualties may have been caused. Approximately one month after the attack, Tajik officials arrested three men in conjunction with the explosion. All three are students of a Dushanbe Islamic institute. One of them stated that they carried out the attack because they were upset that Muslims had visited the Christian mission.
-  [Batticola district, October;3](#). Over twenty people were killed with a bomb went off killing National Unity Alliance Batticola District candidate M. Baithullah. Authorities blame the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) for the attack
-  [Cartegena, October;4](#). A low-powered bomb exploded in a neighborhood in Cartagena, injuring a woman and a child. Urban guerrillas are suspected of involvement in the attack.
-  [Medawachchiya, October;6](#). The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) is suspected in a suicide bombing that killed ten people and injured twenty-five. The bomber walked into a People's Alliance meeting at the Medawachchiya bus stand and blew themselves up. The meeting was being addressed by the Deputy Minister of Health and Indigenous Medicine. The suicide bombing comes days after the bombing at Muttur which left twenty-six dead, including District Candidate M. Baithullah, and after two other bombings involving other political figures.
-  [Andalusia, October;9](#). The Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) is being blamed for shooting Luis Portero in the head as he returned to his home in Granada after work. Portero, the chief prosecutor for the Supreme Court in Andalusia, is the first member of the judicial community that ETA has targeted since last December. The car that police suspect was used by the perpetrators was later found burned out.
-  [Gulu, October;9](#). The local press reported that the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) targeted two discos in grenade attacks, killing nine and wounding sixty others. Both incidents were in Gulu, which is situated in Northern Uganda near the LRA's stronghold. The attack occurred on Uganda's independence day.
-  [Aden, October;12](#). A small boat that was helping the US Navy destroyer, USS Cole to moor, exploded as the USS Cole was in the Yemen port of Aden for refueling. According to witnesses, at least two men were seen on board the smaller ship right before the explosion. The




explosion created a 20 foot by 40 foot hole in the side of the ship. Seventeen US Naval personnel were killed and thirty-nine wounded in the attack. Investigations suggested that members of al-Qaeda, led by Osama Bin Laden, was behind the attack. Six Yemeni suspects were eventually identified, the most senior of which Jamal al-Badawi, told investigators that he received a call from a man in UAE giving him instructions for the bombing. Al-Badawi identified the man as Mohammed Omar al-Harazi. Other suspects were identified as two police officials Walid al-Sosurouri and Fatha Abdul Rahman who gave fake identification to the bombers. Yasser al-Azzani was also jailed and Jamal Ba Khorsh was recruited to video the attack, but did not. The final suspect arrested was Ahmad al-Shinni. The mastermind behind the attacks, Mohammed Hamdi al-Ahdal, was arrested in Yemen after police surrounded him home in November 2003. Another suspect, Rahim al-Nashiri, was also arrested in 2002 and held in US custody. The trial of the bombers began on July 7, 2004. On September 29, 2004, a judge sentenced al-Badawi and al-Nashiri to death for the attack, while the other men received jail terms. All the defendants had appealed their sentences. Following an appeal, the death sentence delivered against Abd-al-Rahim al-Nashirir was upheld, but the death sentence of Jamal al-Badawi was changed to fifteen years in prison. The sentence of Mamoon Saeed Amsowah was also reduced, from five to eight years. The other sentences (Fahd Al Qasa'a, ten years in prison, Ali Mohammad Saleh al-Murakab and Murad Saleh al-Serori (for giving the bombers fake identification, five years each) were upheld.


-  [Haifa, October;13](#). Four people- three Jews and an Arab- were wounded in a shooting attack on Yafo Street in downtown Haifa. The assailant was an immigrant from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and state he carried out the attack in retaliation for a recent lynching in Ramallah.
-  [Bethlehem, October;13](#). Settlers from Efrat (south of Bethlehem) fired on Palestinian houses south of al-Khadir and Arta, injuring four people.
-  [Cali, October;15](#). A bomb went off in Cali outside a rehabilitation center in the Obrero neighborhood. Two children were killed and thirty other injured. An explosive device went off in a Christian Church in Cali, killing two and injuring fifteen. No further information is available.
-  [Beit Fureik, October;17](#). Settlers from Elon Moreh opened fire on a Palestinian family working in their field in Beit Fureik, near Nablus. One was killed and five others were injured.
-  [Colombo, October;20](#). Three people were killed when a suspected Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) suicide bomber detonated a bomb near the Colombo town hall. Police believe the bomber had been waiting to target a VIP. Three American nationals were among the injured.
-  [Vitoria, October;22](#). Prison officer Maximo Casado died when a bomb exploded in his car. The bomb was detonated when Casado started the ignition in his garage in Vitoria. EFE states that this attack was perpetrated by the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA).

-  [Corse du Sud Department, October;23](#). A bomb exploded at the electoral office of a Rally for the Republic (RPR) deputy in Corse du Sud Department. The office belonged to Roland Francisci who is one of the main opponents of the Matignon Agreements which deal with the devolution of Corsica.
-  [Thessaloniki, October;23](#). An explosive device detonated outside the Greek police pavilion at the Thessaloniki International Trade Fair. At the site, authorities found the initials "LEM" written on a piece of cardboard. Police blame this organization, the Popular Revolutionary Front (LEM), for the attack. The explosion caused only minor damage to the pavilion.
-  [Bangji, October;26](#). A person was killed and thirty injured when a bomb ripped through a passenger train that was traveling from Bangji to Rampur.
-  [Bethlehem, October;27](#). A Border Policeman was injured in a bomb explosion in the area of al-Ghadir near Bethlehem.
-  [Kashmir, October;29](#). Four police officers were killed when extremists began firing indiscriminately on a crowd during the distribution of a prize at a soccer match. Authorities believe that Saba Ahmad, the Bihar Education Minister, who was in attendance at the match, was the target of the attack.
-  [East Jerusalem, October;30](#). The National Insurance Institute's East Jerusalem branch was attacked by Palestinian militants. The militants approached the reception desk at the Institute and fired at the guards. Eish-Kodesh Gilmor, a security guard at the Institute, was killed by gunmen and his fellow guard, Itai Suissa was critically wounded. In response to the attack, the National Insurance Institute decided to close the East Jerusalem branch. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.
-  [Labangan, October;30](#). A powerful bomb exploded under a major bridge in Labangan, Zamboanga del Sur, disrupting the flow of goods and traffic to and from Pagadian City and causing panic. The bomb was planted at the main structure of the foundation and was made of ammonium nitrate and a timing device. No one had claimed responsibility for the attack but it was suspected the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) was involved.
-  [Madrid, October;30](#). A car bomb, consisting of more than sixty pounds of explosive, detonated in downtown Madrid, killing three people (including supreme court judge Jose Francisco Querol Lombardero) and injuring at least sixty-six others. The bomb was detonated by remote-control as a bus turned a corner at the site of the blast. Thirty-two of the injured were on board the bus. Authorities have blamed the attack on the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) group.
-  [Raja Bazar, November;2](#). A bomb detonated at the Raja Bazar injured twenty-six people. According to police the Taliban's Northern Alliance may have joined forces with India's Research and Analysis Wing (RAW).
-  [Barcelona, November;2](#). Two security guards were slightly injured when a car bomb exploded near a Hilton Hotel in Barcelona only hours before Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar was due to visit the city. A caller from the Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA) warned of the attack













- prior to the blast. Authorities are unsure if Aznar was the intended target of the attack.
-  [Jerusalem, November;10](#). An explosive charge was detonated near the walls of Jerusalem's Old City, injuring a policeman.
 -  [Pemba Island, November;12](#). Masoud Muhammad Shambi, a government election official, was injured in a bomb attack targeting Mr. Shambi at his home on Pemba island. The incident closely followed the recent parliamentary elections in which pro-independence supporters allege fraud by the ruling CCM party as well as the Zanzibar Electoral Commission.
 -  [Aceh, November;12](#). An explosion occurred near a Christian meeting hall in the capital of Indonesia's North Sumatra, where hundreds of people were gathering to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Indonesian Council of Churches. The blast killed one woman and injured several other people and caused damage to nearby buildings. Police suggested that an Aceh separatist group, likely the Free Aceh Movement (GAM), was responsible for the blast, because of the nature of the device used.
 -  [Wadi al-Haramiyah, November;13](#). Palestinian gunmen opened fire on an Israeli car and bus at the Hamishtara Habriti junction in Wadi al-Haramiyah, north of Ofra, killing three and injuring eight. The Salah-al-Din Battalions claimed responsibility for the attack.
 -  [Villavicencio, November;13](#). A powerful explosion destroyed three warehouses and injured three people in Villavicencio. The owner of one of the warehouses said he had not received any threats. The damage could exceed over one billion pesos.
 -  [Cali, November;14](#). A guerrilla group gave an indigent man a package that, unbeknownst to him, was filled with explosives. The package exploded as he walked through the banking sector of Cali, killing him and wounding four others. The package reportedly contained 500 grams of ammonium nitrate fuel oil.
 -  [Cali, November;15](#). A car bomb exploded in an avenue in the center of Cali, injuring one woman and killing one man. The National Liberation Army (ELN) is suspected of being involved in the attack.
 -  [Puerto Asis, November;18](#). A motorcycle bomb exploded in downtown Puerto Asis (Putumayo Department), killing one and injuring seventeen others. No group has claimed responsibility, but the National Police later blamed the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) for the attack.
 -  [Qalqilyah, November;20](#). Settlers from Kari Shabon shot and injured a Palestinian in the Qalqilyah area.
 -  [Port-Au-Prince, November;22](#). Three men threw a homemade bomb into a Port-au-Prince commercial center, killing a 14-year-old boy. The incident was just one of seven bomb attacks that day that injured fourteen people. (Details on the other attacks were not available). The incidents came in the general unrest leading up to the Presidential elections which will take place on 26 November.






-  [Almannar, November;24](#). Two school children were killed when the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) fired mortars on the Almannar Muslim school. Authorities believe the LTTE intended to aim the devices at a nearby police station but they hit the school and a bus stop instead.
-  [Elorrio, November;25](#). An explosive blast damaged the main door and ceiling of the offices of Telefonica in Elorrio. The blast also damaged a saloon car and other nearby buildings.
-  [Assam, December;1](#). Three attacks killed 16 people and injured 17 in Assam.
-  [Amman, December;5](#). An Israeli diplomat was shot and injured in the Jordanian capital. Shlomi Ratzabi was hit in the left leg by gunfire as he drove near the 7th circle in Amman's Shamhani neighborhood. A group calling itself the Movement for the Struggle of the Jordanian Islamic Resistance claimed responsibility for the attack, the second on Israeli diplomats in Jordan in two weeks- and said it was carried out by "the group of the hero Ahmad al-Daqamsa." Daqamsa was a Jordanian soldier who opened fire on a busload of Israeli students in 1997, killing seven.
-  [Batticaloa, December;6](#). The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) set off a Claymore-type bomb aimed at a bus near Batticaloa. Four people were killed and twenty-one injured in the blast. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) blew up a Colombo-bound civilian passenger bus coming from Batticola. The attack killed three people and injured twenty-three others.
-  [Pyatigorsk, December;8](#). Three people were killed and 30 injured when two car bombs exploded near a market in Pyatigorsk. Forty-eight buildings were also damaged in the blast. Officials stated that the bombs exploded at the same time and yielded 15-20 kilos in terms of TNT. Investigators stated that they saw a 'Chechen trace' in the attacks. The first bomb exploded in a truck, killing one, injuring at least five and damaging two apartment blocks. Five suspects were arrested in the attack.
-  [Chechnya, December;9](#). A car-bomb explosion in the Chechen village of Alkhan-Yurt killed 21 people and injured 30. Most of the victims were under 21 years old. According to AFP and the population of the town Chechen, and not Russian forces, planted the mine. However, Chechen forces claimed they had nothing to do with the incident. Four people were detained in the blast.
-  [Batticaloa, December;14](#). Two policemen and two civilians were killed when a bomb exploded in the eastern Batticaloa area.
-  [Hawwarah, December;18](#). Settlers opened fire at a Palestinian school in the village of Hawwarah near Nablus, wounding two students. The settlers drove to the school's main gate in three cars. Part of the group then got out and started shooting at students standing near the entrance.
-  [Zeytinburnu, December;19](#). One person was killed and three injured when two gunmen opened fire on the Zeytinburnu branch of the Idealist Hearths, an ultra right-wing nationalist group. Note: The Leninist Guerrillas

- Troops of the Turkish Communist Labor Party/Leninists (TKEP/L) claimed responsibility for the attack as their "answer to the military operation against the revolutionary prisoners in Turkey." They also stated, "Take up arms against Fascism." The communiqué with the claim of responsibility is posted on the Arm the Spirit website <http://burn.ucsd.edu/~ats>.
-  [Tiaret, December;20](#). Local press report two killed and seventeen injured from a bomb hidden in a taxi van. Tiaret is a frequent site of attacks by the Salafist Group for Call and Combat (GSPC), though no group claimed credit for the attack.
 -  [Jakarta, December;24](#). A wave of bombings erupted in churches across predominantly Muslim Indonesia in what authorities believed was an organized attack against the country's Christians. The attacks were also thought to be intended to destabilize the nation just as it was beginning to stabilize politically and economically. In Jakarta alone at least seven churches were damaged in separate blasts. Bombs also exploded in Batam, West Java, Sumatra, and several other cities. All of the bombings occurred between 9 and 930 pm. A total of fifteen people were killed and at least 96 injured. Those wounded and killed included children and several policemen. The bombings were condemned strongly even by the Muslim Extremist group, Jihad Warrior. On Dec. 26, authorities in Bangung announced that they were detaining two individuals for questioning and possibly for involvement in the attacks. The two suspects were in the hospital, as they were wounded in the attack as well. One of the two admitted to attending planning meetings for the bombing and said that the bomb set-up included yellow powder, carbon, an alarm clock, and a cell phone. The detonation was done using a timer and a cell phone. On Jan. 17, the Jakarta Post stated that they had arrested eight suspects in connection with the Christmas Eve bomb attacks. At least one of the suspects admitted his involvement in the bomb preparation. On Jan. 23, Police investigators announced that they believed the individual responsible for planning the attacks was in Malaysia. Throughout the investigation, there was much speculation on who had perpetrated the attacks. Several sources reported Army involvement [in particular Major General Saurip Kadi], one suggested that Chairman of the Laskar Sabilillah, Nur Hadayat, was responsible, and one implicated Tommy Soeharto. However, little evidence was offered to support any one of these claims.
 -  [Manilla, December;30](#). A wave of six blasts in the Philippine capital of Manila left a total of twenty-two people dead and about 100 injured. All the blasts used ammonium nitrate. Investigators suspected that the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) was responsible for the attack, and even arrested some suspects. However, the MILF denied involvement and instead blamed the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) for the attacks. An alternate theory claimed that Abu Sayyaf had indeed perpetrated the bombings and would continue to commit such acts until their leaders were released. A final theory blamed members of the police and Philippine's Senate for the

- attacks. However, in May of 2003, a detailed terrorist Saifulla Unos involved in MILF and with links to al-Qa'ida admitted to leading the attacks in Manila in 2000. A fourth blast occurred at a cargo handling facility at Manila's international airport. No one was injured in this incident. On 2 August, two men were arrested and implicated in connection with all of these bombings. These men, Mamasao Naga and Abdul Pata have ties to the Jemaah Islamiah (JI) terrorist group.
-  [Ofra, December;31](#). Shots were fired from the village of Ayn Yabrud at an Israeli car carrying Binyamin Ze'ev Kahane and his family near Ofra, killing Kahane and his wife and wounding their five daughters. Kahane was the leader of a Jewish terrorist group.




2001





-  **Colombia**, [January 10](#): A car bomb wounds at least 50 in a shopping center parking lot in [Medellín](#).^[1]
-  **Russia**, [February 5](#): A bomb blast in Moscow's Byelorusskaya [metro station](#) injures 15 people.
-  **Serbia**, [February 18](#): [Podujevo bus bombing](#), 13 [Serbian](#) civilians are killed by a bomb attack on a bus in [Kosovo](#) by Albanian terrorists..
-  **Colombia**, [March 1](#): A bomb destroys a high-voltage pylon leaving vast areas of the country without power for five hours. Attack is blamed on [ELN](#)
-  **United Kingdom**, [March 4](#): The [Real IRA](#) exploded a car bomb outside the [BBC's](#) main news centre in [London](#). One London Underground worker suffered deep cuts to his eye from flying glass and some damage was caused to the front of the building.^[2] (See [4 March 2001 BBC bombing](#))
-  **Russia**, [March 24](#): Twenty people die and 93 are injured in three bomb attacks on Russian towns near the border of Chechnya.
-  **Israel**, [March 26](#): 10-months-old Israeli infant [Shalhevet Pass](#) is fatally shot in the head by a Palestinian sniper in [Hebron](#).
-  **Colombia**, [May 4](#): A car bomb kills four and injures 32 in a luxury hotel in [Cali](#). No group claims the attack.^[3]
-  **United Kingdom**, [May 6](#): The [Real IRA](#) detonate a bomb in a [London](#) postal sorting office. One person was injured.^[4]
-  **Colombia**, [May 17](#): A car bomb kills 20 and injures at least 50 in a park in [Medellín](#).^[5]
-  **Colombia**, [May 24](#): Two bombs kill four near the [Universidad Nacional](#) campus in [Bogotá](#). One more bomb is defused before it could explode. Right-wing paramilitaries are suspected.^[6]
-  **Philippines**, [May 28](#): Militants of Abu Sayyaf kidnapped 20 tourists from the Dos Palmas resort on the Island of Palawan. 5 of the hostages were killed later.
-  **Israel**, [June 1](#): 21 civilians, mostly [teenagers](#) from the former [Soviet Union](#), are killed by a Hamas suicide bomber in the [Dolphinarium massacre](#) in [Tel Aviv](#).

-  **Colombia**, [June 17](#): A car bomb injures 16 in the town of [San Martin, Meta](#). No group claims responsibility, but both [FARC](#) and [AUC](#) are suspected.^[7]
-  **Sri Lanka**, [July 24](#): A suicide squad of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) [staged an attack](#) on [Bandaranaike International Airport](#) and the adjoining air force base at Katunayake. The 14 man-squad destroyed or damaged about 20 aircraft and killed seven Sri Lankan workers and soldiers.
-  **United Kingdom**, [August 3](#): The last (at time of writing) IRA bomb on mainland Britain explodes in [Ealing](#), West London, injuring seven people.^[8] (See [3 August 2001 Ealing bombing](#))
- **Israel**, [August 9](#): A [suicide bomber](#) in [Jerusalem](#) kills seven and wounds 130 in the [Sbarro restaurant suicide bombing](#); [Hamas](#) and [Islamic Jihad](#) claim responsibility.
-  **Colombia**, [August 23](#): In a series of attacks near [Medellín](#), 10 bombs kill one and injure 39 others. No group claims responsibility.^[9]
-  **Colombia**, [August 23](#): At least 15 members of terrorist group [ELN](#) die when the explosives they were carrying detonate.^[10]














The World Trade Center after being hit by the hijacked airliners.















-  **United States**, [September 11](#): [Attacks](#) kill 2,997 immediately, and many more later from exposure to toxic dust in a series of hijacked airliner crashes into two U.S. landmarks: the [World Trade Center](#) in [New York City, New York](#), and [The Pentagon](#) in [Arlington, Virginia](#). A fourth plane, originally intended to hit the United States Capitol Building, crashes in [Somerset County, Pennsylvania](#), after an apparent revolt against the hijackers by the plane's passengers.
-  **France**, [September 13](#): [Paris embassy attack plot](#) foiled.
-  **India**, [October 1](#): A car bomb explodes near the [Jammu and Kashmir state assembly](#) in [Srinagar](#), killing 35 people and injuring 40 more.
- **Israel**, [October 17](#): Tourism minister [Rehavam Zeevi](#) is assassinated by the [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine](#).
















-  **United States:** [Anthrax attacks](#) on the offices the United States Congress and New York State Government offices, and on employees of television networks and tabloids.
-  **United States,** [December 12:](#) [Jewish Defense League](#) plot by Chairman [Irv Rubin](#) and follower [Earl Krugel](#) to blow up the [King Fahd Mosque](#) in [Culver City, California](#), and the office of Lebanese-American Rep. [Darrell Issa](#), foiled.
-  **India,** [December 13:](#) Terrorist attack on [Indian Parliament](#).
-  **United States,** [December 22:](#) [Richard Reid](#), attempting to destroy [American Airlines Flight 63](#), is subdued by passengers and flight attendants before he could detonate his shoe bomb.













2002






-  **Singapore:** [Singapore embassies attack plot](#) foiled.
-  **Pakistan,** January: Kidnapping and murder of journalist [Daniel Pearl](#) by Pakistani terrorists.
-  **India,** [January 22:](#) Gunmen on motorcycles opened fire on guards at the American Center in [Kolkata](#), killing five people.
-  **Colombia,** [January 25:](#) A bomb kills a child and four police officers and injures 28 people in [Bogotá](#). Rebel group [FARC](#) is blamed.
-  **Israel,** [January 25:](#) 25 people were wounded when a Palestinian suicide bomber detonated explosives outside a cafe on a pedestrian mall near [Tel Aviv's](#) old central bus station.^[1]
-  **Colombia,** [January 30:](#) A [car bomb](#) kills five and injures 40 in the city of [Florencia](#) in the department of [Caquetá](#). No group claims responsibility.
-  **Israel,** [January 30:](#) An 81-year-old man was killed and over 150 people were wounded, four seriously, in a suicide bombing in the center of [Jerusalem](#). The female terrorist, identified as a [Fatah](#) member, was armed with more than 10 kilos of explosives.
-  **Israel,** [February 16:](#) Two teenagers were killed and about 30 people were wounded, six seriously, when a suicide bomber blew himself up at a pizzeria in the shopping mall in [Karnei Shomron](#). A third person subsequently died of his injuries. The [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
-  **Israel,** [February 18:](#) An Israeli Bedouin policeman was killed by a suicide bomber whom he had stopped for questioning on the [Ma'ale Adumim-Jerusalem](#) road. The terrorist succeeded in detonating the bomb in his car. The [Fatah al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
-  **Israel,** [February 27:](#) A Palestinian suicide bomber blew herself up at a roadblock on the [Jerusalem-Modi'in](#) highway, injuring three policemen.
-  **Israel,** [March 2:](#) Eleven people were killed and over 50 were injured, 4 critically, in a suicide bombing near a [yeshiva](#) in the center of Jerusalem where people had gathered for a [bar-mitzvah](#) celebration. The terrorist detonated the bomb next to a group of women waiting with their baby

- carriages for their husbands to leave the nearby synagogue. The [Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade](#) took responsibility for the attack.
- [Israel](#), [March 5](#): One person was killed and a large number injured, most lightly, when a suicide bomber exploded in an [Egged](#) bus as it entered the [Afula](#) central bus station. The [Islamic Jihad](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 - [Israel](#), [March 7](#): A suicide bomber blew himself up in the lobby of a hotel in [Ariel](#). 15 people were injured, one seriously. The [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 - [Israel](#), [March 9](#): 11 people were killed and 54 injured, 10 of them seriously, when a suicide bomber exploded in the crowded Moment cafe in the center of [Jerusalem](#). [Hamas](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 - [Israel](#), [March 17](#): A suicide bomber exploded himself near an [Egged](#) bus at the [French Hill](#) junction in northern [Jerusalem](#). 25 people were lightly injured.
 - [Israel](#), [March 20](#): Four soldiers and three others were killed, and about 30 wounded, several seriously, in a suicide bombing of an [Egged](#) bus near [Afula](#). The [Islamic Jihad](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 - [Peru](#), [March 21](#): At least nine people were killed and 30 injured by a powerful [car bomb](#) which went off near the United States embassy in [Lima](#).
 - [Israel](#), [March 21](#): Three people were killed and 86 injured, 3 of them seriously, in a suicide bombing in the center of [Jerusalem](#). The terrorist detonated the bomb, packed with metal spikes and nails, in the center of a crowd of shoppers. The [Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 - [Israel](#), [March 27](#): A Palestinian suicide bomber kills 30 and injures 140 during [Passover](#) festivities in a hotel in [Netanya](#) in the [Passover massacre](#).
 - [Israel](#), [March 29](#): Two people were killed and 28 injured, two seriously, when a female suicide bomber blew herself up in a supermarket in [Jerusalem](#). The [Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 - [Israel](#), [March 30](#): One person was killed and about 30 people were injured in a suicide bombing in a cafe in [Tel-Aviv](#). The [Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 - [Israel](#), [March 31](#): A [Hamas suicide bomber](#) kills 15 and injures over 40 in [Haifa](#) in the [Matza restaurant massacre](#).
 - [Israel](#), [March 31](#): A paramedic and three others were very seriously injured in a suicide bombing at the emergency medical center in [Efrat](#), south of [Jerusalem](#).
 - [Israel](#), [April 1](#): A police officer was killed in [Jerusalem](#) when a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up in his car after being stopped at a roadblock. The [Fatah al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.

-  **Colombia**, [April 7](#): Two bombs explode in the restaurant district of [Villavicencio](#), killing twelve and injuring 70. [FARC](#) is the prime suspect for the attack.^[2]
-  **Israel**, [April 10](#): Eight people were killed and 22 injured in a suicide bombing on an [Egged](#) bus near [Kibbutz Yagur](#), east of [Haifa](#). [Hamas](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
-  **Tunisia**, [April 11](#): A [natural gas](#) truck fitted with explosives is driven into a [synagogue](#) by an [al-Qaeda](#) member, killing 21 and wounding more than 30 in the [Ghriba Synagogue Attack](#).
-  **Colombia**, [April 12](#): A rocket explodes near the studios of [RCN TV](#) in [Bogotá](#).^[3]
-  **Israel**, [April 12](#): Six people were killed and 104 wounded when a woman suicide bomber detonated at the entrance to [Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda](#) open-air market. The [Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
-  **Colombia**, [April 14](#): During an assassination attempt of then-presidential candidate [Álvaro Uribe Velez](#) a bomb kills two and injures 20 in [Barranquilla](#). Rebel group [FARC](#) is blamed.
-  **Colombia**, [April 19](#): Two bombs, allegedly placed by [FARC](#) kill three and injure ten near [Cartagena](#).
-  **United States**, [May](#): [Luke Helder](#) injures 6 by placing pipebombs in mailboxes in the Midwest. Motivation to protest government control over daily lives and the illegality of marijuana and promotion of [astral projection](#)
-  **Colombia**, [May 2](#): [FARC](#) launches a mortar bomb against a church during combats with [AUC](#), killing at least 117 civilians, 48 of them children in what is known as the [Bojayá massacre](#). Delayed response from the authorities make it impossible to establish a final count, as most of the dead were buried before they could be accounted for.
-  **Netherlands**, [May 6](#): Dutch politician [Pim Fortuyn](#) was assassinated by [Eco-terrorist Volkert van der Graaf](#) in [Hilversum](#), [North Holland](#). The attack took place in a parking lot outside a radio studio, where [Fortuyn](#) had just given an interview. This was nine days before the elections for the lower house of Parliament, for which he was running. The attacker was pursued by Hans Smolders, the driver of [Pim Fortuyn](#), and was arrested by the police shortly afterwards, still in possession of a gun.
-  **Israel**, [May 7](#): 16 people were killed and 55 wounded in a suicide bombing in a crowded game club in [Rishon Lezion](#), southeast of [Tel-Aviv](#), which caused part of the building to collapse. [Hamas](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
-  **Pakistan**, [May 8](#): [May 8 Bus Attack in Karachi](#) kills eleven Frenchmen and two Pakistanis.
-  **Russia**, [May 9](#): A bomb explosion in [Kaspiisk](#) in [Dagestan](#) kills at least 42 people and injures 130 or more during [Victory Day](#) festivities.
-  **India**, [May 13](#): Twelve people are killed in the [Jaunpur train crash](#), caused when Islamic extremists cut the rails.

-  **Israel**, [May 19](#): Three people were killed and 59 injured, 10 seriously, when a suicide bomber, disguised as a soldier, blew himself up in the market in [Netanya](#). Both [Hamas](#) and the [PFLP](#) took responsibility for the attack.
-  **Israel**, [May 20](#): A suicide bomber, apparently bound for [Afula](#), killed himself after policemen approached him for questioning at a bus stop. There were no other injuries.
-  **Israel**, [May 22](#): Two people were killed and about 40 wounded when a suicide bomber detonated himself in downtown [Rishon Lezion](#).
-  **Israel**, [May 23](#): In the [2002 Pi Gllot bombing](#), disaster was averted when sprinklers put out a fire after a diesel truck was detonated in a gas depot. The bombing could have caused a chain reaction, killing thousands of people.
-  **Israel**, [May 24](#): A security guard opened fire on a terrorist attempting to ram a [car bomb](#) into a disco in [Tel Aviv](#). The terrorist was killed and five Israelis slightly injured when the bomb exploded prematurely.
-  **Israel**, [May 27](#): A grandmother and her infant granddaughter were killed and 37 people were injured, some seriously, when a suicide bomber detonated himself near an ice cream parlor in [Petah Tikva](#). The [Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs' Brigades](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
-  **Israel**, [June 5](#): 17 people were killed and 38 injured when a car packed with explosives struck an [Egged](#) bus at the [Megiddo](#) junction near [Afula](#). The bus, which burst into flames, was completely destroyed. The terrorist was killed in the blast. The [Islamic Jihad](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
-  **Israel**, [June 11](#): A 14-year-old girl was killed and 15 others were wounded when a Palestinian suicide bomber set off a [pipe bomb](#) at a restaurant in [Herzliya](#).
-  **Pakistan**, [June 14](#): [Car bomb at US Consulate](#) in Karachi kills twelve.
-  **Israel**, [June 18](#): A [Hamas](#) suicide bomber detonates himself on a bus in [Jerusalem](#) in the [Patt junction massacre](#). The attack kills 19 people and wounds over 74.
-  **Israel**, [June 19](#): Seven people were killed and 50 injured, three critically, when a suicide bomber blew himself up at the [French Hill](#) bus stop in northern [Jerusalem](#). The [Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
-  **Saudi Arabia**, [June 20](#): Car bomb in Riyadh kills Simon Veness, a British national.
-  **Colombia**, [June 24](#): A grenade, allegedly thrown by [FARC](#) members, injures six police officers in [Bogotá](#).
-  **United States**, [July 4](#): An Egyptian gunman opens fire at an El Al ticket counter in [Los Angeles International Airport](#), killing two Israelis before being killed himself.
-  **Israel**, [July 16](#): Nine people were killed and 20 injured in a terrorist attack on a bus traveling from [Bnei Brak](#) to [Emmanuel](#). An explosive charge was detonated next to the bullet-resistant bus. The terrorists

- waited in ambush, reportedly wearing Israeli army uniforms, and opened fire on the bus. While four terror organizations claimed responsibility for the attack, it was apparently carried out by the same [Hamas](#) cell which carried out the attack in [Emmanuel](#) on December 12, 2001.
-  [Israel](#) , [July 17](#) : Five people were killed - two Israeli and three foreign workers - and about 40 were injured, four seriously, in a double suicide bombing on Neve Shaanan Street near the old central bus station in Tel Aviv. The Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.
 -  [Colombia](#) , [July 28](#) : A carbomb partially destroys government buildings in [Cali](#) . [FARC](#) is blamed for the attack. No casualties.
 -  [Israel](#) , [July 30](#) : Five people suffered light to moderate injuries in a suicide bombing at a [felafel](#) stand in central Jerusalem. The bomber, who was killed, apparently exploded prematurely.
 -  [Israel](#) , [July 31](#) : Nine people were killed and 85 wounded, 14 of them seriously, when a bomb exploded in the Frank Sinatra student center cafeteria on the [Hebrew University](#) 's [Mt. Scopus](#) campus. The explosive device was planted inside the cafeteria, which was gutted by the explosion. [Hamas](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 -  [Israel](#) , [August 4](#) : Nine people were killed and some 50 wounded in a suicide bombing of an [Egged](#) bus at the [Meron](#) junction in the [Galilee](#) . [Hamas](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 -  [Israel](#) , [August 5](#) : A bomb exploded in a car at the [Umm al-Fahm](#) junction in northern Israel, killing the terrorist and wounding the driver, an Arab Israeli resident of [Nazareth](#) .
 -  [Colombia](#) , [August 7](#) : Three round of mortars are fired against an Army base in [Bogotá](#) , injuring six. [FARC](#) is blamed for the attack.^[4]
 -  [Colombia](#) , [August 7](#) : Four rounds of mortars are fired against the Presidential Palace in [Bogotá](#) during the inauguration ceremony of President [Alvaro Uribe Velez](#) . 13 people, mostly homeless, die and 50 are wounded when some of the rounds hit slums in downtown [Bogotá](#) . [FARC](#) is blamed.^[4]
 -  [India](#) , [September 10](#) : A train derailment kills 130 people in the [Rafiganj rail disaster](#) . [Naxalite](#) terrorism is suspected.
 -  [Israel](#) , [September 18](#) : A policeman was killed and three people were wounded in a suicide bombing at a bus stop at the [Umm al-Fahm](#) junction. The terrorist, who was apparently planning to detonate the bomb after boarding a bus, set the charge off early when approached for questioning. The [Islamic Jihad](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 -  [Israel](#) , [September 19](#) : Six people were killed and about 70 wounded when a terrorist detonated a bomb in a bus opposite the Great Synagogue in [Tel-Aviv](#) . [Hamas](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 -  [India](#) , [September 25](#) : Two terrorists belonging to the [Jaish-e-Mohammed](#) group [raid](#) the [Akshardham temple complex](#) in [Ahmedabad](#) , killing 30 people and injuring many more.
 -  [United States](#) , [October](#) : [John Allen Muhammad](#) and [Lee Boyd Malvo](#) conduct the [Beltway Sniper Attacks](#) , killing ten people in various locations

- throughout the [Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Area](#) from [October 2](#) until they are arrested on [October 24](#).
-  **Yemen**, [October 6](#): [Limburg tanker bombing](#).
 -  **Israel**, [October 10](#): One man was killed and about 30 people were wounded when a suicide bomber blew himself up while trying to board a bus across from [Bar-Ilan University](#) on the Geha highway. [Hamas](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 -  **Indonesia**, [October 12](#): [Bali bombing](#) of holidaymakers kills 202 people, mostly Western tourists and local Balinese hospitality staff.
 -  **Philippines**, [October 17](#): [Zamboanga bombings](#) kill six and wounds about 150.
 -  **Philippines**, [October 18](#): A bus bomb in [Manila](#) kills three people and wounds 22.
 -  **Russia**, [October 19](#): A car bomb explodes outside a [McDonald's](#) Corp. restaurant in Moscow, killing one person and wounding five.
 -  **Israel**, [October 21](#): 14 people were killed and some 50 wounded when a car bomb containing about 100 kilograms of explosives was detonated next to an intercity bus, while traveling along [Wadi Ara](#) toward [Hadera](#). The bus had pulled over at a bus stop when the suicide bomber, driving a jeep, approached from behind and exploded. The [Islamic Jihad](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 -  **Colombia**, [October 22](#): A bomb kills three and wounds at least eleven in [Bogotá](#). No claims are made for the attack.^[5]
 -  **Russia**, [October 23](#): [Moscow theater hostage crisis](#) begins; 120 hostages and 40 terrorists killed in rescue three days later.
 -  **Colombia**, [November 19](#): Police deactivate a bomb left by [ELN](#) members in front of newspaper [La Opinion](#) in [Cúcuta](#).^[6]
 -  **Israel**, [October 27](#): Three soldiers were killed and about 20 people were wounded in a suicide bombing in [Ariel](#). The victims were killed while trying to prevent the terrorist from detonating the bomb. The terrorist was identified as a member of [Hamas](#).
 -  **Israel**, [November 4](#): An Israeli security guard and a teenage boy, both recent immigrants from Argentina, were killed and about 70 were wounded in a suicide bombing at a shopping mall in [Kfar Sava](#). The [Islamic Jihad](#) claimed responsibility for the attack.
 -  **Israel**, [November 21](#): Hamas orchestrates the [Jerusalem bus 20 massacre](#). Eleven people were killed and over 50 wounded when a suicide bomber detonated on a crowded bus in central Jerusalem.
 -  **Kenya**, [November 28](#): [Kenyan hotel bombing](#).












2003.









One of the compounds hit by the [Riyadh Compound Bombings](#).

-  **Iraq**, [Suicide attacks in 2003](#).
-  **Israel**, [January 5](#): A double suicide bombing in [Tel Aviv](#)'s old Central Bus Station. 23 people are killed and about 100 wounded. The Islamic Jihad and Hamas Both claim responsibility.^[1]
-  **Colombia**, [January 9](#): A car bomb explodes in [Saravena](#), [Arauca](#), killing four and injuring 14. Authorities blame [ELN](#).^[2]
-  **Colombia**, [January 16](#): A car bomb kills four and injures 27 at a shopping mall in [Medellín](#). The attack is believed to be a retaliation of [FARC](#) for the arrest of 53 of its members in the preceding days.
-  **Colombia**, [February 7](#): [2003 El Nogal Club bombing](#). Car bomb kills 36 and injures more than 200 at the *El Nogal* social club in [Bogotá](#); [FARC](#) rebels are blamed but deny responsibility for the attack.
-  **Colombia**, [February 14](#): A bomb kills 18 and wounds 37 in [Neiva](#), destroying 70 homes. Amongst the dead are the chief prosecutor in Neiva and the chief of police. [FARC](#) is blamed for the attack.^[3]
-  **Philippines**, [March 4](#): Bomb attack in an airport in [Davao](#) kills 21.
-  **Colombia**, [March 5](#): A car bomb kills six and injures 68 in a covered parking lot in [Cúcuta](#). Rebel group [ELN](#) is blamed for the attack.^[4]
-  **Israel**, [March 5](#): A Hamas suicide bomber kills 17 people and wounds 53 when he detonates a bomb hidden under his clothing in the [Haifa bus 37 massacre](#).
-  **Serbia**, [March 13](#): Serbian prime minister [Zoran Djindjic](#) is assassinated by snipers.
-  **Iraq**, [March 23](#): [SGT Hasan Akbar](#), [US Army](#), murdered two officers and wounded 14 soldiers in a [grenade](#) attack at an Army base in [Iraq](#).
-  **Colombia**, [May 8](#): A bomb kills three in an attack against a water treatment plant in [Cali](#). [FARC](#) is blamed.
-  **Saudi Arabia**, [May 12](#): Bombings of [United States](#) expatriate housing compounds in [Saudi Arabia](#) kill 26 and injure 160 in the [Riyadh Compound Bombings](#). [Al-Qaeda](#) blamed.
-  **Russia**, [May 12](#): A [truck bomb](#) attack on a government building in the Chechen town of Znamenskoye kills 59.
-  **Russia**, [May 14](#): As many as 16 die in a suicide bombing at a religious festival in southeastern Chechnya.
-  **Morocco**, [May 16](#): [Casablanca Attacks](#) by twelve bombers on five "Western and Jewish" targets in [Casablanca](#) leave 41 dead and over 100 injured. Attack attributed to a Moroccan [al-Qaeda](#)-linked group.
-  **Russia**, [July 5](#): 15 people die and 40 are injured in bomb attacks at a rock festival in Moscow.
-  **August 1**: An explosion at the Russian hospital in [Mozdok](#) in North Ossetia kills at least 50 people and injures 76.

-  **Iraq**, [August 19: Canal Hotel Bombing](#) in [Baghdad](#) kills 22 people (including the top UN representative [Sergio Vieira de Mello](#)) and wounds over 100.
-  **Israel**, [August 19: Jerusalem bus 2 massacre](#): A Hamas suicide bomber detonates himself on a crowded bus carrying mostly [Orthodox Jewish](#) Israelis, including many children returning from the [Western Wall](#). 23 people are killed and over 130 wounded.
-  **Colombia**, [August 24](#): Six die and 28 are wounded when a bomb explodes in a riverboat in the town of Puerto Rico. Rebel group [FARC](#) is blamed.^[5]
-  **India**, [August 25](#): At least 48 people were killed and 150 injured in two blasts in south [Mumbai](#) - one near the [Gateway of India](#) at the other at the Zaveri Bazaar.
-  **Russia**, [September 3](#): A bomb blast on a passenger train near Kislovodsk in southern Russia kills seven people and injures 90.
-  **Sweden**, [September 11](#): [Foreign Minister Anna Lindh](#) dies in the early morning of [September 11, 2003](#), following a knife attack in [Stockholm](#) on the afternoon of September 10. [Mijailo Mijailović](#) is later arrested and sentenced for the assassination. Mijailović is said to have been greatly angered by Lindh's staunch support for the U.S.-led military campaign against [Serbia](#).
-  **Colombia**, [September 11](#): A bomb strapped to a horse kills eight and injures 15 in the village of Chita. The attack is blamed on [FARC](#), as the same technique had been used in the past.^[6]
-  **Israel**, [October 4](#): A Palestinian suicide bomber kills 21 and wounds 51 in a [Haifa](#) restaurant in the [Maxim restaurant massacre](#).
-  **Colombia**, [September 29](#): A motorcycle packed with explosives kills ten and injures 54 in downtown [Florencia](#), capital of [Caquetá](#). Rebel group [FARC](#) is blamed.^[7]
-  **Colombia**, [October 8](#): A car bomb kills six and injures eleven in downtown [Bogotá](#). [FARC](#) is blamed.^[8]
-  **Palestine**, [October 15](#): A bomb is detonated by [Palestinians](#) against a US diplomatic convoy in the [Gaza Strip](#), killing three Americans.
-  **Colombia**, [November 15](#): A grenade attack from a motorcycle kills two and injures seventy in the Bogotá Beer Company, a popular pub in [Bogotá](#). Two [FARC](#) members were captured.
-  **Turkey**, [November 15](#) and [November 20](#): [Al-Qaeda](#) truck bombs go off at two synagogues, the British Consulate, and the HSBC Bank in [Istanbul](#), killing 57 and wounding 700 in the [2003 Istanbul Bombings](#).
-  **Russia**, [December 5](#): Suicide bombers kill at least 46 people in an attack on a train in southern Russia
-  **Russia**, [December 9](#): [Red Square Bombing](#): A blast in the center of Moscow kills six people and wounds at least eleven.
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-  **Colombia**, [December 9](#): A [car bomb](#) injures 50 in western [Bogotá](#). Authorities blame [FARC](#).

-  **Colombia**, [December 13](#): A package bomb injures 32 on the 30th floor of the Intercontinental Hotel in downtown [Bogotá](#). No groups claim responsibility.^[7]
-  **Colombia**, [December 17](#): A bomb blast kills one and injures 20 in [Neiva](#). The bomb was placed outside the building of the National Telecommunications Company, [Telecom Colombia](#). Authorities suspect [FARC](#) is responsible for the attack.^[7]
-  **India**, [December 21](#): [Kurnool train crash](#), Islamic extremists derail a train and kill 20 people.
-  **Russia**, [December 27](#): The truck bombing of the Chechen parliament in [Grozny](#) kills 83 people.

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