

**A Global Chronology of Incidents of Chemical, Biological,
Radioactive and Nuclear Attacks: 1950-2005**

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I. Background and Existing Data Sources

There are several existing databases that describe the incidence of terrorist activity. Perhaps the most well-known of these is the *International Terrorism: Attributes of Terrorist Events* (ITERATE) database. These data were originally compiled by Mickolus (1982) and spanned a period from 1968 to 1977. They were later by Mickolus et. al. (1989, 1993) and Mickolus and Flemming (2003) until they now extend to 2002. Included in these data are the date of attack, the type of event, the number of casualties (deaths or injuries), as well as various other characteristics of incidents. There are roughly 12,000 incidents reported in the ITERATE database, spanning a 24-year period from 1968 to 2001. Importantly, however, only transnational terrorist events are considered. ITERATE defines an event as transnational along several criteria. These include the nationalities of the perpetrators, the location of the attack, as well as the nature of the target.

A much more comprehensive database is maintained by Pinkerton Global Intelligence Services. These data are composed of roughly 74,000 terrorist events spanning a period from 1970 to 1997. While these data were compiled by Pinkerton Corporation's Global Intelligence Service (PGIS), they were coded through the efforts of the University of Maryland. The PGIS dataset is undoubtedly the most comprehensive source of terrorist-event data compiled from open sources. It includes political, religious, as well as economic acts of terrorism and unlike ITERATE, PGIS data record instances of both domestic and international terrorism. However to our knowledge these data are still not publicly available.

Recently the Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS) at the Monterey Institute for International Studies, has compiled a chronology of incidents involving the use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents dating back to 1900. Their *Weapons of Mass Destruction* database is perhaps one of the most comprehensive sources of data on such events. It is composed of approximately 1200 incidents relating to CBRN-material. However, much of

these data are comprised of hundreds of hoaxes and pranks and other events that do not necessarily relate to possession with intent or actual use. In addition, the *Weapons of Mass Destruction* database is unfortunately not in public domain. Access is normally restricted to those with military or government IDs, except for a few years worth of data which are reviewed in various studies by CNS staff (Cameron et. al. 2000, Pate and Cameron 2001, Pate et. al. 2001, Turnbull and Abhayaratne, 2003).

Another comprehensive source of data is the *Terrorism Knowledge Base* maintained by the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT) is a more comprehensive source of data, in the sense that since 1998, both transnational and domestic incidents are covered. The MIPT data begin in 1968 and continue to the present. The database is updated regularly. Acts of terrorism are defined as politically motivated acts of violence, or the threat of violence, calculated to create an atmosphere of fear and alarm. While these data are public domain, full or partial versions of the dataset are not released to the public. Instead each incident is assigned a uniform resource locator (url). Since there are well over 23,000 recorded incidents in the *Terrorism Knowledge Base*, compiling a complete dataset can be time consuming.

Despite the very large number of recorded terrorist incidents, very few of these have involved the use of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons. From the data we were able to compile from MIPT, 56 incidents involved the use of biological or chemical agents. Lafree, Dugan and Franke (2004) conduct their analysis using the PGIS database. They record only 41 incidents out of 69,000 that involved the use of nuclear, biological, or chemical agents, or sophisticated explosives intended to inflict mass casualties. Clearly, we have rather limited experience with such forms of terrorism. However, there is a perception that terrorism involving the use of chemical, biological, radioactive or nuclear materials often goes unreported, either because of ignorance on the part of authorities or because of their attempts to suppress evidence (Douglass and Livingstone 1987). Even when an incident is reported, depending on how we define "terrorism," it may not be coded as such, or an incident may simply be

missed. Thus for instance, the large-scale poisoning in 1984 by the *Rajneeshee* cult is not recorded in the MIPT-database.

Overcoming the paucity of data on CBRN-incidents presented a significant challenge. However by consulting various primary-source materials internet postings as well the existing literature on CBRN-terrorist incidents, we were able to compile our own relatively large dataset composed of 448 observations.¹

Our chronology provides a general description of each incident, along with details on the type of agent employed and the number of casualties that resulted. The data cover a 45-year period from 1961 to 2005. Unlike the Monterey Institute's *Weapons of Mass Destruction* database, we focus only on those incidents that involved the use, or possession of, CBRN-materials; we exclude all hoaxes. In addition, we include a number of attacks that involved a threat to containment of CBRN-material. These include acts of sabotage, such as those at SL-1 US Army reactor in Idaho Falls in 1961 *Atomic* (Vol. 2, Issue 4) which led to three deaths. Also included are direct acts of violence committed on facilities containing nuclear, biological and or chemical material, such as the attack on the nuclear facility near Lyon, France, when five stolen French army rockets were fired at the reactor (*The West Australian*, January 20, 1982).

In our analysis of the use of CBRN-weapons, we do not make a distinction between terrorism and criminal activity. First, because the nature of these materials is such that whatever the underlying motivation behind their use, these weapons have the *potential* to do significant harm, or create an atmosphere of fear and panic. Thus for instance, on September 14, 2002, when Chen Zhengping tainted his competitor's water supply and pastry dough with rat poison, the underlying motive may have been purely financial, but the incident caused 41

¹ Our sources include reviews of recent terrorist incidents that were based on the *Weapons of Mass Destruction* database (Cameron et. al. 2000, Pate and Cameron 2001, Pate et. al. 2001, Turnbull and. Abhayaratne, 2003) as well as the open literature, such as Jenkins and Rubin (1978), Livingstone and Arnold (1986), Douglass and Livingstone 1987, Hirsch (1987), Mullen (1987), Thornton (1987), Kellen (1987), Leventhal and Alexander (1987), Kupperman and Woolsey (1988), Kupperman and Kamen (1989), Mullins (1992), Purver (1995), Tucker (2000), Miller et. al. (2001), Carus (2002), Mize (2004). In addition, we consulted hundreds of newspaper articles and internet postings.

deaths and over 400 cases of hospitalization.² Similarly the Tylenol murders in 1982, which though not linked to terrorist activity, nevertheless created an atmosphere of alarm and panic. The second and the critical reason why the distinction between criminal and terrorist activity may not be warranted is the fact that the use of biological, chemical or nuclear substances, even when they indicate acts of petty crimes such as the use of HIV-infected blood, betrays an increasing acceptance amongst the criminally inclined to resort to the use of previously exotic weaponry.

What follows this background is the first and most comprehensive global dataset yet on the chronology of CBRN events over the past half a century. There may well exist many instances that have not been documented as of this writing and in that sense this is an ongoing effort. But the dataset offered here represents the best effort that we know of. We are grateful to Major Adam Wickersham, US Army, for his help in acquiring some of these data. It is our hope that in later versions of this study, we will be able to update our own database on CBRN through Major Wickersham's help.

² "China Deaths Blamed On Rat Poison," *CNN*, September 16, 2002, "China Masks a Mass Poisoning," *The Guardian*, September 16, 2002,

II. Chronology of Chemical Biological and Radionuclear Events between 1950 and 2005

Date	Agent	Type	Location	Target	Fatalities	Injuries	Description
1952	Plant toxins possibly <i>Synadenium grantii</i>	B	Kenya	Agriculture / Livestock / Animal Population	8 cattle	25 cattle	The Mau Mau uprising was an insurgency by Kenyan rebels against the British colonial administration which began in 1951. British authorities have argued that during the insurgency, Mau Mau rebels frequently poisoned cattle as part of a concerted effort to target livestock which included the use of arsenic. By 1952, the rebellion had gained considerable momentum. During that year, British authorities claimed that rebels used plant toxins to kill 33 steers at a mission station located in the tribal areas reserved for the Kikuyu tribe (in what is now Kenya) (Carus 2002). The toxin used was probably <i>Synadenium grantii</i> , also known as African milk bush (or pencil-cactus) (see Thorold, 1953; Getahun, 1976; Verdcourt and Trump, 1993; Carus, 2002). Milk bush is a shrub formed of large clumps. The milky sap of the milk-bush contains a vesicant that is irritating to the skin and toxic if ingested. Thorold (1953) described the effect of the toxin on the steer—large oedematous swellings developed in 33 steer of which eight eventually died. ³
1957-63 and 1964-65	Arsenic, influenza, measles, small pox, and tuberculosis	B / C	Brazil	Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	Unknown	In a report issued by Brazil's Attorney General in 1968, it is alleged that the Brazil's Indian Protection Service (now FUNAI) used biological agents as part of a campaign of genocide against Brazilian aborigines (Carus, 2002). The report found evidence of the massacre of entire tribes using both conventional weapons, as well various poisons including arsenic. Moreover, it is further argued that influenza, tuberculosis and measles were deliberately spread in the Mato Grosso area from 1957 to 1963, while tuberculosis was spread in the northern part of the Amazon Basin in 1964 and 1965 (Carus, 2002). However the report was unable to confirm whether or not two tribes of Pataxo Indians, located in Bahia State, were injected with smallpox. Although it is possible also that smallpox may have been transmitted using fomites (Wheelis, 2003), as it had been done in past instances of biological warfare involving smallpox (e.g. the deliberate transmission of smallpox to Indians by British forces during the Pontiac rebellion). ⁴
1961-62	Antimony	C	UK	Private Citizens and Property	1	3	Beginning in 1961, Graham Young, a 14-year old school boy from London, with a fascination for poisons began to systematically poison members of his immediate family as well as friends using <i>antimony</i> . In 1962, Mr. Young's step mother, Molly Young, died. Graham Young was arrested on May 23, when he confessed to also poisoning his father, his sister and a friend from school. ⁵

³ Other accounts of the incident appear to be based on Thorold (1953), see for instance also Julia F. Morton, "Poisonous and Injurious Higher Plants and Fungi," in C.C. Tedeschi, William G. Eckert, and Luke G. Tedeschi, eds., *Forensic Medicine: A Study in Trauma and Environment, Volume III: Environmental Hazards* (Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders, 1977), p. 1504; Bernard Verdcourt and E.C. Trump, *Common Poisonous Plants of East Africa* (London: Collins, 1969).

⁴ Also see Paul L. Montgomery, "Killing of Indians Charged in Brazil," *New York Times*, March 21, 1968; Paul L. Montgomery, "Killing of Indians Charged in Brazil," *New York Times*, March 21, 1968;

"Germ Warfare against Indians is Charged in Brazil," *Medical Tribune and Medical News*, December 8, 1969.

⁵ For details see http://www.crimelibrary.com/serial_killers/weird/graham_young/index.html.

3-Jan-61	vandalism / sabotage	R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	3	1	On January 1, 1961, criticality accident at SL-1 US Army reactor in Idaho Falls led to three deaths. Official reports classified the incident as a murder-suicide by the worker who extracted a control rod. Although this explanation is discounted in an issue of the Newsletter <i>Atomic Energy Insights</i> . ⁶ A nurse that had treated one of the victims received a dose of radiation between 100 to 400 rem/hr. Recovery efforts exposed 47 persons to radiation, 23 received doses in excess of 3 rem, but none received enough to display any near term symptoms. ⁷
26-Oct-61	hepatitis A	B	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	23	The <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> reported an outbreak of Hepatitis A. The incident may have been due to deliberate contamination of food served at the officer's mess, at Cecil Field, in Jacksonville, Florida (Carus, 2002). 23 personnel were infected. It was believed that a carrier may have urinated on the potato salad. Some uncertainty remains however as to whether this was the source of transmission, since currently it is believed that hepatitis A is difficult to transmit through urine.
December, 1964 to March, 1966	salmonella typhi, shigella	B	Japan	Private Citizens and Property	4	200	In April 1966, a Japanese physician, Mitsuru Suzuki, was arrested for serving four of his co-workers with a sponge cake that was contaminated with dysentery. An investigation later linked Suzuki to a series of typhoid and dysentery outbreaks between December 1964 and March 1966 (Carus, 2002). There is some disagreement as to the number of people affected. Carus (2002) reports that up to 200 patients and co-workers may have been poisoned; this figure includes four people who died. Other reports place the figure as high as 412 ill and 12 dead Franz (2002). (Note the figure of 200 injuries and 0 fatalities reported in the Weapons of Mass Destruction Database is inconsistent with several sources that report a number of fatalities). Suzuki's motives are not completely clear. It is possible that his motive was simply related to his perceived ill-treatment by his co-workers, however it has also been suggested that Suzuki may have been creating cases to further his academic research in bacteriology.
1966 exact date unknown	tubocurarine	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	5 probable	A doctor based in New Jersey, Mario Jascalevich, was accused of poisoning five patients at Riverdell Hospital, in 1966. Prosecutors claimed that he injected the patients with tubocurarine, a form of curare. The initial investigation was inconclusive. The investigation was later reopened more than ten years later in 1978, however again a jury acquitted Jascalevich of the crimes (see Carus 2002).
1966-1977	unknown	R	Europe	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	Unknown	Unknown	Between 1966 and 1977, Denton (1986) reports 10 terrorist incidents against European nuclear installations. ⁸

⁶ ["What Caused the Accident? Plenty of Blame to Share,"](#) *Atomic Energy Insights*, Volume 2(4), July 1996.

⁷ For a full description of the incident see ["January 1961: SL-1 Accident Aftermath,"](#) *Atomic Energy Insights*, Volume 2(4), July 1996.

⁸ Cited in [Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events](#) compiled by Robert Johnston (<http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/nuclear/radevents/index.html>).

1968	LSD	C	USA	Government	0	0	The Youth International Party (also known as the Yippies, a variation of the word "Hippies") was a highly theatrical political party established in 1967. The Yippies employed various theatrical pranks to gain media attention, such as for instance advancing a pig ("Pigasus the Immortal") as a candidate for President in 1968. In one instance, however, the Yippies threatened to "space out" delegates at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, by dumping LSD into Lake Michigan. Despite the potency of LSD compared to other mind-altering drugs like Mescaline, it is very unlikely, that Yippies would have succeeded in their goal of "spacing out" people by spiking the water-supply due to the sheer amount of dilution involved. ⁹
1-Jul-69	enriched uranium	R	USA	Educational Institution	0	0	On July 1, 1969, four depleted uranium plates and a smaller quantity of highly enriched uranium were reported lost from a nuclear facility at MIT. The materials were subsequently found on the desk of an MIT professor after police had questioned an MIT graduate student, who was their prime suspect (Mullen et. al., 1980, cited in Hirsch, 1987).
February, 1970	Ascaris lumbricoides	B	Canada	Private Citizens and Property	0	4	In February, 1970, Eric Kranz a post-graduate student of parasitology in Montreal deliberately infected his four roommates' food with the parasite <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> (see Franz, 2002).
9-Mar-70	cyanide	C	USA	Agriculture / Livestock / Animal Population	30 cows	9 cows	On March 9, 1970, members of the Ku Klux Klan poisoned the water supply serving a 1000 acre farm with cyanide. The farm was owned and operated by black Muslims living in Ashville, Alabama. The incident resulted in the death of 30 cows and caused sickness in nine others. The incident is discussed in Pate and Cameron (2001).
24-Oct-70	tear gas	C	Italy	Educational Institution	0	0	In October 1970, the U.S. Education '70 exhibit in Rome was attacked in a commando-type raid executed by 20-25 young people. A tear gas grenade was thrown, and a computer and some teaching machines were damaged. A photograph of Angela Davis carrying with it a message—"To American School of Assassins, we reply with revolutionary violence"—was left at the scene (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
3-Nov-70	unknown	B	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	0	In November 1970, the Weathermen , a group opposed to American imperialism and the Vietnam war, attempted to acquire biological agents by infiltrating the US military research facility at Fort Detrick (Carus, 2002; Franz, 2002). The goal was to use these pathogens to contaminate water systems of US urban centers. The Weathermen's objectives may have not been to kill large numbers, but simply incapacitate them. The hope was that this would exact an overly repressive reaction from the government which would breed anti-government sentiment. In a recent article, John Parachini argues that there are in fact serious doubts that the Weather Underground actually ever tried to acquire chemical or biological weapons. ¹⁰

⁹ See "Bio-Chem Threat," *CBC News Online*, February 18, 2004.

¹⁰ John V. Parachini, "The Weather Underground," in J.B. Tucker, ed., *Toxic Terror: Assessing Terrorist Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons* (MIT Press, 2000).

1971	thallium	C	United Kingdom	Private Citizens and Property	2	2 confirmed but possibly as many as 70	On June 29, 1972, Graham Young, who had already been convicted of thallium poisoning back in 1962, was again convicted of two counts of murder, two counts of attempted murder, and two counts of poisoning. After serving 9 years of a 15-year sentence, Young, was released from Broadmoore prison on February 4, 1971. He was re-arrested less than ten months later. Over this short period, Young may have poisoned up to 70 people. Within a week of his release, Young's roommate, Trevor Sparkes, began experiencing sharp abdominal cramps and sickness; soon after that incident, another man who had claimed to have had a drink with a young fellow obsessed with poisons, committed suicide because of incessant abdominal pains. On July 7, 1971, Bob Egle, Young's co-worker died after being systematically poisoned. Soon after that, another of Young's co-workers, Fred Biggs, also died, while two others—Jethro Batt and David Tilson—suffered serious symptoms. ¹¹
1972, exact date unknown	unknown	B	Middle East	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	According to the RAND-St. Andrews Terrorism Chronology, sometime in 1972 a Middle East terrorist organization was reported to have established a scientific committee and assigned to it the task of purchasing and/or developing chemical and/or biological sabotage agents and the delivery systems for them.
January, 1972	typhoid cultures	B	USA	Possession with Intent to Use Against Food or Water Supply	0	0	In January 1972, members of the right-wing group Order of the Rising Sun (or RISE) were arrested in Chicago. In their possession was 30-40 kg of typhoid cultures that were to be used to poison the water supply in Chicago, St. Louis, & other mid-west cities (Carus, 2002; Franz, 2002). The two arrested were betrayed by recruits. It was felt that had the detailed plan succeeded it would have caused no problem due to chlorination of the water supplies.
7-Feb-72	nicotine	C	USA	Government	1	0	Wong His-Tsang, an employee of the Chinese Mission to the United Nations, died of nicotine poisoning on the 7th of February. He had reportedly ingested a colorless, unpleasant smelling liquid. The details behind the incident are sketchy. It is unclear if the attack was a suicide, an accident or a homicide; however, Chinese sources suspect "causes outside the Mission." Other unconfirmed reports claimed that in all probability Hsi-Tsang died of poison administered by someone else (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database).
4-Apr-73	tear gas	C	France	Diplomatic	0	0	Several Armenians threw tear gas grenades into the Turkish consulate in France (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
4-Apr-73	tear gas	C	France	Airlines / Airports	0	0	Several Armenians threw tear gas grenades into the Turkish Airlines offices in France on the same day that the Turkish consulate was attacked (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
26-Jul-73	tear gas	C	Honduras	Diplomatic	0	0	A tear-gas bomb was fired into the offices of the Organization of American States in Tegucigalpa (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
1974-1985	NA	R	USA	NA	Unknown	Unknown	Between 1974 and 1985, the International Task Force on Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism cites nearly 100 instances which involved a response by NEST (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
1974-1986	NA	R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	Unknown	Unknown	Between 1974 and 1986, Denton (1986) records 32 acts of intentional damage or suspected sabotage at US nuclear facilities. ¹²

¹¹ A detailed account of this incident can be founded at http://www.crimelibrary.com/serial_killers/weird/graham_young/index.html.

¹² Cited in [Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events](#) compiled by Robert Johnston (<http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/nuclear/radevents/index.html>).

23-Feb-74	explosives	C	Greece	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Chemical Installation	2	0	Two demolition experts were killed while they were attempting to defuse a bomb. The bomb was found in the US-owned Dow Chemical plant at Lavrion. The bombs were believed to have been planted by people protesting US support of the Greek government (see Terrorism Knowledge Base).
17-Apr-74	Iodine-131	R	Austria	Transportation	0	0	In 1974, Vienna police received a call from a man claiming to be a member of group known as the Justice Guerrillas. He claimed that a radioactive material had been placed on a train bound for Rome. Police found a substantial but non-lethal amount of radioactive material, Iodine 131, under the seat of a first-class compartment of the Vienna-Rome Express. There were no threats made to life or property. The contamination was suspected to be the result of an unattended shipment of medical Iodine 131 by a Vienna drug company, which was intended for a hospital in Linz for use in medical diagnosis. This incident attracted widespread publicity and triggered a rash of hoaxes, which caused numerous delays. A man with a history of mental illness, arrested in connection with the attack, claimed that his actions were intended to draw attention to the ill treatment of mentally ill patients in Austrian hospitals. ¹³
15-Jun-74	Harmless substance	C	USA	Government	0	0	On June 15, Muharem Kurbegovic, also known as the Alphabet Bomber mailed a postcard to each of the nine justices of the Supreme court. The postcards were intercepted at the Palm Springs post office on June 16, where canceling machines broke the tiny vials under the stamps. Kurbegovich admitted that the liquid in the vials was innocuous. However, at the time of his arrest in August 1974, Kurbegovich had acquired many of the components needed to make sarin gas. ¹⁴
August, 1974	Sarin	C	USA	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	When Muharem Kurbegovic, aka the Alphabet Bomber was arrested in August, 1974, it was discovered that he had acquired many of the components necessary for the manufacture of sarin gas. ¹⁵
1975	nerve agents	C	NA	Possession with Intent to Use Against Private Citizens and Property	0	0	It is alleged that as far back as 1975, Palestinian terrorist groups had access to chemical agents (Kupperman and Woolsey 1988, Thornton 1987, Purver 1995). The basis for these allegations however is unclear.
1975	mustard gas	C	Germany	Possession with Intent to Use Against Private Citizens and Property	0	0	In 1975, terrorists stole 53 canisters of mustard gas from US ammunition bunker in West Germany. This incident was later followed by threats to deploy the gas against the population of Stuttgart (Jenkins and Rubin, 1978). However it is not clear whether the threats were authored by the same group that stole the canisters (Jenkins and Rubin 1978; Purver, 1995).

¹³ This account of this incident is based on a description provided in Brian Michael Jenkins, "Protecting Surface Transportation Systems and Patrons from Terrorist Activities: Case Studies of Best Security Practices and a Chronology of Attacks," IISTPS Report 97-4, December, 1997, however many sources which cite this incident also cite Mullen (1987) see for instance [Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events](#) compiled by Robert Johnston, <http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/nuclear/wrip1855.html>.

¹⁴ "T is for Terror: A mad bomber who stalked Los Angeles in the '70s could be the poster boy for the kind of terrorist the FBI fears today," *Newsweek*, July 9, 2003.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

15-Aug-75	explosives	R	France	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	Unknown	Unknown	On August 15, 1975, two bombs exploded at the Mt. d'Arree Nuclear Power Station in Brittany. One of the bombs went off between the plant and the cooling lake. The other exploded in the compound, damaging an air chimney for plant buildings. The reactor needed to be shut down temporarily for inspection (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
Late 1976	nerve gas	C	USA	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Sometime in 1976, San Francisco police apprehended a man in possession of a homemade nerve agent. Details regarding this incident are sketchy (see Purver 1995 for details and further references).
1976-1980	biological agents including anthrax	B	Mozambique and Zimbabwe	Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	Unknown	Carus (2002) cites evidence suggesting that the Rhodesian government may have used biological agents against the black civilian population in Rhodesia and Mozambique. Many of these accounts are based on interviews of former members of the Central Intelligence Organization (CIO). It is alleged that the CIO recruited faculty members at the University of Rhodesia to help develop and test various biological agents on members of the black population in Mozambique and Zimbabwe. In one incident in 1976, an unidentified bacteriological agent was used to contaminate boreholes, rivers and water sources in Mozambique. This incident corresponds with a cholera epidemic which resulted in an unknown number of casualties. In another incident, anthrax bacterium may have been introduced into rural areas of Western Zimbabwe. This incident coincides with the worst ever recorded outbreak of human anthrax which resulted in 10,738 documented cases and 182 deaths between 1979 and 1980. The spike in the number of anthrax cases is certainly suspicious. In the previous 30 years there had only been 334 reported cases overall within the human population. Moreover the geographical pattern of the outbreak is unusual, in the sense that it was widespread, but at the same time confined to Tribal Trust Lands (Wheelis, 2003). However, it is equally likely that outbreak resulted from natural causes and was not the result of deliberate actions. This is certainly the typical explanation that has been given for the epidemic. Most experts agree that the outbreak could be attributed to the breakdown of vaccination practices in the Tribal lands. Moreover the case for deliberate transmission of the disease is undermined given the sheer magnitude of the epidemic which covered such a vast geographical region (Wheelis, 2003).
1-Jan-76	nerve gas	C	USA	Unknown	0	0	On January 1, 1976, US postal authorities seized a small package that contained a small charge which was designed to explode a vial of nerve gas as the package was opened. The device was disarmed by U.S. Army experts. An Arab terrorist group was suspected (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
February, 1976	nerve gas (Tabun, sarin, diisopropyl fluorophosphate)	C	Austria	Possession with Intent To Use Against a Business Target	0	0	There are conflicting reports in the literature of an incident that took place sometime in the 1970s or perhaps 80s, when police seized some type of nerve agent. It is possible that the weapon was intended to be used during a bank robbery, although it is has also been suggested that a Palestinian terrorist group was involved. Jenkins and Rubin (1978) provide a description of this incident and date it to February, 1976. Kupperman and Kamen (1989) however cite an alternative date (1979) and identify the nerve agent as Tabun. Tabun or GA, was originally developed in Germany for use as a pesticide in 1936 (see the CDC's website http://www.cdc.gov). Similar reports are provided in Douglass and Livingstone (1987) and Mullen (1978) and Thornton (1987). However, there is a considerable lack of consensus regarding the actual events surrounding the incident (Purver, 1995).

21-Feb-76	sarin	C	USA	Possession with Intent to Use Against a Diplomatic Target	0	0	Under questioning from Federal agents, a former Chilean DINA agent (and assassin), Michael Townley admitted that he had smuggled sarin into the US in a chanel no 5 atomizer. It is believed that Townley intended to use the nerve agent in the assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier. Ultimately he settled for a remote controlled car-bomb, a weapon with which he felt more comfortable. The assassination took place on February 21, 1976. The Letelier case is well documented in the literature. ¹⁶
12-May-76	explosives	R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	On May 12, 1976, two bombs exploded at the headquarters of the Central Maine Power Company in Augusta. A Fred Hampton Unit of the People's Forces claimed responsibility and demanded an end to the expansion of nuclear power facilities. ¹⁷
June, 1976	botulinum toxin	B	USA	Business	0	0	In June 1976, a batch of ticks was mailed to the Insurance Company of America. The accompanying letter claimed that the ticks were infected with the botulinum toxin. The letter, signed "J. Foxworth," referred to two of his ticks as "Exxon" and "Metralla." The letter went on to claim that Exxon and Metralla were accompanied by a "little family" with a secret. The secret being that B.A. Fox possessed a well-stocked bacteria lab with various types of bacteria, viruses and germs—ranging from staph-type infections to rabies. There is no evidence that the ticks were infected with any pathogens. Moreover, all of the ticks were dead on arrival (see Carus, 2002; Franz, 2002).
10-Oct-77	explosives	R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	Unknown	Unknown	On November 16, 1977, the Environmental Assault Unit of the New World Liberation Front exploded a Bomb exploded next to visitor center at Trojan Nuclear Power Station. ¹⁸
16-Nov-77	Unknown	C	Kuwait	Diplomatic	1	0	On November 16, 1977, a counselor at the British Embassy to North Yemen was poisoned, shortly before his personal cook vanished and a week after the country's head of state was assassinated (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
18-Dec-77	explosives	R	Spain	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	1	0	On December 18, 1977, four member of the Basque Separatist group, ETA , attacked a guard post at the Lemoniz Nuclear Power Station (see Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events). One terrorist was killed during the incident. ETA later claimed that they intended to blow up the reactors. The power plant at Lemoniz was the first of four nuclear power plants that were built in the Basque Provinces. ETA fought the the introduction of nuclear power to the Basque region. In addition to the direct attacks on the Lemoniz power plant, ETA mounted a campaign against Iberduero, in which even the chief engineer of the project was murdered. ¹⁹

¹⁶ Donald Freed, *Death in Washington: The Murder of Orlando Letelier* (Lawrence Hill, 1980); John Dinges, *The Condor Years: How Pinochet and His Allies Brought Terrorism to Three Continents* (New York: The New Press, 2004); John Dinges and Saul Landau, *Assassination on Embassy Row* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1981).

¹⁷ K. Kellen, 1987, "The Potential for Nuclear Terrorism: A Discussion," with "Appendix: Nuclear-Related Terrorist Activities by Political Terrorists," in *Preventing Nuclear Terrorism: The Report and Papers of the International Task Force on Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism*, Paul Leventhal and Yonah Alexander, eds., (Lexington, MA: Lexington Books) pp. 104-122, cited in [Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events](#) compiled by Robert Johnston <http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/nuclear/radevents/index.html>.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ "ETA: the 'Mother' of Separatist Terrorism," *Executive Intelligence Review*, November 17, 1995.

May 1977 to November 1980	curacit	B	Norway	Private Citizens and Property	27	0	Between May 1977 and November 1980, Arnfinn Nasset murdered 27 residents at the Orkdal Valley Nursing Home using curacit. Curacit is a derivative of curare, the same poison used by South American Indians on the tips of their hunting arrows (Carus, 2002).
1-Feb-78	mercury	C	Belgium	Food or Water Supply	0	0	In February 1978, health officials in 18 countries received notification that imports of Jaffa oranges from Israel had been injected with mercury. A Palestinian group—The Arab Revolutionary Group—claimed responsibility for the attack. Contaminated oranges were discovered in six countries—Belgium, France, the Netherlands, West Germany, the UK and Sweden. In the Netherlands five children fell ill. Two oranges were found in West Germany spiked with mercury. A lemon injected with mercury was found in Belgium, and one contaminated orange was found in the UK. The Israeli Citrus Marketing Board suggested that the fruit must have been contaminated at the point of retail. It is more likely that the oranges were spiked in Rotterdam where they were shipped for repackaging and shipment to Europe. ²⁰
1-Feb-78	mercury	C	France	Food or Water Supply	0	0	
1-Feb-78	mercury	C	West Germany	Food or Water Supply	0	0	
1-Feb-78	mercury	C	Netherlands	Food or Water Supply	0	5	
1-Feb-78	mercury	C	Sweden	Food or Water Supply	0	0	
1-Feb-78	mercury	C	United Kingdom	Food or Water Supply	0	0	
8-Mar-78	explosives	R	Spain	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	2	14	On March 8, 1978, members of the Basque Separatist group, ETA , exploded a bomb in the steam generator room at the Lemoniz Nuclear Power Station. The plant was still under construction. The bomb killed two construction workers and injured 14 others. The attack also caused between \$2,000,000 and \$6,000,000 of damage. Only three months earlier the same terrorist group attacked the guard post at the Lemoniz NPS. ²¹
1-Apr-78	explosives	R	Spain	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	Unknown	Unknown	The March / April edition of the <i>New Ecologist</i> , 1978, discussed ETA's continued campaign against the construction of a nuclear power plant in Lemoniz in the Basque Province of Spain. ²²
30-Jun-78	oil and agricultural chemicals	C	Japan	Food or Water Supply	0	0	In June 1978, water tanks at the Hokusol Water Purification Plant were contaminated with oil and agricultural chemicals. As a result water supplies to the nearby Narita Airport and surrounding areas had to be suspended. The attack was protesting the construction of Narita Airport (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database).
28-Aug-78	Ricin	B	France	Journalists & Media	0	1	An attempt was made on the life of the Bulgarian exile and dissident, Vladimir Kostov, using a tiny steel ball impregnated with ricin. The object was delivered using an umbrella (Terrorism Knowledge Base). Initially this incident went unnoticed. However a week later a successful attempt was made on the life of another Bulgarian dissident, Georgi Markov. At that point Kostov was re-examined, which led to the discovery of a steel ball lodged in his back. Heavy clothing prevented penetration beyond the subcutaneous tissue of his back. ²³ Pellet-firing weapons may have been used in up to six assassinations, including an attempted assassination in the United States, in a shopping mall parking lot in Tyson's Corner, Virginia (Carus, 2002).

²⁰ This case is well documented see for instance the [Terrorism Knowledge Base](#).

²¹ *Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events* compiled by Robert Johnston <http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/nuclear/radevents/index.html>; "ETA: the 'Mother' of Separatist Terrorism," *Executive Intelligence Review*, November 17, 1995; Nuclearfiles.org: a project of the nuclear age peace foundation <http://www.nuclearfiles.org>.

²² See article in the *New Ecologist*, March/April, 1978, cited in Nuclearfiles.org: a project of the nuclear age peace foundation <http://www.nuclearfiles.org>.

²³ See E.M. Eitzen and E.T. Takafuji, "Historical Overview of Biological Warfare," in *Textbook of Military Medicine: Medical Aspects of Chemical and Biological Warfare*, Frederick R. Sidell, Ernest T. Takafuji and David R. Franz, eds. (United States Government Printing, 1997).

7-Sep-78	ricin	B	United Kingdom	Journalists & Media	1	0	The case of the Bulgarian exile and BBC journalist Georgi Markov is one of the most well known examples of state-supported bioterrorism in recent history. On September 7, Markov was injected in the leg with a steel ball impregnated with ricin. Within 5 hours Markov started to feel its ill effects. About 2 days after the attack, he became hypertensive, by the third day he is anuric before eventually dying. ²⁴ The reason for his death was unknown until the necropsy. The assassination was carried out by the communist Bulgarian government with technology supplied by the Soviet Union. The platinum-iridium pellet is the size of the head of a pin and cross-drilled with 0.016-inch holes to contain the toxin. Only 10 days earlier, a similar assassination attempt was made against Vladimir Kostov in Paris (Terrorism Knowledge Base). Only heavy clothing prevented the steel ball from entering any farther than Kostov's subcutaneous tissue. After he learned of his comrade's death, he went in for an examination and the pellet was found before any of the toxins was absorbed. ²⁵
1-Nov-78	mustine hydrochloride	C	Australia	Diplomatic	0	3	Delegates at an international Assyrian Congress meeting in Sydney were taken ill after ingesting food that had been poisoned with mustine hydrochloride. Mustine hydrochloride is an antineoplastic agent that produces vesication (blistering). ²⁶ It was alleged that the Iraqi delegation was responsible for supplying the contaminated food. Two delegates who had received contaminated food had previously criticized the Iraqi Government's use of violence (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
1979	Unknown	R	France	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	Environmental terrorists caused \$20 million in damages at a nuclear plant (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
January, 1979	uranium-dioxide	R	USA	Possession with Intent to Use Against Private Citizens and Property	0	0	Some time in January 1979, the general manager of the GE nuclear facility in Wilmington, North Carolina, received an extortion letter with a sample of uranium dioxide powder. The letter stated that the writer had two five-gallon containers of low enriched uranium dioxide that had been taken from the plant. The containers were identified in the letter by serial number and were subsequently authenticated as being missing from the plant. The letter demanded \$100,000 or else the material would be dispersed in an unnamed U.S. city. An employee of a GE subcontractor was arrested and 68 kgs of uranium dioxide was recovered. The perpetrator was sentenced to fifteen years in prison (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
February, 1979	Explosives	R	Switzerland	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	In February 1978, a bomb blast wrecked a building at the Kaiser Augat Plant causing \$528,000 damage. There were no injuries (Thompson 1996). ²⁷

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ B. Uroic and Z. Supek, "The Influence of Hypoxia Upon Toxicity of a Nucleotoxic Agent, Mustine Hydrochloride," *The Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, Vol. 20(1), 1968.

²⁷ Also see "War, Terrorism and Nuclear Power Plants," *Greenpeace International*, March 1996.

10-May-79	sodium hydroxide	C/R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	In 1979, two plant operator trainees at the Surry nuclear power station in Surry, Richmond, Virginia, entered the fuel storage building, which was locked and alarmed, and poured sodium hydroxide on 62 of 64 new fuel assemblies through manhole like openings in the floor (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events ; Hirsch, 1987). The rods were not nuclear. At this point we have not been able to pin down the exact date of this incident. However <i>The Age</i> ran the story on May 10.
11-May-79	Radioactive graphite	R	France	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	In La Hague, France a man tried to kill his employer using radioactive graphite fuel element plugs which were placed underneath the seat of his car. The victim sustained a 25-30 rad dose to his spinal bone marrow and 400-500 rads to his testes. Recommended lifetime dose for anyone is 25 rems and annual dose of 5 rems per year. The perpetrator was tried and convicted of poisoning by radiation, fined \$1,000, and served 9 months in prison. There is some confusion over the date of this crime. One often cited source Mullen (1987) is unable to pinpoint the exact date. However according to the website nuclearfiles.org, the <i>Australian</i> reported it on May 11, 1979.
13-Jun-79	explosives	R	Spain	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	1	0	Two ETA guerrillas planted bomb in turbine room of Lemoniz NPS which was later detonated 25 minutes after a warning call. One worker who did not evacuate was killed; a tank containing 5,000 liters of oil was ignited and turbine components were moderately damaged. The ETA claimed responsibility on 16 June (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
October 1979	unknown	C	Nicaragua	Police	2	12	Sometime in October two individuals distributed poisoned food at a police station in Managua, Nicaragua. As a result, two policemen died and dozens of others fell ill (<i>The RAND-St. Andrews Terrorism Chronology: Chemical/Biological Incidents 1968-1995</i>).
1-Oct-79	poison gas	C	Libya	Terrorists	0	1	In Tripoli, a high-ranking Fatah commander, Abu Khaled Sulayman, narrowly escaped serious injury after opening a letter containing poison gas (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
6-Oct-79	Tritium	R	USA	Business	0	0	Tiny glass tubes filled with radioactive tritium were discovered in a vacant lot near the American Atomic Corporation's factory. This incident may be part of a larger Tritium scare involving one of American Atomic Corporation's plants in Tucson, Arizona, when radioactive tritium was accidentally introduced into food supply. The scare related to increased radioactivity that was observed in the urine of some inhabitants, in a school swimming pool and also in some baked goods. The incident however may have been largely overplayed. Atomic Corporation used Tritium to manufacture watch dials. Tritium is considered far safer than radium. Tritium is a carcinogenic but in much higher doses. The increased radioactivity (600 microcuries/liter) in urine samples relates to an incident when a worker at the American Atomic Corporation spilled tritium on his trousers. The school swimming pool tested for 56,000 picocuries/liter, similarly low doses were observed in a piece of cake. These incidents need to be put into perspective: a dose of 70,0000 microcuries/liter is needed before health affects are observed in mice. ²⁸

²⁸ See Nuclearfiles.org: a project of the nuclear age peace foundation <http://www.nuclearfiles.org/>; also see articles appearing in the *Arizona Daily Star*, April 15, 1979, June 3, 1979, and January 4, 1980.

5-Nov-79	explosives	R	Switzerland	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	A bomb exploded at at the Goesgen reactor, in Switzerland—Switzerland's newest and biggest nuclear power station. The explosion wrecked a 100 meter high pylon. Power to the surrounding area was disrupted. The plant was set to go into operation later in the month. ²⁹
11-Nov-79	explosives	R	Spain	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	On November 11, 1979, five members of the Basque Separatist Group, ETA , entered a nuclear instruments factory in Maliano. They planted explosives and kidnapped ten guards who were on duty at the time. The guards were later released near Santander-Vizcaya border however the charges were detonated. The explosion caused \$6 million in damage to one end of the main factory building (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
20-Dec-79	unknown	C	Sweden	Diplomatic	1	0	Police in Sweden are investigating the mysterious death of Zaire's ambassador, Mobutu Dongo Yema, aged 43. Yema was President Mobutu Sese Seko's brother. The ambassador, died after he was rushed to the hospital suffering from what doctors said may have been poisoning. Hours earlier, Mobutu had asked Swedish authorities for more protection. He mentioned threats to his life from "oppositional elements from my homeland" (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
1980	organophosphorus compounds botulism toxin	C	Germany	Possession with Intent to Use Against a Government and Business Target	0	0	It is alleged that German authorities discovered several hundred kilograms (perhaps 400kg) of organophosphorus compounds in a safe house belonging to the Red Army Faction (Purver, 1995). It is suspected that the compounds were to be used in attacks against West German officials and business leaders. This incident is interesting since it is often cited however details regarding this incident are sketchy and inconsistent. The original source material may have been based on classified US government intelligence (see for instance Livingstone and Arnold, 1986; Douglass and Livingstone, 1987). However the German security services (BND) have always claimed that the case was spurious. Yet this incident continues to be cited in the literature. Moreover, in some references it is documented to have taken place in Paris in 1984. ³⁰ Given the conflicting references to this event, we have obviously been unable to pin down the exact date of this incident. However, if such an incident took place, it seems that it occurred some time in 1980 or in the late 70s (Livingstone and Arnold, 1986; Douglass and Livingstone, 1987).
1981	thallium	C	Israel	Private Citizens and Property	0	3	In 1994 a court in Berlin sentenced Peter Haack, a former Stasi agent, to 6½ years in prison, for the attempted assassination of Wolfgang Welsch. After he was purchased from the East by the West German government, Welsch aided in the escape of several East German nationals. He eventually became the subject of the Stasi's <i>Operation Skorpion</i> . Three attempts were made on his life. The third attempt took place in Israel, in which a Stasi agent, Peter Haack, prepared a dinner laced with thallium for Mr. and Mrs. Welsch and their daughter. While no one died Welsch himself was taken seriously ill. This incident is described in detail in Welsch's own book <i>Ich war Staatsfeind Nr. 1</i> (I was the State's Enemy No. 1). Unfortunately an official translation of the book was not available and we had to rely on unofficial summaries and translations on the internet. ³¹

²⁹ See Nuclearfiles.org: a project of the nuclear age peace foundation <http://www.nuclearfiles.org/>; "War, Terrorism and Nuclear Power Plants," *Greenpeace International*, March 1996.

³⁰ "Century of biological and chemical weapons," *BBC*, September 25, 2001.

³¹ B. Dawson, *Dawson's Danube*: <http://www.billspricht.net/>

1981	vandalism / sabotage	R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	The Nuclear Regulatory Commission discovered a “major degradation” of the backup power supply at the Nine Mile Point Unit I nuclear power plant in Oswego, New York. The diesel generators failed to start when they were tested apparently because of a deliberate closure of the drains on the fuel oil filters. The utility concluded that the problem was the result of tampering. ³²
1981n	vandalism / sabotage	R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	In 1981 someone shut a valve to the high head safety injection pumps, a crucial part of the emergency core cooling system at the Beaver Valley nuclear power plant near Liverpool, Ohio. This disabled the high- pressure portion of the ECCS. We have been unable to pin down the exact date of this incident. ³³
22-Jun-81	Unknown	C	United Kingdom	Private Citizens and Property	0	2	A Libyan airline worker left a package of poisoned peanuts at the home of a Libyan expatriate he was trying to kill. The peanuts were reportedly eaten by the children living in the home as well as by the family dog, killing the animal and making the children seriously ill (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
29-Jul-81	iridium-192	R	USA	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	1	0	An unemployed radiographer in Tulsa, Oklahoma, incurred a self self-inflicted radiation injury from an iridium-192 industrial radiography source, resulting in death. The individual, Douglas Crofut, had stolen the source in Tulsa, Oklahoma (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
September, 1981	ricin	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	A case involving a pellet-firing weapon, similar to that used to assassinate Georgi Markov, in London, is said to have occurred in the US. However reports vary widely as to what actually happened. According to the CIA, pellet firing weapons have been used in at least 6 assassination attempts in the US (see for instance Douglass and Livingstone, 1987; Eitzen and Takafuji, 1997; and Carus, 2002), including a successful attempt on Boris Korczak, a Lithuanian-born double-agent for the CIA. Douglas and Livingston (1987) report the official CIA position, in which Korczak was attacked in a shopping mall in Maryland. He was rushed to Fairfax hospital, at which point the CIA and the KGB struggled over custody of the body, in which the CIA received possession of the ricin-filled pellet, while the KGB received the body. There are number of problems with this story. Boris Korczak, is almost surely alive today. He was alive immediately following the incident and he was also alive at the time of follow-up interviews in 1997. Korczak claimed that he was attacked by the KGB in a mall in Tyson's Corner, Maryland, and a ricin-filled pellet was recovered from his back. However clearly he was still alive. For obvious reasons the CIA's version of this story is almost surely false, but is unclear why the agency would concoct a story which is evidently false. The remaining five cases in which pellet firing weapons may have been used are too specualtive and are not discussed here (see for instance Douglas and Livingstone, 1987; Carus, 2002).
10-Oct-81	anthrax	B	UK	Government	0	0	On October 10, 1981 a package of soil from Gruinard Osland was found on the grounds of a Chemical Defense Establishment in Wiltshire, England. A group calling itself Dark Harvest claimed responsibility (Carus, 2002). An anthrax bomb was tested on Gruinard Island in 1941. Tests found that the soil was contaminated with anthrax in small doses.

³² See Daniel Hirsch, “The Truck Bomb and Insider Threats to Nuclear Facilities,” in *Preventing Nuclear Terrorism: The Report and Papers of the International Task Force on Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism*, Paul Leventhal and Yonah Alexander, eds. (Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1987) pp. 207-222, cited in *Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events* compiled by Robert Johnston <http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/nuclear/radevents/index.html>.

³³ *Ibid.*

14-Oct-81	anthrax	B	UK	Government	0	0	On October 14, 1981 a package of soil from Gruinard Osland was delivered to the site of the Conservative Party meeting (Carus, 2002). A group calling itself Dark Harvest claimed responsibility. An anthrax bomb was tested on Gruinard Island in 1941. This was the second such attack in a month carried out by the same group.
19-Jan-82	rockets	R	France	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	In 1982, someone fired five stolen French Army rockets at a nuclear power station that was being built near Lyons. The rockets smashed into the 80 meter-high concrete walls which were to hold the reactor's core. No-one was hurt and there were only minor damages. A short-time after the attack, a man claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of a "pacifist and ecological committee." The plant was the site of some bitter demonstrations and clashes between police and antinuclear groups. A West German demonstrator was killed there in 1977 during fierce fighting with the police. ³⁴
August, 1982	NA	R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	At the Salem Unit 11 nuclear power plant in Salem, New Jersey, in August 1982, the manual isolation stop valves to the air start motors to the number 2C diesel generator were found closed. ³⁵
3-Aug-82	ricin	B	USA	Possession with Intent to Use Against Private Citizens and Property	0	0	In August 1983, William Chanslor was convicted of plotting to murder his wife. As early as 1981, Chanslor had placed advertisements in paramilitary journals for an "expert in poisons & chemical agents with access to same." In a sting operation involving the Houston police, Chanslor purchased what he thought to be two ricin tablets, as well as a surgical mask, gloves and tweezers to handle the poison. The tablets in fact contained vitamin C. Chanslor was sentenced to a three-year jail sentence and fined \$5,000 (Carus, 2002).
29-Sep-82	cyanide	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	7	0	In 1982, seven people in the Chicago area died after ingesting Tylenol capsules laced with cyanide. ³⁶
December, 1982	explosives	R	South Africa	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	Unknown	Unknown	In December 1982, African National Congress guerillas exploded four bombs at the unfinished reactor at Koeberg, South Africa (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
14-Dec-82	Unknown	C	Guatemala	Government	1	2	The daughter of the Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, was kidnapped by leftist guerrillas in Guatemala City. During her captivity she was injected with drugs (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
1983	vandalism / sabotage	R	Germany	Military	0	0	Four West Germans gain forced entry to a Pershing missile site in West Germany, and attempted to destroy a missile with crowbars (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
1983	Ricin	B	USA	Possession with Intent to Use Against Food or Water Supply	0	0	In 1983, the FBI arrested two brothers for producing an ounce of pure ricin, after being tipped off by an informant. The material was destroyed at the U.S. Army laboratories at Fort Detrick. ³⁷

³⁴ The *West Australian*, January 20, 1982, cited in Nuclearfiles.org: a project of the nuclear age peace foundation <http://www.nuclearfiles.org>.

³⁵ See Daniel Hirsch, 1987. "The Truck Bomb and Insider Threats to Nuclear Facilities," in *Preventing Nuclear Terrorism: The Report and Papers of the International Task Force on Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism*, Paul Leventhal and Yonah Alexander, eds. (Lexington, MA: Lexington Books) pp. 207-222, cited in *Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events* compiled by Robert Johnston <http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/nuclear/radevents/index.html>.

³⁶ This incident is well documented see for instance "Epidemiologic Notes and Reports Cyanide Poisonings Associated with Over-the-Counter Medication—Washington State, 1991," *MMWR Weekly*, March 15, 1991, Vol. 40(10); p. 161, pp. 167-168.

³⁷ "Chronology of Incidents Involving Ricin," CNS WMD Terrorism Research Project.

24-Oct-83	ricin	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	In January 1985, a jury in Orange Country, Florida convicted Montgomery Todd Meeks for attempted murder and solicitation to murder in connection with a plot to kill his father using ricin (Carus, 2002). On October 21 one of Meek's classmates—Robert Peterson—purchased the ricin from a company in Louisville, Kentucky, known as Aardvark Enterprises. Peterson, however, was convinced by friends not to give the ricin to Meeks. Instead he provided Meeks with a vial of water. On October 24, Peterson gave the vial supposedly containing the ricin to Meeks. The next day, Meeks told Peterson that he had poured the substance into a glass of water that his father was about to drink. Meeks was arrested on a charge of solicitation to murder (Carus, 2002).
1984	carbamate	C	Israel	Food and Water Supply / Military	Unknown	Unknown	Douglass and Livingstone (1987) describe an incident where carbamate was added to the coffee at an Israeli Military mess. The incident is dated as occurring in 1985.
July 1984	Salmonella typhimurium	B	USA	Government	0	0	Sometime in July or August, members of the Rajneeshee cult contaminated door knobs and urinal handles at the Wasco county courthouse using a substance containing salmonella typhi. There were no known cases of salmonella infection from the incident (Carus, 2002).
6-Jul-84	unknown	C	United Kingdom	Government	1	2	A former Nigerian Cabinet minister who was a leading opponent of his country's military government was kidnapped in London. The official, Umaru Dikko, was later found drugged but alive in a crate labeled "diplomatic baggage" in an airport cargo terminal. Two other men, one of them dead, were found in similar crates at Stanstead Airport. Dikko was freed at the airport by the British antiterrorist police minutes before the Nigerian Airways plane was about to leave for Lagos. Dikko was considered "a most wanted man" in Nigeria and apparently was being sent back to stand trial. Seventeen people, including a Nigerian diplomat were arrested in connection with the kidnapping (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
29-Aug-84	Salmonella typhimurium	B	USA	Government	0	2	On August 29, 1984, members of a religious cult known as the Rajneeshees served water contaminated with Salmonella typhimurium to Judge William Hulse and Commissioner Ray Matthew. Both became sick, Judge Matthews was hospitalized (Carus, 2002).
9-Sep-84	Salmonella typhimurium	B	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	25	Sometime in September probably around September 9, members of the Rajneeshee cult contaminated salad-bars in two restaurants using a substance containing salmonella typhi. The incident caused about 25 people to fall ill (Carus, 2002). This attack was probably a trial run for a larger-scale food contamination attack that was to take place.
20-Sep-84	Salmonella typhimurium	B	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	751	Sometime in September 1984, members of a religious cult known as the Rajneeshees contaminated salad dressing at ten restaurants in The Dalles, a small town in Oregon. The attack was one of many attempts to poison and therefore incapacitate the local electorate. The earlier attempts failed. On this occasion 751 people became sick. A detailed and accurate account of this incident is provided in Carus (2002).
12-Nov-84	vandalism / sabotage	R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation / Military	0	0	On November 12, 1984, four Catholic peace activists of the Silo Pruning Hooks entered Minuteman ICBM site near Higginsville and did over \$10,000 worth of damage to equipment with a jack hammer; all were arrested and charged with destruction of federal property (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).

November 19, 1984	rat poison	C	UK	Food or Water Supply	0	0	At least three people claimed to get sick after eating Mars Bars (a chocolate bar produced in the UK), which the Animal Liberation Front allegedly contaminated with rat poison. ³⁸ However, it is unlikely that any of the reported sickness was linked to the anti-Mars campaign, which was probably a hoax. The campaign against the Mars company, which was motivated by the corporation's funding of dental research using monkeys, was one of the most highly publicized actions carried out by the Animal Liberation Front .
December, 1984	mercury	C	UK	Food or Water Supply	0	0	Four people were charged with injecting a weed killer containing mercury into a Turkey. The Animal Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the incident. This incident followed the rat poison scare in which the ALF had claimed that it had injected Mars bars with rat poison (Purver, 1995).
27-Dec-84	insecticide	C	Japan	Food or Water Supply	0	0	Four cans of soft drinks were found to be contaminated with insecticide in Yokohama, Japan, after a group threatened to poison the drink manufacturer's product. There were no reported injuries or fatalities (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database).
1985 exact date unknown	screwworm	B	Mexico	Agriculture / Livestock / Animal Population	Unknown	Unknown	According to the US Department of Agriculture, Mexican contract workers who were involved in the eradication of screwworm amongst livestock, deliberately spread the pathogen amongst livestock in Mexico, close to the US/Mexican border, in an effort to protect their jobs (Carus, 2002).
12-Mar-85	rat poison	C	UK	Food or Water Supply	0	0	ARM—the Animal Rights Militia—threatened to contaminate eggs with rat poison. In one incident some broken eggs along with a syringe were found. However there was no evidence of contamination. ARM, which has similar philosophies to The Justice Department and the Animal Liberation Front , is more radical in its methods. This attack followed the famous incident in which Mars bars were allegedly contaminated with rat poison (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database).
April, 1985	plutonium	R	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	0	In 1985, a man, demanding that murder charges be dropped against Bernard Goetz, attempted to contaminate the water supply placing plutonium tri-chloride in reservoirs serving New York City. ³⁹ Testing later detected femto-curie levels of plutonium in the water. ⁴⁰ While several commentators have discussed the potential of a threat of a terrorist attempt to contaminate the air or the water supply, ⁴¹ the toxicity of plutonium introduced into a reservoir, or through contact with the human skin, is likely to be negligible since plutonium emits alpha-particles and is further largely insoluble. Thus while ingestion might prove fatal, very large quantities of plutonium would be needed in order to contaminate the water supply of a city. ⁴²

³⁸ "Some Candy Off Shelves After Threat in Britain," *Reuters*, November 19, 1984.

³⁹ G. Cameron, 1998. "The Likelihood of Nuclear Terrorism," *The Journal of Conflict Studies*, 23(2); [Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events](#) compiled by Robert Johnston <http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/nuclear/radevents/index.html>.

⁴⁰ W.G. Sutcliffe, R. H., Mansfield, W. G., Myers, D. S., Layton, D. W. and P. W. Murphy, 1994. "A Perspective on the Dangers of Plutonium," <http://www.llnl.gov/csts/publications/sutcliffe>.

⁴¹ See for instance *New York Times*, August 16, 1994; "The New Threat That Must Unite the World," *The Los Angeles Times*, August 19, 1994.

⁴² W.G. Sutcliffe, R. H., Mansfield, W. G., Myers, D. S., Layton, D. W. and P. W. Murphy, 1994. "A Perspective on the Dangers of Plutonium," <http://www.llnl.gov/csts/publications/sutcliffe>.

27-May-85	unknown	C	Lebanon	Terrorists / Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	Unknown	Members of the Amal movement as well as soldiers from the 6th Brigade were reportedly drugged by Palestinians who infiltrated a hospital and contaminated tea supplies. Patients were then later killed by the Palestinian infiltrators although the number of casualties is unknown (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database).
June, 1985	vandalism / sabotage	R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation / Military	0	0	There is a report of intentional tampering with water valves at Palo Verde Nuclear Power Station, in June 1985 (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
1986 exact date unknown	potassium cyanide	C	USA	Possession with intent to use against food or water supply	0	0	In 1986, 200 FBI agents raided a compound of a group called the Covenant, Sword, and Arm of the Lord (CSA). The cult, which was founded in 1971 by a former fundamentalist minister James Ellison, was a paramilitary survivalist group with of anti-Semitic and racist ideals. The raid by the FBI yielded a cache of weapons, including bombs and anti-tank rockets. In addition significant quantities of potassium cyanide were discovered. According to Mullins (1992), the leader of the Ellison intended to use this chemical to contaminate the water supply of major US cities (also see Purver, 1995).
1-Jan-86	potassium cyanide	C	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	Food or Water Supply	0	0	In early January the British and U.S. Embassies in Colombo received letters warning that tea destined for export had been poisoned. Similar letters were received by Australian and Canadian missions. Originating with the Tamil Eelam Army, ⁴³ the letters asserted that Sri Lankan tea shipments had been contaminated with potassium cyanide. While the threats were officially discounted, the Sri Lankan Government initiated "precautionary measures" and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration announced that it was testing all black tea imported from Sri Lanka for possible cyanide contamination. (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
24-Feb-86	cyanide	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	1	0	In February 1986, Diane Elsroth, 23, died instantly after taking two Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules. Investigators determined that her death was the result of ingesting cyanide. Following a recall of Tylenol from area stores, another tainted bottle was found in Westchester County, New York. In nearby New Rochelle, Secret Service agents who arrested three suspects for credit-card fraud inadvertently discovered a letter threatening further poisonings unless the three were paid \$2 million. Investigators believed the note was a fraud, an attempt to cash in on a tragic situation, as happened after the Chicago killings, when con man James W. Lewis went to prison for ten years for sending a \$1 million extortion note to Johnson & Johnson. ⁴⁴

⁴³ The Tamil Eelam Army is a small Tamil separatist group in Sri Lanka founded by Panagoda Maheswaran. The group was implicated in a bomb attack against a Sri Lankan Airlines jet at Madras airport in India, after which it was disbanded.

⁴⁴ This incident is well documented see for instance "Epidemiologic Notes and Reports Cyanide Poisonings Associated with Over-the-Counter Medication—Washington State, 1991," MMWR Weekly, March 15, 1991, Vol. 40(10); p. 161, pp. 167-168.

11-Jun-86	cyanide	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	2	0	On June 11, 1986, Sue Snow died after taking two extra-strength Excedrin. Eleven days earlier, Bruce Nickell had also died suddenly after taking Extra-Strength Excedrin capsules. While originally Mr. Nickell's cause of death had been attributed to emphysema, a test of his blood serum later showed that cyanide was present. Stella Nickell, Bruce Nickell's wife, was later charged with these deaths. She was sentenced to 90 years in prison. ⁴⁵
1-Sep-86	cyanide	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	1	0	On September 1, Louis Denber died after consuming Lipton Cup-a-Soup laced with cyanide. Denber was the 11th fatality cyanide-tainted product in the United States. ⁴⁶
2-Sep-86	tear gas	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	21	A tear-gas grenade was fired into the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, forcing the evacuation of the theater. The Soviet Union's Moiseyev Dance Company had left the stage just five minutes earlier. Minutes after the tear gas was released, the news service received a call that members of the Jewish Defense League movement were responsible for the action. Twenty one people were hospitalized, including the Soviet Ambassador, Yuri Dubinin. Three members of the JDL were arrested in May, 1987 in connection with this attack (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
after 1987	vandalism / sabotage	R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	A mentally ill man from Pennsylvania drove his station wagon through the fence at Three Mile Island nuclear power plant and wandered on foot for a period of time before being captured (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
1987-1990	HIV	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	6	According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, a Florida dentist infected with the HIV virus, Dr. David Acer, transmitted the disease to six of his patients. It is not clear how Acer transmitted the disease. There are however three probable explanations. First, Acer may have contaminated his instruments and failed to sterilize them before using them on his patients. Second, Acer might have cut himself and his blood could have infected the patients when he performed dental work on them. Third, Acer might have intentionally infected the patients somehow. There is some debate as to whether Acer's patients may have contracted the virus from alternate sources, however, in general the scientific community appears happy with the explanation offered by the CDC. As such much of the debate has centered instead on whether Acer deliberately infected his patients or not (Carus, 2002).
6-Sep-87	unknown	C	Philippines	Police	19	140	Over a hundred fatalities resulted when members of the Philippine Constabulary were poisoned after accepting bags of ice water from an individual during a "fun run." The exact number of fatalities is unclear. At least seven people died immediately (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database) although the total number of deaths could be between 12 (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database) and 19 (Purver, 1995).
January, 1987	unknown	C	UK	Animal Population	0	5 dogs	In January, 1987, five foxhounds were poisoned in Worcestershire, England, with rat poison by anti-hunting protestors (Purver, 1995).
27-May-87	acid	C	Afghanistan	Private Citizens and Property	0	2	On 31 May 1987, Mujahideen supporters attacked students with acid as they were operating a literature stand. Two students were seriously wounded in the attack

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

([Weapons of Mass Destruction Database](#)).

June, 1987	cs gas	C	UK	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	In June 1987, a man holding a canister of CS gas was arrested during the Trooping of the Color ceremony (Purver, 1995).
28-Nov-87	explosives	R	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	A Bomb exploded at 1:30 A.M. in parking lot of Sandia National Laboratories (next to Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory) in California; 32 hours later a caller claimed responsibility for the Nuclear Liberation Front, although link was unconfirmed (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
3-Jan-88	thallium	R	United Kingdom	Private Citizens and Property	1	0	An exiled Iraqi businessman living in London was poisoned with thallium, a heavy-metal element similar to arsenic and known to be used by Iraqi intelligence operators and Arab terrorist groups. The victim died 15 days later (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
6-Nov-88	unknown	C	Haiti	Private Citizens and Property	1	0	On November 6, 1998, the former commander of the Haiti's <i>Dessalines Battalion</i> , Colonel Jean-Claude Paul, died after eating a bowl of pumpkin soup for lunch. Initially Paul's wife and two servants were arrested, but later released. It is unclear what toxins were used however tetrodotoxin and datura, two powerful toxins known to Haitian practitioners, are two possibilities (Carus, 2002).
24-Dec-88	tear gas	C	Japan	Military	0	23	A tear-gas device was hurled into a nightclub known to be frequented by American servicemen in Okinawa. 23 people were injured trying to escape the <i>fumes</i> (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
1989	unknown	C	Israel	Possession only intended target unknown	0	0	Kupperman and Kamen (1989) reported an incident in which Israeli security agents discovered canisters of a potent poison. Terrorist involvement was assumed. While this incident was reported in 1989 the exact date is unclear (Purver, 1995).
2-Mar-89	cyanide	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	0	A call placed to the FDA on March 2, claimed that Chilean fruit bound for the US and Japan had been spiked with cyanide. The Food and Drug Administration later confirmed traces of cyanide in a small sample of grapes that had arrived from Chile. Since the acid in fruit quickly decomposes the poison, the original amount injected could have been much greater (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
April, 1989	harmless substance	C	Italy	Food or Water Supply	0	0	A group calling itself the "Organization of Metropolitan Proletariat and Oppressed Peoples," which claimed support for the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank, warned Italian authorities that it had injected poison into grapefruit imported from Israel (Jenkins, 1989; Alexander, 1990; Purver, 1995). Contaminated grapefruits were found in Rome and Naples. All grapefruit sales were banned throughout Italy. The poison turned out to be a substance which causes color tainting but otherwise is not harmful (Terrorism Knowledge Base). Note the Terrorism Knowledge Base dates this incident as having occurred earlier in 1988.
August, 1989	biological agents	B	Namibia	Food or Water Supply	0	0	It is alleged that the covert South African unit—Civilian Cooperation Bureau (CCB)—attempted to infect the water supply to a refugee camp in Dabora, Namibia, with cholera and yellow fever organisms. The attempt failed due to the high chlorine content in the water supply (Carus, 2002). Earlier that year, the South African newspaper, <i>Vrye Weekblad</i> , reported that the CCB employed biological agents against SWAPO, the South West African People's Organization.

1-Jun-89	insecticide / nerve gas	C	USA	Religious Figures / Institutions	0	1	A South African church leader visiting the US fell seriously ill four times between April and June from what appeared to be an illness brought on by poisoning from a toxic compound similar to a nerve gas or insecticide. A doctor confirmed that the Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, had come into contact with a compound (an organophosphate anticholinesterase) which is either inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Chikane is an outspoken critic of the South African regime (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
8-Sep-89	acid	C	Denmark	Diplomatic	0	0	The South African Consulate in Copenhagen was the target of an attack by a group of about 40 anti-apartheid militants. The group poured acid on the floors and burned official papers before littering the street around the consulate with steel blades to prevent pursuit by authorities (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
February, 1990	explosives	R	Russia	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	Unknown	Unknown	Azerbaijani rebels unsuccessfully attacked a Soviet military depot near Baku where nuclear weapons are stored. Soviet troops were sent to secure the base (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
17-Mar-90	fire or firebomb	C	Libya	Business	0	0	The Rabta chemical plant in Libya was damaged in a fire. Five plant workers, including two foreigners, were held for questioning. Colonel Qaddafi—the Libyan leader—accused America, Israel and West Germany of involvement (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
April, 1990	botulinum toxin	B	Japan	Government	0	0	It is believed that the Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo (Shining Path) attempted to disperse botulinum toxin through the exhaust system of three specially outfitted vehicles. One vehicle was driven through downtown Tokyo, the primary target being the Diet, Japan's parliament building. Another vehicle was directed towards a Yokosuka naval base and the town of Yokohama. The third vehicle was used to disperse the toxin in the vicinity of Narita International Airport. The attack took place sometime in April, 1990. The exact date is undetermined. ⁴⁷
April, 1990	botulinum toxin	B	Japan	Military	0	0	
April, 1990	botulinum toxin	B	Japan	Airlines / Airports	0	0	
June, 1990	chlorine	C	Sri Lanka	Military	1	60	In June 1990, the Tamil Tigers used chlorine to attack a besieged Sri Lankan military base, after their supplies of conventional weapons had run low. The attack caused only one fatality but injured 60 others (Cordesman and Burke, 2001; Karasik, 2002).
June, 1990	fecal mater	B	United Kingdom	Food and Water Supply / Private Citizens and Property	0	9	Carus (2002) cites an incident reported in the British Medical Journal, <i>The Lancet</i> , in which nine people living in an apartment in Edinburgh, Scotland became sick with a diarrheal disease caused by <i>Giardia lamblia</i> . An investigation later suggested that water supply to the building had been deliberately broken into and deliberately contaminated with fecal mater contaminated with <i>Giardia</i> .
July, 1990	HIV	B	Australia	Police	1	0	In July 1990, an inmate of prison in New South Wales Australia, Graham Farlow, was charged with assault and malicious wounding after infecting a prison warden, Geoffrey Pearce with HIV-contaminated blood (Carus, 2002). Although Pearce died of Aids in 1997, Farlow (who also died of AIDs) could not be charged with murder since the law required that a victim die within one-year of the assault.

⁴⁷ The activities of Aum Shinrikyo are well documented see for instance David E. Kaplan and Andrew Marshall, *The Cult and the End of the World* (Crown, 1996); D.W. Brackett, *Holy Terrors: Armageddon in Tokyo* (Weatherhill, 1996); Seth W. Carus, *Bioterrorism and Biocrimes: The Illicit Use of Biological Weapons Since 1900* (Fredonia Books, 2002); Helen Hardacre, 1996, "Aum Shinrikyo and the Japanese Media," Japan Policy Research Institute Working Paper no. 19.

1-Nov-90	mace	C	Brazil	Airlines / Airports	0	0	A Brazilian airliner with 348 passengers on board was hijacked by a man who sprayed mace into the face of the pilot. The aircraft made an emergency landing in the Canary Islands (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
Early 1991	HIV	B	France	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	The prophylactic zidovudine proved ineffective hours after a woman injected herself with between 2-3 milliliters of HIV-infected blood. It is believed that the woman was trying to commit suicide. Although soon after injecting herself, she showed up at an emergency room seeking treatment (Carus, 2002).
2-Feb-91	cyanide	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	2	1	On February 2, 9, and 17, three people in Washington fell ill after ingesting Sudafed capsules that had been laced with cyanide. Two of the three people died (CDC Report). ⁴⁸
1992	ricin	B	USA	Police	0	0	Some time in 1992, members of an anti-government (tax-resistance) group known as the Patriots Council produced a quantity of ricin. The substance was probably intended to be used against a U.S. deputy marshal and a deputy sheriff (if at all). This incident has also been dated in 1991 in some sources. While the substance was produced (probably in 1992), the group members were not arrested until 1995, suggesting that there was no threat of imminent use. Four members of the group Leroy Wheeler, Douglas Baker, Dennis Henderson, and Richard Oelrich were arrested and convicted for the possession of a lethal poison for use as a weapon, a violation of the Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act of 1989. ⁴⁹
1992	hydrogen cyanide	C	Germany	Religious Figures / Institutions	0	0	The US House Armed Services Committee, revealed that neo-Nazi skinheads had planned to pump hydrogen cyanide into a synagogue. The attack, which was thwarted by German authorities, was probably planned for some time in 1992, although the plot dates back to 1991 (Purver, 1995).
March, 1992	Unknown	R	CIS	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Thieves stole a box of radioactive material from Pridniestrovyye, Transdnestr. They threatened to blow up the material if the fighting in Moldova did not stop (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
28-Mar-92	potassium cyanide	C	Turkey	Food or Water Supply / Military	0	0	On March 28, 1992, lethal quantities of the chemical agent potassium cyanide were discovered in the water tanks of Turkish Airforce compound. The chemical was discovered before anyone was poisoned (Purver, 1995). The attack has been attributed to the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK).
June, 1992	HIV	B	Netherlands	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	In May 1994, a Dutch man was convicted of infecting his girlfriend with HIV. This incident took place some time in June 1992. The perpetrator identified only as "Iwan E" used a syringe of blood drawn from an HIV positive friend. He was sentenced to ten years in prison (Carus, 2002).
June, 1992	HIV	B	Canada	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	Authorities in Canada accused Marilyn Tan of injecting her lover with HIV. When the case came to trial the judge acquitted Tan on the grounds that the prosecution had not met its burden of proof and that there was reasonable grounds for believing that Tan's lover had contracted HIV from an alternative source (Carus, 2002).

⁴⁸ CDC, "Epidemiologic Notes and Reports Cyanide Poisonings Associated with Over-the-Counter Medication—Washington State, 1991," MMWR, March 15, 1991, 40(10): 161, 167-168.

⁴⁹ "Extremists and Chemical or Biological Weapons," Anti-Defamation League; D. Shea, and F. Gottron, 2004, "Ricin: Technical Background and Potential Role in Terrorism," CRS Report for Congress.

6-Jun-92	HIV	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	In April 1998, Brian T. Stewart was convicted of infecting his son with HIV. It is believed that Stewart injected the boy with HIV-contaminated blood on June 6, 1992. The boy was diagnosed with AIDS in 1996 (Carus, 2002).
August, 1992	Cyanide	C	CIS	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	An Italian newspaper reported that Kirghiz police has seized 5kg of cyanide from terrorists. A further 200kg of cyanide, which lacked any form of documentation were discovered in a depot chemical factory in Kirghizistan (Purver, 1995).
August, 1992	low enriched uranium, fuel assembly	R	Lithuania	Theft	0	0	In August 1992, a seven meter long fuel assembly rod, weighing 280 kilograms, was stolen from the Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania in 1992. Both guards and employees at the facility were involved in engineering the theft. The rod was removed by tying it to the bottom of a personnel bus. The rod contained about 111kg of low enriched uranium, about 80 kg of which has been recovered. ⁵⁰
25-Sep-92	cyanide	C	CIS	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	There were reports in an Italian newspaper that 19 kg of cyanide had disappeared, from a chemical factory in Kirghizistan on September 25, 1992. According to the newspaper, enough of the agent was lost or stolen to poison the entire population of the CIS (Purver, 1995). This may be connected to another incident in which 5 kg of cyanide was seized by Kirghiz authorities, although the dating of this incident may be inaccurate.
October, 1992	Plutonium	R	Bulgaria	Business	0	0	In October, 1992, several plutonium sources "buttons" were discovered in a hotel room in Sofia, Bulgaria. Altogether 0.02 g of plutonium was discovered. It is believed that the plutonium was placed their intentionally by journalists to generate fictitious headlines. ⁵¹
23-Nov-92	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Ukraine	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	A number of capsules of cesium were stolen from the Barne production facility in Rubezhnoye (Ukraine), but recovered by authorities several days later. ⁵²
1993 exact date unknown	unknown	R	Russia	Private Citizens and Property	1	0	A radioactive substance was planted in the chair of Vladimir Kaplun, director of a Russian packing company; over several weeks Kaplun contracted radiation sickness and died (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
1993 no exact date	HIV	B	UK	Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	Unknown	It has been claimed that the bombing spree in the UK in 1983, in which the Animal liberation Front (ALF) targeted Boots pharmacies, involved the use of bombs which had been contaminated with the HIV virus. The claim was dismissed by the government. Moreover it was argued that even if HIV had been present, it was unlikely to pose a threat to public safety (Carus, 2002).
1993-1995	potassium chloride and epinephrine	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	7 possibly as high as 100	Unknown	On December 29, 1999, an Indiana nurse, at the Vermillion County Hospital, was charged with six counts of murder (later this was amended to seven counts). Orville Lynn Majors is said to have poisoned her patients with potassium chloride, but also with adrenaline. It is suspected that Majors may have been involved in as many as 100 deaths (Carus, 2002). ⁵³

⁵⁰ C. Braun, F. Steinhausler, and L. Zaitseva, 2002, "International Terrorists Threat to Nuclear Facilities," paper presented at the American Nuclear Society 2002 Winter Meeting, Washington DC, November 19, 2002; C. Digges, "US Official's Claim of Russia Plutonium Theft has Authorities Scratching Their Heads," Bellona Foundation.

⁵¹ A. Gotsev, and K. Dimitov, "Combating Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear Material and Other Radioactive Sources in Republic of Bulgaria."

⁵² C. Braun, F. Steinhausler, and L. Zaitseva, 2002, "International Terrorists Threat to Nuclear Facilities," paper presented at the American Nuclear Society 2002 Winter Meeting, Washington DC, November 19, 2002; C. Digges, "US Official's Claim of Russia Plutonium Theft has Authorities Scratching Their Heads," Bellona Foundation.

⁵³ C. Hoskinson, "Indiana Nurse Pleads Not Guilty in Hospital Deaths," Washington Post, December 31, 1997; D. Johnson, "Nurse Held in Six Killings," New York Times, December 31, 1997.

20-Jan-93	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	France	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	French police arrested two Poles and a German after discovering 4 kg (8.8 lbs.) of cesium-133 in their car in the town of La Ferrieresous-Jougne near the Swiss border. The cesium is thought to have originated in Lithuania and the three men stated that they were instructed by a supplier in Lithuania to find a buyer for the cesium in Western Europe.
20-Jan-93	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium, beryllium and uranium)	R	Lithuania	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	In May 1993, police in Vilnius seized a large quantity of beryllium. About 4.4 tons of beryllium, mixed with radioactive uranium and cesium, was smuggled into the country by the Russian Mafia. The deal originated in the Sverdlovsk. The beryllium was purchased from the Institute of Physics and Power Engineering using a phony purchase order. It was then moved by truck to Moscow, from where it was transported to Yekaterinburg before being flown to Lithuania. Just before the beryllium was seized in Vilnius, the Russian trading syndicate located an Austrian firm prepared to buy the shipment for \$ 2.7 million. That firm in turn had lined up a buyer in Zurich, who was willing to pay an inflated price of \$24 million for the beryllium: ten times the current market price. While an investigation by Interpol could not learn the identity of the prospective buyer reports in <i>U.S. News and 60 Minutes</i> suggested that the buyer in Zurich represented North Korean interests. ⁵⁴
21-Feb-93	explosives	B	Switzerland	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Biological Installation	0	0	The Bioengineering plant in Zurich was bombed by an Iranian group calling itself the "Group of the Martyrs Mostafa Sadeki and Ali Zadeh" in response to the firms role in supplying biological weapons to Iran (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
26-Feb-93	sodium cyanide	C	USA	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	There were various reports in the media that the World Trade Center Bombers had planned to put sodium cyanide into the WTC bomb. While the bombing itself led to six fatalities and caused over 1000 injuries, no chemicals were ultimately used in the incident. For further details Parachini (2000).
June, 1993	nerve gas	C	Croatia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	A report in a Croatian Newspaper, indicated that 23 bombs containing nerve gas had been stolen by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) in Lebanon and supplied to Bosnian muslims. It is unclear whether the incident is true or not (Purver, 1995).
June, 1993	botulinum toxin	B	Japan	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	Sometime in June 1993, Aum Shinrikyo attempted to disperse botulinum toxin in downtown Tokyo in an effort to disrupt the wedding of Prince Naruhito using a specially outfitted vehicle. ⁵⁵
June, 1993	anthrax	B	Japan	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	In late June 1993, Aum Shinrikyo attempted to disperse anthrax in Tokyo from the roof of a Aum owned building over a four-day period. ⁵⁶

⁵⁴ "Beryllium Deal, Russian Mafia," *U.S. News & World Report*, October 23, 1995. Also see NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database at <http://www.nti.org/db/nistraff>.

⁵⁵ The activities of Aum Shinrikyo are well documented see for instance David E. Kaplan and Andrew Marshall, *The Cult and the End of the World* (Crown, 1996); D.W. Brackett, *Holy Terrors: Armageddon in Tokyo* (Weatherhill, 1996); Seth W. Carus, *Bioterrorism and Biocrimes: The Illicit Use of Biological Weapons Since 1900* (Fredonia Books, 2002); Helen Hardacre, 1996, "Aum Shinrikyo and the Japanese Media," Japan Policy Research Institute Working Paper no. 19.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

July, 1993	anthrax	B	Japan	Government	0	0	In July 1993, Aum Shinrikyo attempted to disperse anthrax in the area around the Diet, Japan's Parliament. The attack was launched from a truck outfitted with nozzles designed to disseminate the anthrax. ⁵⁷
July, 1993	anthrax	B	Japan	Government	0	0	In July 1993, Aum Shinrikyo attempted to disperse anthrax in the area around the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. This was Aum's second attack using anthrax in the same month. Both attacks failed. ⁵⁸
29-Jul-93	benzol	C	Bulgaria	Government	0	2	A report appearing in the Bulgarian Newspaper, the <i>Duma</i> , on July 29, described the attempted assassination of the Director of the Bulgarian National Intelligence Service using benzol. Two people were reportedly poisoned, but the doses they received proved to be non-fatal (Purver, 1995).
November, 1993	warheads	R	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Two nuclear warheads were reportedly stolen by two employees of the Zlatoust-36 Instrument Building Plant near Chelyabinsk, a weapons assembly facility; the weapons recovered in a nearby residential garage and the employees arrested shortly afterwards (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
1994	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Estonia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	1	0	Lax security in a former Soviet-era nuclear submarine training facility in Paldiski, Estonia as well as a nuclear-waste storage sight in Saku, Estonia, have led to the theft of radioactive materials. Several highly radioactive materials that have been found in Estonia, Sweden and Finland, have been traced back to the storage plant in Saku. In one instance an Estonian man died after stealing a bar of Cesium 137, which carried with him for a few days. The radioactivity's intensity of 120 roentgens per hour was lethal within six hours (Lee, 1995).
1-Jan-94	cyanide	C	Tajikistan	Food or Water Supply / Military / Private Citizens and Property	15	53	On New Year's day nine soldiers and at least six civilians died after drinking champagne that had been laced with cyanide. The attack was probably directed specifically at the Russian peace-keeping force, since the cyanide-laced champagne was being sold outside their compound. Another 53 people, including 11 civilians, were hospitalized as a result of the incident (Purver, 1995).
January, 1994	gas	C	Turkey	Private Citizens and Property	21	Unknown	The Turkish media reported that the Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) had mounted a gas attack on a village in Eastern Turkey, leading to 21 fatalities. However the incident was denied by the Turkish Foreign Minister (Purver, 1995).
February, 1994	Radium	R	Bulgaria	Unknown	0	0	Four capsules of radium were seized in Plovdiv, Bulgaria in February 1992. The emission of radiation was considered negligible. ⁵⁹
March, 1994	firearms	R	Russia	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation / Military	3	Unknown	At SS-25 ICBM site at Barnaul in Siberia, a Russian soldier opens fire with sub-machine gun and killed the commander of the base as well as two other soldiers; other soldiers could not return fire because they would have had to fire towards the SS-25; the soldier was persuaded to surrender after three hours (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ A. Gotsev, and K. Dimitov, 2001, "Combating Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear Material and Other Radioactive Sources in Republic of Bulgaria," presented at International Conference on Security of Material Measures to Prevent, Intercept and Respond to Illicit Uses of Nuclear Material and Radioactive Sources, Stockholm, Sweden, May, 2001.

13-May-94	tear gas	C	Argentina	Diplomatic	0	3	A tear gas grenade exploded in the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires. Three people were injured in the attack, which was protesting Japan's refusal to grant a visa to an Argentinian soccer star. Pamphlets of the People's Revolutionary Organization (ORP) were found nearby, however, they deny involvement (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
23-May-94	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	A report in JPRS, cites an incident in which a minute capsule containing pure cesium was stolen from the Nikolayev Alumina Plant. Criminals allegedly removed the capsule from a piece of measuring equipment. It is believed that the cesium capsule is resting at the bottom of the reservoir (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
27-Jun-94	sarin	C	Japan	Private Citizens and Property	7	500	On June 27, 1994, members of the Aum Shinrikyo released sarin gas in a residential neighborhood Matsumoto, a city about 300 km north west of Tokyo. Scientists working for Aum had prepared four special vehicles for use in attacks. The gas was mixed using a computer controlled system before being released and dispersed by fans. The cloud of sarin floated toward private homes, an apartment complex and a dormitory. This particular neighborhood was targeted since the dormitory housed three judges hearing a lawsuit in a case against Aum . Within minutes seven people (including two of the judges) were dead. Approximately 600 more were hospitalized, nearly half of whom needed to treatment overnight. This attack was the first large-scale non-military use of a nerve agent. ⁶⁰
July, 1994	Uranium	R	Bulgaria	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	In July, 1994, four containers were seized. Two of these contained Uranium acetate and two contained Mercury oxide. While the substances posed a threat to people, they were not weapons-grade material. ⁶¹
July, 1994	Capsaicin	C	UK	Political	Unknown	Unknown	In July, 1994, the Animal Liberation Front sent a package containing Capsaicin to the Secretary of the National Front (an extreme rightist organization in the UK). Capsaicin is the active principle that causes heat in peppers. While capsaicin is not toxic, its inhalation can lead to very uncomfortable symptoms. Moreover, as little as one milligram of pure capsaicin can cause the skin to blister (Purver, 1995).
4-Aug-94	HIV	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	On October 23, 1998, Richard J. Schmidt was sentenced to 50-years in prison for injecting his former lover, Janice Trahan, with HIV. It is believed that Schmidt gave the injection on August 4, 1994. Trahan was diagnosed HIV positive about a month later (Carus, 2002).

⁶⁰ The activities of Aum Shinrikyo are well documented see for instance David E. Kaplan and Andrew Marshall, *The Cult and the End of the World* (Crown, 1996); D.W. Brackett, *Holy Terrors: Armageddon in Tokyo* (Weatherhill, 1996); Seth W. Carus, *Bioterrorism and Biocrimes: The Illicit Use of Biological Weapons Since 1900* (Fredonia Books, 2002); Helen Hardacre, 1996, "Aum Shinrikyo and the Japanese Media," Japan Policy Research Institute Working Paper no. 19.

⁶¹ A. Gotsev, and K. Dimitov, 2001, "Combating Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear Material and Other Radioactive Sources in Republic of Bulgaria," presented at International Conference on Security of Material Measures to Prevent, Intercept and Respond to Illicit Uses of Nuclear Material and Radioactive Sources, Stockholm, Sweden, May, 2001.

Oct 1, 1994 to Feb 15, 1996	phosphorus-32	R	China	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	A graduate student was poisoned by radioactive phosphorus-32 placed in his food and drink, in addition to other chemicals including acryl amide. Poisoning occurred on on about 30 occasions from 1 October 1994 to 15 February 1996, although not all involved phosphorus-32. The material was placed in the victim's drinking cup and eating utensil in his workplace by a fellow student. The phosphorus phosphorus-32 had been stolen. The victim suffered diarrhea and some abdominal pain from late 1994 accompanied by poor appetite and weight loss; later he lost most of his moustache. He was informed of the acts by by the perpetrator in early 1996. Some health effects persisted through 1999 (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
December, 1994	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Russia	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Russian Transport Police intercepted a sample of radioactive cesium on a passenger train. About two kilograms of radioactive cesium rods were discovered in luggage belonging to a resident of Mordovia, which is the site of numerous military-industrial complex facilities (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
4-Jan-95	VX gas	C	Japan	Private Citizens and Property	1	0	On 4 January 1995, members of Aum Shinrikyo used VX gas to attack Hiroyuki Nagaoka, who was the head of the Aum Victims Society. ⁶²
15-Mar-95	sarin	C	Japan	Private Citizens and Property / Transportation	0	0	Five days before the deadly sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway, members of the religious cult Aum Shinrikyo attempted to release botulinum toxin in the subway system. The person in charge of carrying out the attack replaced the contents of three brief cases that were supposed to carry the toxin with a harmless agent. ⁶³
20-Mar-95	sarin	C	Japan	Private Citizens and Property / Transportation	12	5500	On March 20, 1995, one of the deadliest terrorist attacks in history was carried out on the Tokyo subway, in which 11 people died, and over 5,500 required hospital treatment. The attack was part of a coordinated series of gassings. It was carried out by Aum Shinrikyo . The cult had been involved in earlier attacks including the deadly sarin attack carried out in Matsumoto, in June 1994. Further gas attacks on the train and subway stations of Tokyo and Yokohama continued into July. The attack on the Tokyo subway, along with all of Aum's other attacks were carried out by a small circle of youthful leaders which Shoko Asahara , the leader of Aum , had carefully cultivated himself. ⁶⁴
17-Aug-95	ricin	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	On August 17, 1995, Dr. Michael Farrar, was hospitalized with a very serious but unknown illness. Over the coming weeks he has readmitted on two more occasions on August 25 and September 4, when symptoms returned. It is believed that each incident was brought on after Farrar consumed food that his wife, Debora Green, had laced with ricin. Ms. Green was later charged with the attempted poisoning of her husband. Debora Green is also serving a term of life imprisonment for the two additional counts of murder (Carus, 2002).

⁶² The activities of Aum Shinrikyo are well documented see for instance David E. Kaplan and Andrew Marshall, *The Cult and the End of the World* (Crown, 1996); D.W. Brackett, *Holy Terrors: Armageddon in Tokyo* (Weatherhill, 1996); Seth W. Carus, *Bioterrorism and Biocrimes: The Illicit Use of Biological Weapons Since 1900* (Fredonia Books, 2002); Helen Hardacre, 1996, "Aum Shinrikyo and the Japanese Media," Japan Policy Research Institute Working Paper no. 19.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

22-Aug-95	ricin	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	On August 22, 1995, Dr. Ray W. Mettetal, Jr., a neurologist at Rockingham Memorial Hospital in Harrisonburg, Virginia, was apprehended at Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville, Tennessee. He was carrying a six-inch veterinarian's syringe with a four-inch needle filled with boric acid and salt water (contact lens solution). The solution could prove lethal if injected into the heart. He allegedly planned to use the syringe to murder Dr. George S. Allen, his former supervisor when he was a neurology resident at Vanderbilt in the 1980s. After his arrest, police found toxic chemicals and several books on producing chemical and biological agents in a storage unit rented by Mettetal. Among the items was a small jar containing ricin, along with notes documenting Dr. Allen's whereabouts, maps of the campus where Allen worked, and photographs of his house. It is alleged that Mettetal planned to soak pages of a book with a ricin-solvent mixture that could promote the movement of the toxin through the skin once introduced (Carus, 2002).
20-Oct-95	Probably shigella dysenteriae type 2	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	On October 20, 1995, John P. Richey was admitted to the emergency room of St. Pauls Medical Center in Dallas, Texas, complaining of severe chest pains. Authorities claimed that Diane Thompson—Richey's girlfriend—contaminated food eaten by Mr. Richey with shigella organisms. She was later found guilty of falsifying documents and with felony assault relating to another incident of food contamination (Carus, 2002).
23-Nov-95	cesium-137	R	Russia	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	As a demonstration of its capabilities, a group of Chechen rebels, headed by their commander, Shamil Basayev, directed television news crews to a parcel of cesium-137 buried in Ismailovsky Park, eastern Moscow. The parcel weighed 32 kg, contained 10-50 mCi, and was part of a hospital x-ray machine taken in a prior raid (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
December, 1995	vandalism / sabotage	R	France	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	Saboteurs put salt into a cooling contour of one of the Blayais nuclear power reactors (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
after 1996	guns	Radioactive	Russia	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation / Military	Unknown	Unknown	In Russia a gunman barricaded himself in a nuclear submarine, holding police at bay for several hours (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
8-Mar-96	low enriched uraniumly	R	Romania	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	On March 8, Romanian police announced that they are holding two individuals for attempting to sell stolen radioactive material. The two had 82 kg of radioactive material including low enriched uranium in their possession (Article on CIA webpage). ⁶⁵
17-Mar-96	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Tanzania	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Tanzanian police arrested one individual last week and seized a container of radioactive cesium. ⁶⁶
June, 1996	unknown	R	USA	Government	0	0	During an arrest of individuals involved in a plot to kill Republican party members, officials seized weapons that included radioactive materials (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).

⁶⁵ "The Continuing Threat from Weapons of Mass Destruction: Appendix A: Chronology of Nuclear Smuggling Incidents," CIA (<http://www.cia.gov>).

⁶⁶ Ibid.

29-Oct-96	Shigella dysenteriae type 2	B	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	13	On October 29, 1996, 12 employees of the St. Paul Medical Center hospital in Dallas and another person became ill after consuming pastry that had been left in the laboratory's lunchroom. The pastries were left there by a laboratory technician, Diane Thompson, who had access to the shigella cultures. On August 28, 1997, Ms. Thompson was indicted on three charges of tampering food. She was sentenced to 20 years in prison (Carus, 2002).
26-Nov-96	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Georgia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Several containers of highly radioactive instruments were stolen from a silicone factory in the city of Strugi-Krasnye on November 26, 1996. One week later all five containers were recovered and two suspects were apprehended (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
Feb-97	Radiator coolant	C	Malaysia	Food or Water Supply	0	0	In Ipoh, Perak, Malaysia, The Enforcement Unit of the Domestic Trade and Consumers Affairs seized 267 cans of radiator coolant that was packed in cans made to look like soft drink were seized by the authorities. The manufacturer was also charged with false advertising. ⁶⁷
21-Feb-97	pesticides	C	Australia	Food or Water Supply	0	0	Australia's largest cookie manufacturer Arnotts Ltd. was forced to recall all of its products after receiving extortion threats (Food Safety Network). Earlier that month, police in New South Wales and Queensland received packages of Arnotts' Monte Carlo cream biscuits laced with pesticide. The extortionist demanded that detectives involved in a 1991 double homicide case take a lie detector test to prove the innocence of a convicted prisoner serving a life sentence. However the convicted felon insisted that he was not involved in the poisoning incident. ⁶⁸ Later that month Australian police stated that they were confident that the threat to poison cookies was over, but cautioned shoppers to be vigilant.
1-Apr-97	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	10	Ten members of the Georgian border patrol were hospitalized after they discovered 15 radioactive canisters in and around a former Soviet military base in Lilo, Georgia. The canisters were buried at a shallow depth both inside and outside of the military base (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
Jun-97	insecticide	C	China	Food or Water Supply	0	44	A farmer angry with his fellow villagers for being called a "nut" retaliated by poisoning pork with insecticide. As a consequence, 44 people were taken ill, although there were no fatalities (<i>National Poison Centre, Universiti Sains Malaysia</i>).
26-Aug-97	rabbit hemorrhagic disease	B	New Zealand	Animal Population	0	0	New Zealand's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry confirmed the presence of rabbit hemorrhagic disease (RHD) on August 26, 1997. It is believed that someone smuggled RHD into New Zealand from Australia and introduced it into the rabbit population. RHD is used as a bio-control tool. Although its use was rejected by the New Zealand MAF (Carus, 2002).
November, 1997	NA	R	Russia	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Nuclear Installation	0	0	Several threats to sabotage submarine nuclear reactors were made by one or more Murmansk shipyard workers in demanding back pay they were owed.
21-Feb-98	Tritol	C	Albania	Food or Water Supply	0	0	The water supply to Kukes and 15 other villages in Albania was cut off after five kilograms of tritol was thrown into the main waterline (Terrorism Knowledge Base).

⁶⁷ Internet source: Poison News Headlines—March 1997 (www.prn2.usm.my/mainsite/headline/poison/mac97.html)

⁶⁸ *The Star*, February 19, 1997.

23-Feb-98	anthrax	B	USA	Unknown	0	0	In February, 1998, Larry Wayne Harris was arrested for carrying several vials of anthrax enough to "wipe out" Las Vegas. Harris, a micro-biologist obtained the anthrax from The American Type Culture Collection, in Rockville, MD. Harris was known to be allied with a racist, anti-Semitic religious sect. known as Christian Identity. The sect teaches amongst other things that Jews are the "children of Satan" and blacks are "subhuman mud people." Harris was convicted on a fraud charge rather than possession of a weapon of mass destruction. ⁶⁹
24-Mar-98	gas cylinders	C	Colombia	Police / Private Citizens and Property	0	3	On March 24, 1998, 43 FARC guerrillas attacked a police department using gas cylinders containing glue and plastic substances which caused serious injuries to two children and an official. Substances such as glue, tar or rubber have the effect of adhering in flames to clothes, skin, vehicles and or buildings. It is believed that the IRA played a key role in the implementation of the explosive cylinder as a main armament in FARC's arsenal. ⁷⁰
March, 1998	morphine, pavulon, succinylcholine chloride.	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	40-50 probable	0	In March 1998, Efren Saldivar, a respiratory therapist at the Glendale Adventist Medical Center in Los Angeles confessed to killing between 40-50 patients using morphine, as well as pavulon, or succinylcholine chloride. He later retracted the confession and it is not clear how credible the original confession was (Carus, 2002).
March, 1998	cesium	R	USA	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Nineteen small tubes of cesium went missing from a locked safe in Moses Cone Memorial Hospital in North Carolina. The official account is that the cesium tubes, which are normally used for the treatment of cervical cancer, were stolen. Since this incident took place at around the time of the final four mens NCAA basketball tournament, there was some concern of terrorism. However despite a comprehensive sweep by the Nuclear Emergency Search Team, as well as local and state officials, the cesium was never recovered. Authorities believe whoever stole the cesium tubes may have been trained to handle the material, since unprotected contact with the tubes could have caused serious injury or even death. ⁷¹
6-Mar-98	fecal mater	B	Colombia	Military	1	Unknown	On March 6, the National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas detonated an explosive near an army patrol vehicle. The attack resulted in the one fatality. The autopsy and other reports confirmed the use of human feces in the explosive devices, which caused a high degree of contamination in wounds. ⁷²

⁶⁹ Larry Henry, "SUN Profile: Harris' troubled past includes mail fraud, white supremacy," *Las Vegas Sun*, February 23, 1998; "The Harris Hoax," ADL Law Enforcement Agency Resource Network.

⁷⁰ Mariano C. Bartolome and Maria Jose Espona, "Chemical and Biological Terrorism in Latin America: The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia," *The Applied Science Analysis Newsletter*, 2002.

⁷¹ S. Swofford, "Cesium Theft Gave City its Own Scare; Nineteen Vials of Radioactive Element Stolen From a City Hospital Are Still Missing After Three Years," *The News & Record*, October 29, 2001; L. Krock and R. Deusser, "Dirty Bomb: Chronology of Events," *NOVA Science Programming on Air and Online*, Original PBS broadcast date: February 25, 2003; A. McLaughlin, "Easy Theft: Radioactive Bomb Parts," *The Christian Science Monitor*, April 10, 2002.

⁷² Mariano C. Bartolome and Maria Jose Espona, "Chemical and Biological Terrorism in Latin America: The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia," *The Applied Science Analysis Newsletter*, 2002.

May 7, 1998 to May 13, 1998	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Six 150 kg lead canisters containing radioactive instruments with cesium-137 were stolen from a LUK oil refinery in Volgograd Oblast, Russia. Management were unsure about the exact date of the theft, saying only that it occurred between May 7 and May 13, 1998. According to the police, the cesium, if extracted, could radiate up to 400 roentgens per hour and cause serious harm or even death to those in close proximity (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
18-Jun-98	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Azerbaijan	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	1	On June 18, 1998, Tofiq Babayev, the director of the Baku Scientific and Training Centre in Azerbaijan, announced that his agency had thwarted an attempt by employees of the Sumgait Aluminum Factory to sell radioactive cesium. Agents of the National Security Ministry arrested four suspects who were found in possession of a container of radioactive cesium (probably cesium-137). The four had been attempting to sell the substance for \$1.4 million. Later a search revealed three other stolen containers of cesium. One of the suspects, who worked at the factory, was exposed to a large dose of radiation, while attempting to divert the cesium (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
25-Jul-98	cyanide	C	Japan	Food or Water Supply	4	60	Four people died and some 60 were taken to the hospital for mass food poisoning, possibly involving cyanide contamination, at a summer festival in Wakayama. The four that died are Takatoshi Taninaka, Takaaki Tanaka, Miyuki Torii, and Hirota Hayashi (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
December, 1998	unknown	R	Russia	Transportation	0	0	The head of the Russian-backed Chechen Security Service, Ibragim Khulygov, announced the discovery of a container that was filled with radioactive materials and attached to an explosive mine. The device, which was safely defused, was hidden near a railway line. Chechen rebels' involvement is suspected because of the proximity (10 miles) between the bombsite and a known Chechen workshop. ⁷³
1999	HIV	B	China	Government	0	0	In Nakhon Nayok, Muangdistrict, China, the 34-year-old widow of a policeman who had died of AIDS went on a rampage, trying to infect 20 policemen from the Muang police station and several politicians with HIV (Cameron et. al., 2000).
1999	unknown	C / B	Israel	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	In 1999, US intelligence warned their Israeli counterparts that Christian millenarian groups were planning to use biological weapons in an attack in Israel during 2000. Allegedly these groups were already purchasing poisons and bacteria from a variety of sources.
January 1999	unknown	U	China	Food or Water Supply	0	12	Nine children and three adults were hospitalized in January 1999 after eating poisoned sweets that someone had intentionally scattered over a five-square-mile area in Congzhou, Sichuan province, China (Cameron et. al., 2000).
4-Jan-99	cyanide	C	Colombia	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	A pistol containing cyanide-laced bullets was found near the cells of commanders of the National Liberation Army (ELN) or Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC) , who were being held in the Itagui, Colombia, jail (Cameron et. al., 2000).
17-Jan-99	unknown	U	China	Food or Water Supply	4	13	According to the mainland Chinese periodical <i>Xian Gongan Shenghuo Bao</i> , on January 17, authorities arrested two suspects for the poisoning of 17 people, resulting in four deaths, in Ziyang county, China (Cameron et. al., 2000).

⁷³ L. Krock and R. Deusser, "Dirty Bomb: Chronology of Events," *NOVA Science Programming on Air and Online*, Original PBS broadcast date: February 25, 2003; [Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events](#) compiled by Robert Johnston <http://www.johnstonsarchive.net/nuclear/radevents/index.html>

11-Feb-99	tear gas	C	USA	Transportation	0	21	21 people were treated for injuries, after a man contaminated with tear gas walked through Oakland City station in Oakland City, Georgia (Cameron et. al., 2000).
13-Feb-99	tear gas	C	Denmark	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Left wing Danish demonstrators in Aalborg, Denmark, who were protesting a neo-Nazi organization were found to be in possession of approximately 30 gasoline bombs and an undisclosed number of tear gas canisters (Cameron et. al., 2000).
23-Feb-99	tear gas	C	Israel	Transportation	0	1	An unknown assailant sprayed a bus traveling in Tel Aviv with tear gas. One person was given medical treatment, six others with lighter exposure to the gas refused medical treatment (Cameron et. al., 2000).
24-Feb-99	unknown	C	USA	Transportation	0	2	A woman wanting to avoid being searched at an airport, sprayed two security officials with an unknown chemical (Cameron et. al., 2000).
3-Mar-99	chloropicrin	C	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	On March 3, officials in Moscow arrested Warrant Officer Vladimir Karpov, of the Russian Civil Defense Ministry, for attempting to sell almost 100 liters of chloropicrin. Chloropicrin is an oily, colorless liquid, slightly more toxic than chlorine. Chloropicrin vapor is highly poisonous if inhaled and is used for military purposes as a poison gas (Cameron et. al., 2000).
8-Mar-99	nitric acid	C	China	Food or Water Supply	0	148	On March 8, 148 persons were poisoned by nitric acid placed in the food of a restaurant in Luoyang City, China. The perpetrators hoped to damage the business of the restaurant. The acid was put into the donkey meat soup. Five people were later arrested. Chi Jianguo, the owner of a competing restaurant, hired 4 farmers to poison the soup (Cameron et. al., 2000).
18-Mar-99	Uranium	R	Lebanon	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	On March 18, Lebanese security agents arrested two men Fu'ad 'Abduh al-Shuwayri and Butrus Michael Najim for attempting to sell 6 kg of uranium to Syrian nationals with connections to Iran. ⁷⁴
23-Mar-99	tear gas	C	Belgium	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Police in Brussels confiscated tear gas canisters belonging to a right-wing French politician's bodyguard (Cameron et. al., 2000).
20-May-99	HIV	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	On May 20, 1999, a man stabbed an unnamed woman in Towson, Maryland and then claimed that he had just infected her with HIV. The perpetrator was sentenced to three years. The victim is not HIV-positive. ⁷⁵
12-May-99	potassium cyanide	C	Japan	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	On May 12, Masanobu Okamura was arrested for attempting to sell 450 grams of potassium cyanide in Osaka, Japan (Cameron et. al., 2000).
12-May-99	tear gas	C	South Africa	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Police in South Africa issued arrest warrants for four men suspected of possession of various unlicensed firearms, including ten canisters of tear gas canisters (Cameron et. al., 2000).

⁷⁴ L. Zaitseva and K. Hand, 2003, "Nuclear smuggling chains: suppliers, intermediaries, and endusers," *American Behavioral Scientist*, 46(6), 822-44; Gavin Cameron, Jason Pate, Diana McCauley and Lindsay DeFazio, "1999 WMD Terrorism Chronology: Incidents Involving Sub-National Actors and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Materials," *The Nonproliferation Review*, Summer 2000.

⁷⁵ WBFF/WNUV of Baltimore, Maryland.

13-May-99	butyric acid	C	Germany	Government	0	1	On May 13, the German foreign minister, Joschka Fischer, was hit in the face with butyric acid by a protester in Bielefeld, Germany. The attack occurred at a congress of Fischer's Green Party to discuss the Party's continued support of NATO air strikes on Yugoslavia (Cameron et. al., 2000). Earlier Fischer had warned that motions for an unconditional ceasefire would send the wrong signal to the Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic. ⁷⁶
17-May-99	tear gas	C	South Africa	Police	0	1	On May 17 a white military policeman sprayed a black colleague with tear gas in Pietersburg, South Africa (Cameron et. al., 2000).
2-Jun-99	tear gas	C	South Africa	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Four boys were arrested for stealing weapons including tear gas canisters from the police (Cameron et. al., 2000).
6-Jun-99	unknown	C	USA	Political	0	1	A self-proclaimed grand wizard of the Invisible Empire of Pennsylvania Klu Klux Klan received burns to his face and chest after a tear gas canister was thrown into the living room of his home in Walston, Pennsylvania (Cameron et. al., 2000).
10-Jun-99	tear gas	C	Japan	Educational Institution	0	1	A fifteen year old boy armed with pipe bombs a knife and tear gas spray held a student of the National Defense Medical College (in Tokorozawa, Japan) hostage for five hours. Akihiro Kodama, 19, was taken hostage after being sprayed by tear gas. The suspect also sprayed another student with tear gas, however this individual was able to escape. The attack was motivated by the boy's concerns with the current Japanese constitution (Cameron et. al., 2000). ⁷⁷
19-Jun-99	unknown	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	12	Eleven children and one adult required hospital treatment for burns after coming into contact with an unknown substance that was deposited at a merry-go-round in a park in Indiana (Cameron et. al., 2000). Police arrested Delin Swanigan, 51; witnesses confirmed that Swanigan was at Watkins Park with a jar containing a bluish substance. ⁷⁸ Swanigan was charged with 12 counts of battery. However his motives are unclear. Authorities planned to test the substance which was likened to Drano. ⁷⁹
28-Jun-99	tuberculosis bacilli	B	USA	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	On June 28, a physician reported the theft of a vial of live tuberculosis bacilli (Cameron et. al., 2000).
5-Jul-99	fluorine-based gas bombs	C	USA	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	On July 5, police arrested Jesse Spurgin after finding six fluorine-based gas bombs at his home in Hastings, Nebraska. Roughly 40 small bottles of chemicals were removed from his apartment. A member of the Environmental Protection Agency also suggested that Spurgin had attempted to produce mustard gas (Cameron et. al., 2000).
24-Jul-99	tear gas	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	18	A military-issued tear gas canister was set off during the gay pride parade in San Diego. Witnesses claimed that the tear gas bomb exploded nearby families with children. Four people were hospitalized including a 3-year old girl, in addition seven children, a pregnant mother and numerous other adults were treated for respiratory difficulties, and eye and skin irritations (Cameron et. al., 2000). ⁸⁰

⁷⁶ "German Minister Attacked with Paint and Acid," *The Examiner*, May 14, 1999.

⁷⁷ Also see "Police arrest 15-year-old boy for intruding college dorm," *Japan Policy and Politics*, June 14, 1999.

⁷⁸ "Police accuse man of putting chemical on carousel," *Jefferson City News Tribune*, June 21, 1999.

⁷⁹ "Police accuse man of putting skin-dissolving chemical on carousel," *CNN*, June 21, 1999.

⁸⁰ Also see Rex Wockner, "Tear-Gas Targets San Diego Parents at Pride Parade: Military-Issue Grenade Thrown at Marchers/Spectators," *Gay Today*, July 27, 1999; "Tear Gas Targets Families at SD Pride," *Family Pride Coalition Press release*, July 25, 1999.

30-Jul-99	caustic liquid	C	USA	Government	0	7	On July 30, a man splashed an unidentified caustic liquid that injured five postal workers and two customers in a post office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Cameron et. al., 2000).
30-Jul-99	unknown	U	Bangladesh	Political	0	20	On July 30, 20, mostly elderly members of a group called Tablig Jamaat, became ill after eating contaminated food at a mosque in Chandpur, Bangladesh. Apparently, burglars tainted the members' food, causing the patrons to fall unconscious. The burglars then took the victims' money and valuables. Seventeen of the 20 did not fully regain consciousness until 6 p.m. on July 31 (Cameron et. al., 2000).
6-Aug-99	tear gas	C	France	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	Fans of the soccer team Paris Saint Germain tossed tear gas during a match (Cameron et. al., 2000).
17-Aug-99	medical waste	B	USA	Religious Figures / Institutions	Unknown	Unknown	On August 17, maintenance workers found two containers of used medical products at Temple Beth El in Stamford, Connecticut. One of the containers contained markings of four swastikas and a photo of Buford O. Furrow, who was accused in the shootings at a Jewish Community Center. ⁸¹
18-Aug-99	medical waste	B	USA	Religious Figures / Institutions	Unknown	Unknown	On August 18, an employee of Temple Beth El in Norwalk, found a bag of used medical products in the parking lot near the temple's nursery school play area. The bag was marked with swastikas and contained glass tubes, syringes, cotton swabs, bloody bandages, as well as various other forms of medical waste. Similar bags without hate messages were also dumped at an elementary school, a shopping center and two libraries. ⁸²
19-Aug-99	tear gas	C	Romania	Political	Unknown	Unknown	Someone through a tear gas grenade at the speakers' podium at a rally attended by roughly 150,000 people in Belgrade, Romania (Cameron et. al., 2000).
19-Aug-99	phosphorous-32	R	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	On August 19, in Los Angeles, California, a 32-year-old former lab technician Andrew Andris Blakis spread phosphorous-32, on the chair of a co-worker in Los Angeles, CA, causing a dose to the co-worker of a few tenths of a rem; Blakis was arrested and charged with assault with a deadly weapon and unlawful disposal of radioactive material (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events), Cameron et. al. 2000).
19-Aug-99	monazite	R	Japan	Government	Unknown	Unknown	Tsugio Uchinishi sent letters laced with monazite (a mineral containing thorium) to 10 government offices in Tokyo to protest of illegal uranium exports to North Korea (Database of Radiological Incidents and Related Events).
20-Aug-99	drano	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	Unknown	Unknown	On August 20, a woman in Prince Frederick, Maryland, laced soda cans with Drano in an effort to poison co-workers at a mental institution because she felt the workers mistreated the patients at the facility (Cameron et. al. 2000).
24-Aug-99	uranium	R	Cambodia	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	On August 24, the French-language newspaper <i>Cambodge Soir</i> reported that Cambodian anti-drug police had arrested four Vietnamese nationals for attempting to smuggle uranium into the country (cited in Cameron et. al. 2000).
25-Aug-99	tear gas	C	Jordan	Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	Unknown	During a riot following a soccer game, held at Amman International Stadium in Amman, Jordan, a member of the Libyan national soccer team threw a tear gas canister towards the opposing Palestinian soccer team's locker room (Cameron et. al. 2000).

⁸¹ Also see "Anti-Semitic incidents rattle Connecticut synagogues," *Connecticut Jewish Ledger*, August 27, 1999.

⁸² Ibid.

30-Aug-99	nuclear components	R	Romania	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Shim'on Na'or, Ion Menciuc, and Ivan Busuioc were arrested on August 30 for attempting to smuggle arms, explosives, and nuclear components to and through Romania to export embargoed nations and possibly terrorist organizations (Cameron et. al. 2000).
Sep, 1999	unknown	R	Chechnya	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	1	1	Unidentified thieves attempted to steal a container of radioactive materials from the Radon Special Combine chemical factory in Grozny, Chechnya. Half an hour after being exposed to the container, one of the suspects died, while the other collapsed. Each had only held the container for a few minutes while trying to carry it out of the factory. The surviving suspect was in critical condition, but he recovered. Chechen officials have not discussed this case publicly, nor have they identified the type of radioactivity involved in the incident, saying only that the container held 200 grams of "radioactive elements." ⁸³
3-Sep-99	tear gas	C	Japan	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	Two men in the Goi district of Ichihara, Japan, sprayed a woman in the face with tear gas (Cameron et. al. 2000).
19-Sep-99	poison gas	C	Philippines	Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	Unknown	On December 17, the Manila Times claimed that rival groups vying for control of goldmining operations in Monkayo, Philippines, had used "poison gas very much like the chemical warfare employed by Saddam Hussein against his enemies in Iraq." The dispute began on September 19 (Cameron et. al. 2000).
20-Sep-99	strontium 90	R	Ukraine	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	During a routine passport check, officials in Uzhgorod, Ukraine, confiscated two lead cylinders containing radioactive strontium or strontium-90 from a group of Russian and Ukrainian citizens (Cameron et. al. 2000).
23-Sep-99	cyanide	C	India	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Police in the Anantnag district of South Kashmir recovered 3 to 3.5 kg of cyanide powder from an abandoned house (Cameron et. al. 2000).
28-Sep-99	tear gas	C	USA	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	10	One police officer and nine firefighters needed treatment after a tear gas grenade exploded in the basement of a house in Springfield, Massachusetts. The owner of the house was a member of a military unit (Cameron et. al. 2000).
October, 1999	rat poison	C	USA / Canada	Business	Unknown	Unknown	In October, the Animal Liberation Front mailed razor blades laced with rat poison to over 80 researchers working in the vivisection industries in Canada and the US.
11-Oct-99	Tear gas	C	Taiwan	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	On October 11, thieves stole a large quantity of tear gas from Taoyuan Air Force Base in Taiwan (Cameron et. al. 2000).
17-Oct-99	CS gas	C	United Kingdom	Possession only intended target unknown	0	0	Police reported that members of Reclaim the Streets had purchased 34 containers of CS gas for use at an anti-WTO protest scheduled for November 30, in London.
29-Oct-99	cobra venom	B	Bangladesh	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Police in Bangladesh confiscated two shipments of cobra venom in Bangladesh.
1-Nov-99	tear gas	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	On November 1 and later that week a woman used tear gas and pepper spray to rob two women in St. Petersburg, Florida.

⁸³ L. Krock and R. Deusser, "Dirty Bomb: Chronology of Events," *NOVA Science Programming on Air and Online*, Original PBS broadcast date: February 25, 2003; Mize, K., 2004, "Classical radiological dispersal devices," unpublished presentation.

3-Nov-99	rat poison	C	China	Food or Water Supply	Unknown	48	On November 3, 48 people fell ill after eating meat rolls that had been laced with rat poison at a fast food restaurant in Deyang City, Sichuan Province, China (<i>China Daily</i>). ⁸⁴ Police suspected a business rival of the restaurant owner (Cameron et. al. 2000).
5-Nov-99	ricin	B	USA	Government	0	0	The FBI arrested a 53 year old resident of Tampa, Florida, on charges that he had made threats against two Colorado judges in which he made reference to the use of ricin. ⁸⁵ The FBI arrested James Kenneth Gluck on November 5, after which they executed a search order on his residence. Inert materials that could be used to manufacture ricin were seized from his house (also see Cameron et. al. 2000).
11-Nov-99	tear gas	C	USA	Police	1	Unknown	On November 11, materials including tear gas canisters were found in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, house of Kenneth R. Allen, who died in a fire after dousing police officers with burning liquid when they attempted to execute a search warrant (Cameron et. al. 2000).
12-Nov-99	insecticide	C	Thailand	Educational Institution	Unknown	12	A dozen high school students at Pittayakom School in Hat Yai, 580 miles south of Bangkok, Thailand, were hospitalized after their classmate sprinkled insecticide on their instant noodles as a prank. The incident occurred on November 12. Newspapers reported that the culprit, identified only as Chai, was, playing a joke on his classmates during a daily game where they would steal each other's food and race to devour it. Chai expected his classmates to fall dizzy, instead, they became violently ill and had to be treated at an emergency room and have their stomachs pumped (<i>Associated Press</i> , November 16, 1999, Cameron et. al. 2000). ⁸⁶
13-Nov-99	tear gas	C	France	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	On November 13, Sid Ahmed Rezala was arrested by French customs officials for drug and weapons possession. On his person was also a tear gas canister (Cameron et. al. 2000).
29-Nov-99	tear gas	C	France	Business	0	2	Two robbers in Avenue Montaigne in Paris, sprayed tear gas in the eyes of a saleswoman and a security guard (Cameron et. al. 2000).
2-Dec-99	pepper spray	C	USA	Educational Institution	0	12	Eleven students and one member of faculty needed medical treatment after two students released pepper spray in a high school in Kansas (Cameron et. al. 2000).
3-Dec-99	cyanide	C	USA	Possession With Intent to Use Against a Business Target	0	0	In January 1999, Kevin Ray Patterson and Charles Dennis Kiles, both members of the San Joaquin Militia, attended a gun show in Las Vegas, Nevada, where they made inquiries about purchasing a rocket launcher they intended to use to destroy suburban propane tanks in Elk Grove, California. ⁸⁷ The facility contained 24 million gallons of propane (Cameron et. al., 2000). On December 17 both were indicted on charges of conspiracy to violate federal firearms laws and felony possession of a firearm. ⁸⁸ A search of their residences revealed explosive materials and cyanide (Cameron et. al., 2000). These indictments were later superseded with charges of conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction, conspiracy to use a destructive device, possession of a destructive device conspiracy to violate Federal Firearms Laws, and felony possession of a firearm. ⁸⁹

⁸⁴ "Rat Poison in "Baozi" Sickens 48 in China," *China Daily*, November 4, 1999.

⁸⁵ FBI Press Release, November 8, 1999.

⁸⁶ See Food Safety Network: <http://archives.foodsafetynetwork.ca/>

⁸⁷ "USA v. Kevin Patterson et al: 99-CR-551," Legal case Profiles, *Terrorism Knowledge Base*.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

3-Dec-99	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	South Korea	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Customs officials in South Korea at the port of Pusan discovered radioactive cesium (probably cesium-137) on board a freighter that had arrived from Vladivostok, Russia. The container with cesium was discovered in a load of scrap metal (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
12-Dec-99	tear gas	C	Colombia	Police	Unknown	Unknown	On December 12, members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) attacked a police garrison using tear gas grenades and other weapons. The garrison was completely destroyed (Cameron et. al., 2000).
13-Dec-99	gas bombs	C	Colombia	Police	Unknown	Unknown	On December 13, FARC rebels used gas bombs filled with shrapnel to attack a police station in Piendamó, Colombia (Cameron et. al., 2000).
14-Dec-99	toxic gas	C	Colombia	Police	Unknown	Unknown	On December 14, rebels from the FARC attacked the police headquarters in Cubara, Colombia, using gasoline and toxic gas (Cameron et. al., 2000).
14-Dec-99	tear gas	C	Panama	Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	Unknown	A member of the National Movement for the Defense of Sovereignty (MONADESO) threw a tear gas canister during the rehearsal for the Panama Canal transfer ceremony (Cameron et. al., 2000).
18-Dec-99	potassium cyanide	C	USA	Food or Water Supply / Educational Institution	0	7	On December 18, seven students at a law school in Springfield, Massachusetts, became ill after drinking water from a cooler that had been contaminated with potassium cyanide. Some faculty and staff at the school suspected a connection between this incident and swastiki like graffiti around the water cooler (Cameron et. al., 2000).
25-Dec-99	cyanide	C	Iran	Military	2	0	Two members of the Mujahedin Khalq (MKO) were killed near Andimeshk, Iran and one was arrested during an attempt to attack military installations in Iran. All three men were carrying cyanide capsules.
1-Jan-00	unknown	C	Russia	Military	Unknown	Unknown	In January 2000, the deputy commander of Russian forces in the north Caucasus, General Gennady Troshev, reported "that large quantities of toxic wine and canned fruit had been delivered to Chechnya," the latest weapon in the arsenal of the Chechen rebels (<i>ABC News</i>). ⁹⁰ (Pate et. al. 2001) claim that the Chechen civilians delivered some of this wine to Russian soldiers.
4-Jan-00	acid	C	Nigeria	Police	Unknown	2	On January 11, <i>The Guardian</i> newspaper reported that members of Odua Peoples' Congress , which represents Nigeria's Yoruba ethnic group, had been playing leading role in instigating violent ethnic clashes in the South West of Nigeria. The violence included the abduction and murder of the superintendent of police and the divisional police officer. (Pate et. al. 2001) report on what could be part of the same incident, when acid was poured onto two police officers during a standoff between police and five members of the Odua Peoples' Congress .
21-Jan-00	chlorine and ammonia bombs	C	Russia	Military	0	0	In early January, reports emerged that Chechens had used chlorine and ammonia bombs against Russian troops. According to the Russian military, Chechen rebels detonated several bombs containing toxic substances (chlorine and ammonia) in Grozny's eastern suburbs leaving a greenish cloud hanging over the city centre where many civilians were trapped (<i>BBC News</i> , January 2, 3, 2000). ⁹¹ Chechen officials initially denied the accusations. However later that month, a Chechen spokesman claimed the rebels were prepared to detonate chemical and ammonia bombs in Grozny, to prevent the Russian troops from entering. Russian troops managed to seize and destroy much of the Chechen chlorine stockpile, which reportedly consisted of 111 tanks (Pate et. al. 2001).

⁹⁰ "Canned Fruit Latest Chechen Secret Weapon: Russian General," *ABC News*, January 17, 2000.

⁹¹ "Tories: help Russia win in Chechnya," *BBC News*, January 2, 2000; "Fears Grow for Chechen Civilians," *BBC News*, January 3, 2000.

25-Jan-00	influenza	B	USA	Government	0	1	On January 25, a gay relationship advice columnist, Dan Savage, detailed his attempt to sicken the presidential candidate, Gary Bauer, with influenza during his campaign tour stop in Des Moines, Iowa. Savage was enraged by anti-gay comments made by Gary Bauer. His plan was to spread germs by volunteering as a staff member of Bauer's campaign. Savage writes in his column: "Naked, feverish...I called the Bauer campaign and volunteered. My plan? Get close enough to Bauer to give him the flu, which, if I am successful, will lay him flat just before the New Hampshire primary...I started licking doorknobs. The front door, office doors, even a bathroom door." ⁹²
2-Feb-00	chlorine	U	Russia	Military	0	0	On February 2, the Russian commander of the Western Grouping of Federal Forces reported that 17 barrels of chlorine attached with explosives were found in the town of Stariye Atagi, Chechnya, Russia. The barrels are suspected to have belonged to Chechen rebels (Pate et. al. 2001).
5-Feb-00	pepper spray	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	5	On February 5, a substance, perhaps pepper spray, was released on the second, third, and fourth floors of an apartment complex in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Three adults and two children were hospitalized (Pate et. al. 2001).
11-Feb-00	unknown	C	Turkey	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	On February 11, in Gazientep, Turkey, authorities seized eight units of unknown chemical substances during a weapons raid of Hezbollah facilities. Seven Hezbollah members were arrested in Gazientep and other regions (Pate et. al. 2001).
21-Feb-00	unknown	C	Nigeria	Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	Unknown	Between February 21 and 25 riots broke out in the northern city of Kaduna in Nigeria. The violence was triggered by the prospect of the introduction of Sharia or Islamic Law. Although Sharia was supposed to apply only to Muslims (non-Muslims would not be tried by Sharia courts), its introduction was strongly opposed by Christians who expected the introduction of the law to affect them in different ways; for example in states, where Sharia had already been introduced, the sale and consumption of alcohol was prohibited and women were prohibited from traveling with men in public transport vehicles (<i>Human Rights Watch</i>). The Kaduna branch of the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) organized a public protest on February 21. Muslim youths clashed with the Christian protestors, and fighting between Christians and Muslims spiraled out of control. An accurate death toll was never ascertained. A judicial commission of inquiry reported that at least 1,295 people had been killed however <i>Human Rights Watch</i> believed that the number of people killed exceeded the 2,000 and was likely to be closer to 5,000. (Pate et. al. 2001) report that during the fighting some of the victims were killed with poison arrows. The precise number of deaths resulting from such arrows however is unknown. A resurgence of violence erupted in March. Fighting between Muslims and Christians continued throughout the year (Pate et. al. 2001, <i>Human Rights Watch</i>). ⁹³
24-Feb-00	chemical herbicide	C	Sicily	Religious Figures / Institutions	0	1	On February 24 in the town of Catania, Sicily, a parish priest lost consciousness and was hospitalized after drinking wine laced with chemical herbicide. Italian police arrested a church sacristan in connection with the case after finding the same herbicide at his home (Pate et. al. 2001).

⁹² See "Stalking Gary Bauer: one man's journey into the heart of hard-right politics" <http://indyweek.com/durham/2000-02-09/cover2.html>), Dan Savage, "Salon Politics 2000, Stalking Gary Bauer," <http://archive.salon.com/politics2000/feature/2000/01/25/bauer/>

⁹³ "The Miss World riots: continued impunity for killings in Kaduna," *Human Rights Watch*, 15(13A).

25-Feb-00	HIV	B	British Colombia	Educational Institution	0	38	On February 25, a 17-year-old student in Prince George, British Columbia, Canada, stabbed 37 classmates and a supervisor with a safety pin allegedly infected with HIV. It was unclear whether blood was drawn from any of the attacks; victims were sent to the regional hospital for HIV and hepatitis tests (Pate et. al. 2001).
28-Feb-00	vandalism / sabotage	C	USA	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Chemical Installation	Unknown	Unknown	Pate et. al. (2001) report an incident in which a cloud of ammonia was released from a liquid storage facility in Pleasant Hill, Montana. This incident may actually have taken place in Missouri, where approximately 1000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia was released after someone intentionally opened a valve at a fertilizer dealer. The ammonia released caused 300 residents to be evacuated and two people needed to be treated for respiratory irritations. ⁹⁴ In February 1969 a similar incident at Crete Nebraska involving release of liquefied ammonia resulted in 6 fatalities and 35 injuries.
28-Feb-00	unknown	C	Israel	Educational Institution	Unknown	Unknown	On February 28, approximately 200 Palestinian students demonstrated on the Bethlehem University campus, in Bethlehem, West Bank, Israel. It was reported that during a confrontation the students threw gas shells at Israeli forces (Pate et. al., 2001).
1-Mar-00	strychnine	U	Australia	Food or Water Supply	0	4	In March 2000, Dennis Fountain, a resident of Brisbane, Australia, laced headache tablets with strychnine. Four people were poisoned, of which two needed to be hospitalized (<i>ABC TV News</i> , 17 March 2000, <i>ABC TV News</i> , 10 June 2000). Fountain apparently sent extortion letters to the drug manufacturer. On December 19, police arrested the man and charged him in connection with this and another extortion case. Fountain killed himself in prison while awaiting his trial for extortion and attempted murder (<i>ABC online</i>). ⁹⁵
3-Mar-00	toxic waste	C	Philippines	Government	0	0	On March 3, 26 Greenpeace activists were arrested after they parked a forklift truck carrying a container filled with poisonous industrial chemical waste in front of the US embassy in Manila, Philippines. The container labeled "Danger, Toxic—Property of the United States" contained approximately 40 liters of liquid PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls), contaminated soil and 12 pieces of a disassembled PCB-leaking transformer. The activists demanded that the US clean up the contamination at former US military bases. The activists were arrested but were released without charge. ⁹⁶
6-Mar-00	explosives	R	Russia	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Chemical Installation	0	2	A bomb exploded on March 6 at a nuclear research institute in Rostov-na-Donu, Russia. The blast from the remote-controlled device, which injured two, was most likely tied to Mafia infighting. Rumors of high casualties and radioactivity caused by the explosion turned out to be false, and Russian authorities reported that the institute no longer conducted nuclear research (Pate et. al. 2001).
6-Mar-00	unknown	C	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	After a chemical residue, believed to be insecticide, was discovered on a piece of shrapnel from an exploded Hamas bomb, it was reported on March 6 in the <i>US News</i> and <i>World Report</i> that the militant Islamic group Hamas may have used chemical weapons. Counterterrorism experts in both Israel and the United States believed that Hamas was enlisting the services of chemical weapons experts, and that a chemical bomb to be used in a future attack may have been smuggled into Israel (Pate et. al. 2001).

⁹⁴ "News and Views of Chemical Preparedness," EPA Region VIII, Spring 2000.

⁹⁵ See Australian Broadcasting Corporation Online, transcripts s576081: <http://www.abc.net.au/austory/transcripts/s576081.htm>.

⁹⁶ "Greenpeace Delivers Hazardous Military Waste to US Embassy": <http://archive.greenpeace.org/toxics/toxfreeasia/updates/mar3.html>

8-Mar-00	unknown	U	Afghanistan	Food or Water Supply / Educational Institution	2	60	Poisoned food was served to hundreds of students at a religious school in Jalaludin, Afghanistan on March 8. A Pakistani news source claimed that the food killed two students and caused sixty others to lose consciousness (Pate et. al. 2001).
9-Mar-00	cyanide; other chemical substances	C	USA	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	On February 28, 2000, Patrick Riley, a biotechnology entrepreneur, was shot in the face. Riley survived, but two days later, his business partner Doctor Larry C. Ford shot himself after he learned that he was suspected by the police for ordering the hit. A series of phone calls received by the police after Ford's death alleged that Ford had stored a cache of weapons, including bio-weapons such as anthrax in his backyard. On March 9, authorities searched Ford's premises. The search revealed guns, ammunition and explosives. In addition, police discovered vials of cholera, botulinum, salmonella and typhoid, as well as some technical delivery devices, such as an altered umbrella that injected a poison called silatrane. Police found evidence that Dr. Ford was working with the apartheid government in South Africa in the 1980s on their chemical and biological weapons program— <i>Project Coast</i> . In addition, there were indications of some connections to both the army's bio warfare program and the CIA. Some patients of Dr. Ford claimed that they had been deliberately infected ⁹⁷
17-Mar-00	sulfuric acid; battery acid	U	Uganda	Private Citizens and Property	200 but up to 778	Unknown	On March 17, reports emerged that around 500 members of a doomsday cult, Restoration of the Ten Commandments of God, burned to death in their church in Kanungu, Uganda (<i>AFP</i> , July 28, 2000, <i>CNN</i> , March 8, 2000). Initially it was not clear whether this was a mass suicide or whether the leader of the cult, Joseph Kibwetere, had lured members to their deaths (<i>AFP</i> , July 28, 2000). Further police investigations however unearthed hundreds of bodies of people who had been poisoned, and some were strangled and or stabbed. The final death toll from the fire and the poisonings was estimated at 778 not between 900 and 1000 as originally feared. Police later stated that the majority of the deaths were from poisonings and not strangulation (<i>AFP</i> , July 28, 2000). On July 31, <i>The People's Daily</i> , published a report that a cult with similar beliefs, calling itself Choma, had surfaced in Kenya. The account was based on a <i>Human Rights</i> report however government officials downplayed the concerns of the human rights group (<i>Pan-African News Agency</i> , July 31, 2000). ⁹⁸
22-Mar-00	unknown	C	USA	Government	0	3	On March 22, an employee at the IRS processing center in Ogden, Utah, opened what appeared to be a tax return. The envelope contained a tax return as well as a white or blue powder and a threatening letter. Three employees came into contact with the envelope and all three developed a mysterious rash, but it was unknown if the powder was the cause. Analysis determined that the substance was not a biological agent (Pate et. al. 2001).
24-Mar-00	blood	B	Australia	Business	0	0	On March 24, a man and a woman held-up a video store in Melbourne, Australia, and threatened the clerk with a blood-filled syringe. The perpetrators were arrested and charged with thirteen counts of armed robbery (Pate et. al. 2001).

⁹⁷ "Dr. Death and His Accomplice," *CBS 60 Minutes*, November 7, 2002; "California Doctor's Suicide Leaves Many Troubling Mysteries Unsolved," *The New York Times*, November 3, 2002.

⁹⁸ "120 Members of Doomsday Sect Killed in Uganda Blaze, Police Say," *CNN*, March 18, 2000; "More Cult Mass Graves Found in Uganda," *CNN*, March 30, 2000; "Ugandan Doomsday Cult Surfaces In Kenya" *Panafrican News Agency*, July 31, 2000. "Kanungu Dead Poisoned," *New Vision*, July 28, 2000; "Cult in Uganda Poisoned Many, Police Say", *Agence France-Presse*, July 28, 2000.

27-Mar-00	sulfuric acid	C	Russia	Government	1	0	A vice governor of Kamchatka, Russia, Alexei Kotlyar, 46, was hacked to death with an axe on March 27 in the town of Yelizovo. The killer splashed sulfuric acid in his face before striking him on the head with the axe. Local police stated that it was a contract killing (<i>Vladivostok News</i> , March 31, 2000 and Pate et. al. 2001). ⁹⁹
27-Mar-00	unknown	B	Ireland	Business	0	0	On March 27, a man wielding a syringe containing an unknown substance robbed the cash register of the Educational Building Society in the Rathmines section of Dublin, Ireland (Pate et. al. 2001).
29-Mar-00	coxsackie virus	B	Australia	Airlines / Airports	0	0	On March 29, three sealed vials containing the coxsackie virus were found on board a Boeing 747 jet on the ground at Sydney International Airport in Sydney, Australia (Pate et. al. 2001).
30-Mar-00	strontium 90	R	Kazakhstan	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	On March 30, Uzbek customs officials detained a vehicle on the Kazakhstan border headed for Pakistan and carrying 10 lead-lined containers emitting radiation 100 times the legally permissible level. The cargo was destined for a Pakistani company. A British newspaper suggested the shipment could have been intended for delivery to al-Qaida and that U.S. intelligence sources had identified the agent as strontium-90 (Pate et. al. 2001).
3-Apr-00	unknown	U	USA	Government	0	3	On April 3 in Kansas City, Missouri, three Internal Revenue Service (IRS) officials came in contact with a brown grainy substance when they opened what appeared to be a tax return, and as a result developed rashes. The envelope also contained a threatening letter, but analysis showed no contamination with a biological agent (Pate et. al. 2001).
16-Apr-00	butyric acid	U	Germany	Business	Unknown	Unknown	On April 16, it was reported that in Hanover, Germany, protestors using butyric acid attacked sponsors of the German Expo 2000 (Pate et. al. 2001).
1-May-00	acid	C	Nigeria	Police	Unknown	1	In May in Ogbere, Nigeria, the leader of the Gani Adams faction of the Odua Peoples' Congress , along with several members of the group, doused a police officer with acid while forcing the release of fellow members from the Ogbere Police Station (Pate et. al. 2001).
1-May-00	insecticide	U	Anatolia	Food or Water Supply	0	0	In May 2000, the Anatolia news agency reported that a man was arrested for attempting to poison the water supply of the village of Kurusaray, Turkey, with insecticide (Pate et. al. 2001).
10-May-00	uranium	R	Cambodia	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	On May 10, a 9.6 kg object believed to be uranium was found with two former members of the Khmer Rouge and a local villager in Prek Mahatep, Cambodia. The three individuals were arrested by Cambodian military police (Pate et. al. 2001).
10-May-00	oven cleaner; soil shield; cleanser	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	Unknown	Unknown	On May 10 and 11, three teenagers were arrested and accused of tampering with food served at a Rochester, New York, fast food restaurant where they were employed. Allegedly over an eight-month period from September 1999 to April 2000, they contaminated food with spit, urine, and household agents including oven cleaner, cleanser, and soil shield (Pate et. al. 2001).
12-May-00	cyanide	C	Turkey	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	On May 12, police confiscated 200 grams of cyanide from the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party (DHKP-C) in Istanbul, Turkey, during an investigation following the arrest of 21 members reportedly responsible for planning bomb attacks on public institutions, including police stations.

⁹⁹ "Kamchatka Governor Hacked to Death," *Vladivostok News*, March 31, 2000.

18-May-00	arsenic	C	Canada	Food or Water Supply / Educational Institution	Unknown	Unknown	Police in Quebec City stated that they believe that 27 students at Laval University were deliberately poisoned with arsenic on May 18. The students got sick after drinking coffee from a vending machine. They reported symptoms such as nausea, fever and vomiting. Police seized the vending machine and analysis found traces of arsenic in it. Police said that the poisoning was most likely deliberate although the suppliers of the coffee were not suspected. The incident happened in the agriculture department, where students are known to use arsenic in laboratories (<i>CBC News</i> , June 2, 2000, Food Safety Network). ¹⁰⁰
19-May-00	chemical	C	Israel	Military	Unknown	Unknown	On May 19, during a two-day Intifada uprising known as the “Days of Rage,” Palestinian rioters threw Molotov cocktails and six bottles containing acid at members of the Israeli Defense Force during a confrontation in Hebron, West Bank, Israel (Pate et. al. 2001).
23-May-00	salmonella	B	Israel	Food or Water Supply	Unknown	Unknown	On May 23, inspectors from the Israeli Agricultural Development Authority discovered a machine used to place counterfeit stamps on expired and salmonella-ridden eggs to be sold in Israel. The perpetrators operating the machine were apprehended (Pate et. al. 2001).
29-May-00	muriatic acid	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	On May 29, Ellis Lake Park in Concord, California, was evacuated when two males threw homemade chemical bombs—soda bottles filled with aluminum strips and muriatic (a form of hydrochloric) acid—from a third story balcony. One person was hospitalized (Pate et. al. 2001).
31-May-00	strychnine	U	Australia	Food or Water Supply	0	2	On May 31 and June 5, a company in Australia received two letters threatening to contaminate its products, unless a ransom of one million Australian dollars was paid. On June 6, after a middle-aged couple fell ill from strychnine poisoning, the company recalled its products in Australia. Police believed, however, that the Brisbane man sent the extortion letters himself, and that he had poisoned himself and his wife in order to get money from the firm. He was arrested in December 2000 (Pate et. al. 2001).
1-Jun-00	sewer water	B	West Bank	Agriculture / Livestock / Animal Population	Unknown	Unknown	In June 2000, Palestinian news sources reported that Israeli settlers from the Efrat settlement had deliberately released sewer water into Palestinian agricultural fields in the village of Khadder in the West Bank (Pate et. al. 2001).
3-Jun-00	butyric acid	C	USA	Business	0	0	On June 3, protestors vandalized a bookstore in Santa Cruz, California, by etching the windows with a chemical compound. The perpetrators also inserted tubes that released a foul smelling substance, possibly butyric acid, through gaps under the doors (Pate et. al. 2001).
5-Jun-00	acid	C	Kazakhstan	Political	0	1	On June 5, unknown assailants armed with acid attacked Ersain Erqozha, leader of Education is the Future of the Next Generation, in Almaty, Kazakhstan (Pate et. al. 2001).
June 6-8	monazite	R	Japan	Government	0	0	On June 6, envelopes laced with monazite, were received at several Japanese government agencies located in Tokyo. These included the Japanese Imperial Household Agency, the National Police Agency, the Education Ministry, and the Defense Ministry. A day later a similar envelope was received by the Science and Technology Agency followed by a second wave of mailings, which were received on June 8 at the Agency of Natural Resources and Energy, Public Security Investigation Agency, the residence of Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, and the Home Affairs Ministry. The envelope was sent by Tsugio Uchinishi, ostensibly to warn

¹⁰⁰ “Laval University Arsenic Poisoning,” and “Follow up,” *CBC News*, June 2, 2000. “Arsenic Poisoning,” *Food Safety Network*,” June 1, 2000: <http://archives.foodsafetynetwork.ca>.

government officials about illegal exports of uranium to North Korea (Pate et. al. 2001). Note that monazite contains the radioactive element thorium.

14-Jun-00	acid	C	Russia	Government	0	1	On June 14 in Moscow, Russia, an unknown assailant armed with acid attacked a state government official (Pate et. al. 2001)
18-Jun-00	HIV	B	Kuwait	Police / Private Citizens & Property	0	0	On June 18, two inmates in the Central Jail in Kuwait City, Kuwait, threatened guards and fellow inmates with razor blades contaminated with HIV (Pate et. al. 2001).
20-Jun-00	pesticide	C	India	Private Citizens and Property	6	0	On June 20, it was reported that six workers had died in Punjab, India, after two of their colleagues had contaminated food with pesticide. Two suspects were captured within hours of the incident (Pate et. al. 2001).
27-Jun-00	chloropicrin	U	Russia	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	A homemade explosive device containing poison gas was found in a Moscow sauna on June 27. The bomb was defused by security agents. No injuries or damage were reported. The device contained 300 grams of explosives and a package containing chloropicrin gas. Chloropicrin is made by treating chloroform with nitric acid and is used as a poison gas in chemical warfare ¹⁰¹
28-Jun-00	poison	C	Japan	Food or Water Supply	0	0	A company received a threatening letter postmarked in Hamamatsu, Japan, warning that the author would poison the company's food products unless s/he was paid 50 million yen. The company found that one of its curry sauce packets was contaminated with pesticide in a Hamamatsu supermarket (Pate et. al. 2001).
1-Jul-00	unknown	C	USA	Business	0	0	On July 1 in Santa Cruz, California, protestors using an unknown chemical substance vandalized five panes of door and window glass at a bookstore before a scheduled visit by two corporate vice presidents (Pate et. al. 2001)
2-Jul-00	unknown	C	Germany	Food or Water Supply	0	0	On July 2, a student was arrested for poisoning Coca-Cola bottles in Hesse, Germany, while attempting to extort 1.5 million deutsche marks (Pate et. al. 2001).
5-Jul-00	acid	C	Northern Ireland	Military	0	14	On July 5, fourteen officers of the Royal Ulster Constabulary were injured after Protestant protesters sprayed them with acid in Drumcree, Porta-down, Northern Ireland (Pate et. al. 2001).
11-Jul-00	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Ukraine	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	In a story that ran on July 11, 2000, <i>Novyy Kanal</i> Television, reported that the Ukrainian Security Service had arrested a group of people in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast for possession of four containers of radioactive cesium (probably cesium-137). The report did not specify details regarding the number or identities of the people in the group. However it did state that the areas where the cesium had been stored were not contaminated with radiation (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
18-Jul-00	possibly butyric acid	C	USA	Business	0	0	On July 18, protestors smashed glass vials filled with a liquid that smelled like rotten eggs, possibly butyric acid, on the floor at a bookstore in Santa Cruz, California (Pate et. al. 2001).

¹⁰¹ "Gas bomb defused," *The Russia Journal*, July 1, 2000.

24-Jul-00	cyanide	C	USA	Business / Police	0	0	Activists protesting the meeting of the International Society for Animal Genetics conference on July 24, in Minneapolis, Minnesota were linked by the FBI to two separate incidents involving cyanide. In one of these incidents two young men spilled cyanide on the floor at a local McDonald's restaurant about a mile south of the protests. ¹⁰² McDonald's staff noticed residue on the floor and tried to clean it up, when it began emitting noxious gas. Several people felt short of breath, and the police and fire departments were called and four people were treated at the scene. There were 15 customers and nine employees in the store at the time. ¹⁰³ FBI tests confirmed the presence of cyanide however no one was hurt. ¹⁰⁴
Aug., 2000	neuroparalytic poison	B	Russia	Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	Unknown	In August 2000, several deaths occurred in the villages of Argun Gorge and Stariye Atagi, Chechnya, Russia. Chechen doctors claimed that an unknown neuroparalytic poison had caused the deaths. Both Russians and Chechens accused each other of conducting biological warfare (Pate et. al. 2001).
22-Aug-00	chlorine	C	Canada	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	On August 22 in Gatineau, Quebec, Canada, a teenager threw a plastic bottle containing a mixture of milk and chlorine at a 14-year-old boy, causing him respiratory problems (Pate et. al. 2001)..
1-Sep-00	unknown	C	Afghanistan	Terrorist	0	1	On September 9, Ahmed Shah Masood the leader of the United Front (aka Northern Alliance), was assassinated most likely by a suicide team with connections the Taliban ruling regime, two days before the 9/11 attack in the United States. ¹⁰⁵ Pate et. al. (2001) report that Masood was poisoned, although the basis for this is unclear.
6-Sep-00	sedative Domingum	C	Thailand	Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	Unknown	On September 6, the Chief of the Provincial Health Office in Phuket, Thailand, issued a warning to residents not to accept drinks from strangers in response to a spate of robberies where victims were drugged with the sedative Domingum (Pate et. al. 2001)
9-Sep-00	unknown	U	USA	Food or Water Supply	Unknown	Unknown	On September 9 in Jackson, Michigan, an ice cream stand worker allegedly poisoned the whipped cream he served to customers (Pate et. al. 2001).
12-Sep-00	rat poison	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	34	On September 12 in Jacksonville, Florida, two seventh graders allegedly contaminated the school cafeteria's salsa with rat poison, affecting 34 students (Pate et. al. 2001).
15-Sep-00	kerosene and turpentine	C	Singapore	Food or Water Supply	Unknown	Unknown	On September 15, a day after residents in a condominium block in Singapore had complained of a strange odor in their water supply, it was discovered that the water tank had been deliberately poisoned with kerosene and turpentine (Pate et. al. 2001).
3-Oct-00	rat poison	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	7	On October 3 in Hernando, Tennessee, seven employees of a company were hospitalized after drinking coffee contaminated with rat poison (Pate et. al. 2001).
8-Oct-00	unknown	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	On October 8 in Allentown, Pennsylvania, a 14-year-old boy sprayed a security guard with an unknown chemical substance and robbed the guard (Pate et. al. 2001).

¹⁰² "Police Arrest 81 in Genetic Engineering Protest Clash," *St Paul Pioneer Press*, July 25, 2000.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁴ "Police: Animal Genetics Protesters Left Traces of Poison Behind," *CNN*, July 25, 2000.

¹⁰⁵ "Afghanistan: the land that forgot time," *The Guardian*, October 26, 2001; "Moroccan Secret Agent 'Predicted New York Attack,'" *Times*, June 12, 2002.

14-Oct-00	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	An instrument containing a small ampoule of highly radioactive cesium-132 (possibly cesium-137, since cesium-132 has a very a short half-life) was reported missing from an industrial facility in Nizhniy Tagil, Sverdlovsk Oblast, Russia. The container reportedly emits radiation at the level of 1000 microroentgen/hour. A subsequent report noted that the administration of the facility believes that the container is not actually missing, but has only been misplaced "on paper," as a result of a mistake in inventory documents. However Igor Talibov, a specialist from the regional branch of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Inspectorate, noted that radioactive instruments similar to that missing from the Nizhniy Tagil facility are often stolen in Sverdlovsk Oblast. The thieves however are not interested in the radioactive materials, but simply in the lead containers, which they plan on selling as scrap metal (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
17-Oct-00	HIV	B	UK	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	On October 17, a 20-year-old threatened to stab the manager of a store in Blackpool, United Kingdom, with an HIV-infected needle (Pate et. al. 2001).
19-Oct-00	acid	C	Unknown	Police	1	0	On October 19, it was reported that an anti-narcotics policeman was discovered buried with acid poured over his face (Pate et. al. 2001).
20-Oct-00	acid	C	India	Private Citizens and Property	0	6	On October 20 in Mataila village, Barabanki district, India, six lower-caste Dalit fishermen were attacked with acid by upper-caste Thakurs, due to an argument over fishing rights at the local village pond (Pate et. al. 2001).
26-Oct-00	tear gas	C	Japan	Private Citizens and Property	0	10	On October 26, three people sprayed tear gas, or possibly lachrymal gas, at passengers, ten of whom were taken to the hospital, on a train in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. Police arrested one of the suspects, but the other two escaped after spraying a station employee (Pate et. al. 2001).
27-Oct-00	rat poison	U	USA	Food or Water Supply / Educational Institution	0	0	On October 27, a small group of students at a school in East Montpelier, Vermont, allegedly placed rat poison pellets in rice that was to be cooked for a home economics class (Pate et. al. 2001).
2-Nov-00	HIV	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	On November 2 in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, a woman flagged down a truck driver and allegedly threatened to puncture him with a syringe contaminated with HIV if he did not take her to Reading, Pennsylvania (Pate et. al. 2001).
9-Nov-00	corrosive chemical	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	On November 9, a man doused an owner of a newsstand in Philadelphia with a corrosive chemical probably lye. Ayalnesh Abay suffered burns to her face and chest. Authorities said she could lose her eyes. A patrol officer on the scene, Sgt. Brian King, said that he believed the attacker was seeking revenge: "In some cultures, attacks like this happen when they see some disrespect of the male by the female," King said. ¹⁰⁶
12-Nov-00	cyanide	C	India	Food or Water Supply	2	0	On November 12, two persons died after consuming liquor contaminated with cyanide in Royapettah, India (Pate et. al. 2001).

¹⁰⁶ "Newstand Owner Critically Injured When Attacker Douses Her With Acid," *Morning Sun*, November 11, 2000.

December, 2000	sulfuric acid and ammoniac	C	Colombia	Police	4	Unknown	In December 2000, the National Liberation Army (ELN) attacked the police department in Cajibío (Department of Cauca), with pipettes loaded with sulfuric acid and ammoniac. Two civilians and two uniformed officials died in that attack. ¹⁰⁷
1-Dec-00	pepper spray	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	5	On December 1, 140 protestors were arrested in demonstrations marking the one year anniversary of the WTO conference. On the same day someone released what is believed to be pepper spray in the Westlake Center shopping mall, prompting the closing of the bus tunnel underneath and the evacuation of the center and the office tower. Two people were taken away by ambulance. It was not known however whether the incident was WTO related. ¹⁰⁸
9-Dec-00	substance similar to pepper spray	U	USA	Business	0	0	On December 9, four people using pepper spray vandalized a department store in Golden, Colorado, to protest the working conditions of Nicaraguan garment workers (Pate et. al. 2001).
10-Dec-00	substance similar to pepper spray	C	USA	Business	0	0	On December 10, customers at a coffee shop in San Jose, California, were evacuated after a substance similar to pepper spray was released. This incident appeared to be related to similar disturbances at three other local stores (Pate et. al. 2001).
10-Dec-00	substance similar to pepper spray	C	USA	Business	0	11	On December 10 at a department store in San Jose, California, 11 customers were hospitalized after a substance similar to pepper spray was released. This incident appeared to be related to similar disturbances at three other local stores (Pate et. al. 2001).
10-Dec-00	substance similar to pepper spray	C	USA	Business	0	12	On December 10 at a store in San Jose, California, 12 people were hospitalized after a substance similar to pepper spray was released. This incident appeared to be related to similar disturbances at three other local stores (Pate et. al. 2001).
10-Dec-00	substance similar to pepper spray	C	USA	Business	0	35	On December 10 at a store in San Jose, California, 35 customers were hospitalized after a substance similar to pepper spray was released. This incident appeared to be related to similar disturbances at three other local stores (Pate et. al. 2001).
20-Dec-00	iodine-125	R	Japan	Infrastructure	0	0	On December 20, police arrested a 40-year-old researcher for Japan Tobacco Inc. for sprinkling chemical containing a radioactive isotope near a ticket gate of JR Takatsuki Station, Osaka, Japan. Investigators found three bottles with labels indicating that they contained radioactive materials. One of the bottles contained traces of iodine 125. However tests revealed no radiation at the site. ¹⁰⁹
6-Mar-01	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Police in Moscow broke-up a radioactive deal and ceased about 200g of cesium-137 as well as \$250,000 on March 6, 2001. Police sources were cited as saying that the buyers were only intermediaries who were working for one of the Middle East countries. The \$250,000 was only to be a down payment for a deal that was said to be worth \$1.5 million. Following the seizure, specialists determined that the substance was emitting radiation 200 times above acceptable norms or about 20 microrentgen / hour (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).

¹⁰⁷ This incident is discussed in Bartolome and Espona (2002). The use of bio-agents by [ELN](#) and [FARC](#) dates back to the early 90s. It is suspected that the necessary training was provided by the IRA. For more details see "Colombia / Northern Ireland: More Links Drawn Between IRA and FARC," *Emergency Response Research Institute*, Jan 8, 2002.

¹⁰⁸ For details see D. Clore, "Police & Protestors Clash in Seattle," internet publication: <http://www.cb3rob.net/~merijn89/ARCH/msg00458.html>

¹⁰⁹ "Tobacco Researcher Spills Radioactive Substance in Station," *Mainichi Daily News*, December 21, 2000.

5-Apr-01	CS gas	C	Vietnam	Educational Institution	Unknown	132	An unknown group attacked schools using CS (and perhaps other types) gas in the Central Highlands, Vietnam; 132 people were treated for ailments—headaches and breathing problems—after a series of such gas attacks on several schools. The description of this incident in the Terrorism Knowledge Base suggests that it was just one of several attacks that have occurred over the years. These events bring the total number affected by chemical attacks in the Dak Lak province to 500 (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
31-May-01	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Moldova	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Four containers of cesium were declared missing on June 2001. Of these two were stolen from a sugar factory in the town of Falesti, Moldova on May 31, 2001 (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
June, 2001	Radioactive Isotopes (strontium)	R	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	2	Two thieves were hospitalized after receiving powerful doses of radioactivity while plundering a nuclear-powered lighthouse, in Russia's Murmansk region. The scavengers say they were trying to extract lead from the lighthouse for sale as scrap metal and were unaware of its dangerous strontium power source. Inspectors later detected elevated radiation levels for hundreds of feet on the route along which the two carried a leaking lead container before abandoning it. Though Russia's Soviet-era nuclear lighthouses were originally designed to withstand earthquakes and even planes crashing into them, after years of neglect these unguarded and uninspected structures are easily dismantled by thieves. In January 2003, the U.S. government announced a plan to aid Russia in safely replacing the energy sources of all of its nuclear lighthouses. ¹¹⁰
20-Jun-01	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Moldova	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Four containers of cesium were declared missing on June 2001. Of these two were stolen on June 20, 2001 from a concrete factory, the other two were stolen from a sugar factory on May 31 (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
5-Aug-01	acid	C	Spain	Police	Unknown	2	Two policemen were injured when attackers threw acid bombs at a patrol car. The officers had driven into Portugalete (a suburb of Bilbao) where they were surrounded by youths who threw stones and firebombs filled with acid at them (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
5-Aug-01	acid	C	Kashmir	Religious Figures / Institutions	Unknown	6	An Islamic militant group warned that Muslim women who did not wear a veil would face "serious consequences." Soon afterwards, five women were attacked with acid by Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LeJ) activists in Sringar. One man was also injured (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
8-Aug-01	rat poison	C	China	Food or Water Supply	0	120	At least 120 patrons in 16 restaurants were made ill, of which 89 required hospital treatment, after eating noodles that had been contaminated with rat poison in Ningxiang, Hunan Province, China. The incident was a deliberate attempt by a pair of men to sabotage the noodle factory as part of a business feud. ¹¹¹

¹¹⁰ L. Krock and R. Deusser, "Dirty Bomb: Chronology of Events," *NOVA Science Programming on Air and Online*, Original PBS broadcast date: February 25, 2003; Mize, K., 2004, "Classical Radiological Dispersal Devices," unpublished presentation.

¹¹¹ "120 Sickened by Rat Poison Noodles," *People's Daily*, August 8, 2001.

2-Sep-01	probably cyanogen chloride	C	Colombia	Military	4	5	Chemical weapons may have been used by FARC in a bombing at San Adolfo. That attack led to the deaths of four policemen. An analysis of the bodies suggests that the policemen died after inhaling a toxic gas. The lack of external injuries on the bodies and an analysis of pulmonary tissue samples, which revealed traces of cyanide exceeding 5 milligrams, supported this hypothesis. The attack occurred when 20 policemen confronted a group of terrorists. More than ten policemen were kidnapped during the incident; all inhaled toxic gases that contained cyanide in the formula, probably cyanogen chloride. Five were forced to drink liquids that combined with the gases generated pulmonary edemas. Four officials died, while five survived with permanent after effects (Bartolome and Espona, 2002).
6-Sep-01	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Russia, Kabardino-Balkarskaya Republic	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	10g of cesium-137 was seized from an automobile belonging to a 47-year-old resident of Tyrnyauz in Kabardino-Balkariya, on September 6, 2001. The cesium, which was seized in Nalchik, also in the Kabardino-Balkarskaya Republic, was taken from a business that calibrates precision instruments, and was to be sold in Vladikavkaz for \$10,000 (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
18-Sep-01	anthrax	B	USA	Journalists & Media	0	2	A letter containing a granular substance was sent to the NBC News Office in New York. The letter postmarked September 18, originated from Trenton, New Jersey. Days later an assistant to Tom Brokaw, Erin O'Connor, an employee at NBC developed a raised lesion on her chest, which tested positive for cutaneous anthrax. On October 12, the letter was recovered and confirmed as containing B. anthracis. On October 25, the CDC reported a second suspected case of cutaneous anthrax in a 23-year-old woman who also handled a suspicious letter postmarked September 18. ¹¹²
18-Sep-01	anthrax	B	USA	Journalists & Media	0	3	A letter containing a granular substance was sent to the <i>New York Post</i> . The letter postmarked September 18, originated from Trenton, New Jersey. Three workers at the Post develop the cutaneous form of anthrax, although only one of these cases can be confirmed by the CDC. For both of the other two cases, the symptoms described are consistent with the onset of cutaneous anthrax. ¹¹³
18-Sep-01	anthrax	B	USA	Government	0	3	On October 1, Teresa Heller a mail carrier for the US Postal service sought medical care for a 4-day history of worsening skin lesions on her right forearm (UCLA Department of Epidemiology). ¹¹⁴ Later tissue samples taken from the patient tested positive for B. anthracis. Two other employees, Richard Morgan, a machine mechanic, and 54-year old mail sorter, at the same postal facility in New Jersey are believed to have also contracted cutaneous anthrax. The probable source of the contamination is believed to be the letters postmarked September 18 sent to the Post and NBC News. ¹¹⁵

¹¹² The anthrax cases in the United States are well documented however some of the literature that is posted online is based on speculative theories. The *South Florida Sun Sentinel* provides a chronology of the events: <http://www.sun-sentinel.com/>. The UCLA School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology provides detailed descriptions of each attack along with a patient-by-patient description of the onset of anthrax in victims during the multiple attacks, <http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/bioter/bioterrorism.html>.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*
¹¹⁴ The UCLA School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology provides detailed descriptions of each attack as well along with a patient-by-patient description of the onset of anthrax in victims during the multiple attacks, <http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/bioter/bioterrorism.html>.

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19-Sep-01	anthrax	B	USA	Journalists & Media	1	2	On October 5, Robert Stevens, an employee of <i>American Media, Inc.</i> , died after contracting inhalation anthrax. The date of onset is placed between September, 28 and September, 30. While the source is unclear, co-workers recalled that Mr. Stevens came into contact with a piece of stationary containing a white powdery substance on September 19. This date is consistent with the September 18 postmark on the letters sent the Post and NBC and it also implies an "incubation period that is consistent with the modal incubation period of ten days reported in the Sverdlovsk outbreak (Bush et. al. 2001). An anthrax laced-letter or letters was (were) never found, however an EPA inspection of AMI's facilities revealed that 84 of 462 swab samples taken from floors, desks and air ducts, tested positive for anthrax spores, where most of the spores originated from near the mailroom (<i>Associated Press</i> , November 30, 2001). Two other employees at AMI, Ernesto Blanco and Stephanie Dailey (both mailroom workers) also contracted inhalation anthrax, however they survived. ¹¹⁶
28-Sep-01	anthrax	B	USA	Journalists & Media	0	1	A biopsy obtained on October 16 based on a serum specimen collected from the seven-month old child of an ABC-employee test positive for <i>B. anthracis</i> . It is believed that the child came into contact with anthrax-spores on September 28, when his mother took the child with her to the ABC offices in Manhattan. Although an anthrax-laced letter, such as the ones sent to the offices of the New York Post or NBC News was never found many more spores were found in the building when the location was inspected for anthrax contamination. ¹¹⁷
9-Oct-01	anthrax	B	USA	Government	2	2	Between October 19 and October 22, four workers at the Brentwood postal facility in Washington DC were hospitalized for symptoms related to inhalation anthrax. The probable source of the infection is believed to be the Daschle or Leahy letters. Both of these letters were postmarked October 9 however the Leahy letter was mistakenly forwarded to the State Department on October 14. The exact source or the date of infection is unclear—the CDC estimates the date of onset in each case to be October 16. Two of the four patients died. ¹¹⁸
9-Oct-01	anthrax	B	USA	Government	0	4	Two employees at the Hamilton Township mail center, New Jersey, developed inhalational anthrax and two developed cutaneous anthrax: all survived. It is believed that the source of the infection is either the Daschle or the Leahy letters postmarked October 9. ¹¹⁹

¹¹⁶ In addition to the literature cited in notes 109-111, see "Sweep of AMI building found anthrax in nearly 90 spots," *Associated Press*, November 30, 2001, reports on the anthrax spores that were found in the AMI building, as well as an article by Bush et. al. (2001) appearing in the November issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine* for details on Mr. Steven's case.

¹¹⁷ The South Florida Sun Sentinel provides a chronology of the events: <http://www.sun-sentinel.com/>. The UCLA School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology provides detailed descriptions of each attack as well along with a patient-by-patient description of the onset of anthrax in victims during the multiple attacks, <http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/bioter/bioterrorism.html>.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*

12-Oct-01	anthrax	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	1	0	Cross-contaminated letters are believed to be behind a case of inhalational anthrax in a 94-year old woman residing in Seymour, Connecticut. The letters arrived at the Southern Connecticut Processing and Distribution Center in Wallingford from the Trenton, New Jersey postal facility on October 11. The patient probably contracted anthrax on October 12 (<i>UCLA Department of Epidemiology</i>). She became ill on November 14 and died on November, 21. Tests revealed spores on mail-sorting equipment at the Wallingford distribution center. ¹²⁰
15-Oct-01	anthrax	B	USA	Government	0	0	On October 15, a letter containing approximately 2 grams of powder comprised of 200 billion to 2 trillion anthrax spores (<i>UCLA Department of Epidemiology</i>) was opened by an aide to Senate Majority Leader, Tom Daschle at his office in the Hart Building in Washington, DC. The letter, postmarked October 9, was sent from Trenton New Jersey. Nasal swabs from 23 Senate staffers for Daschle and three members of Senator Russell Feingold's staff indicated they had been exposed to the bacteria. In addition, five Capitol security officers also tested positive for exposure (<i>CNN</i> October 17, 2001). No one however contracted either the inhaled or the cutaneous form of anthrax. ¹²¹
15-Oct-01	anthrax	B	USA	Government	0	1	On October 22, a State Department postal worker contracted inhalational anthrax after coming into contact with an anthrax-laced letter addressed to Senator Patrick Leahy. The letter was misrouted due to an error reading the hand-written zip code—20510. The Leahy letter, which was opened on December 6, contained about 1 gram of anthrax spores. ¹²²
25-Oct-01	anthrax	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	1	0	A 61-year old woman, Kathy Nguyen, died of symptoms related to inhalational anthrax on October 31. The date of onset was probably October 25. Although the source of the infection is unknown. There is some speculation that the victim came into contact with the anthrax-laced letters postmarked September 18. However the CDC and the New York Health Department have suggested that the Ms. Nguyen probably contracted anthrax from cross-contamination from the second wave of letters sent to Senators Daschle and Leahy. ¹²³
2-Nov-01	anthrax	B	Pakistan	Journalists & Media	Unknown	Unknown	Pakistan's largest newspaper, <i>Daily Jang</i> , confirmed on November 2 that an anthrax-tainted letter was found in its offices (<i>The Guardian</i> , November 23, 2001, <i>New York Times/Reuters</i> , and November 2, 2001). The Terrorism Knowledge Base dates this incident October 23 however the <i>New York Times</i> reports the incident on November 2, 2001. Some officials claimed that there had been two earlier cases of anthrax in Pakistan, in <i>Daily Jang</i> offices in two other cities, Quetta and Rawalpindi however these cases cannot be confirmed. This case in Pakistan may be one of the numerous hoaxes throughout the world following the US anthrax scare. ¹²⁴

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*

¹²¹ *Ibid.*

¹²² *Ibid.*

¹²³ *Ibid.*

¹²⁴ "Anthrax: Full List of Cases," *The Guardian*, November 23, 2001.

12-Nov-01	tear gas	C	Kyrgyzstan	Private Citizens and Property	Unknown	Unknown	A cartridge of tear gas was thrown through a window into the apartment of a Turkish man in Bishkek. His brother is the head of the Bishkek office of the UNBP (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
29-Nov-01	gas canister	C	Occupied Territories	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	A gas canister fired from Khan Yunis exploded in the Gaza Strip settlement of Neve Dekalim. No injuries were reported (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
December, 2001	Radioactive Isotopes (strontium)	R	Georgia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	3	Three woodcutters discovered two containers near their campsite. The containers were emanating heating. The men dragged the containers back to their tents to use as heat sources. Within hours they became violently ill and were hospitalized. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) dispatched a team to recover the containers however their efforts were hampered by severe weather. Eventually when the containers were discovered in February 2002, each was found to contain 40,000 curies of strontium, an amount of radiation equivalent to that released immediately after the accident at Chernobyl. ¹²⁵
31-Dec-01	acid	C	Spain	Police	0	2	A group of hooded individuals attacked National Police vans in Villava in the partly Basque speaking region of Navarre. Molotov cocktails and acid was thrown in the faces of a policeman and a youth who was standing in the area (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
6-Jan-02	cyanide	C	New Zealand	Diplomatic	0	0	A letter that was laced with cyanide was sent to the US Embassy in Wellington only a few days before the start of the New Zealand Golf Open in which American, Tiger Woods will be playing. The letter was sent from New Zealand and contained a note threatening to disrupt the high profile golf tournament (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
30-Jan-02	rat poison	C	China	Food or Water Supply	0	92	In Linxiang city, in China's Hunan Province, 92 children at the Yucai Private (primary) School fell ill after eating their school lunch which had been laced with rat poison. Of the 92, 40 were in serious condition. The <i>Labor Daily</i> reported that one victim, Li Guanghua, began trembling and vomited within ten minutes of eating his lunch. Preliminary investigations by local police found rat poison in the food. This incident is similar to one in the previous year, when 100 primary students in the western region of Xinjiang were rushed to hospital after eating a breakfast laced with rat poison, which was later found to have been placed there by one of the teachers. ¹²⁶
14-Feb-02	Potassium Cyanide	C	Italy	Possession With Intent to Use Against a Government Target	0	0	Nine Moroccans were arrested in Rome under suspicion of plotting to attack the US Embassy with cyanide and gun powder explosives. Authorities seized 10 kilograms of gunpowder, 4.4 kilograms of potassium ferrocyanide and a map detailing plans for the attack. Four of the men arrested had ties to Al-Qa'ida (Turnbull and Abhayaratne, 2003).
22-Feb-02	unknown	C	Colombia	Food or Water Supply	0	0	On February 22, authorities in Pitalito found that the local water supply had been poisoned with a chemical substance. The substance had been delivered through one of the pipeline's inlets. Analysis revealed high concentrations of chromium, sodium and nitrate. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) is alleged to have poisoned the water supply. No injuries occurred on this occasion since authorities learned of the attack through an intercepted communiqué (Terrorism Knowledge Base ; Turnbull and Abhayaratne, 2003; Bartolome and Espona, 2003).

¹²⁵ L. Krock and R. Deusser, "Dirty Bomb: Chronology of Events," *NOVA Science Programming on Air and Online*, Original PBS broadcast date: February 25, 2003; Mize, K., "Classical radiological dispersal devices," unpublished presentation.

¹²⁶ "Rat Poisoning in School Lunch," News24.com: <http://www.news24.com/>

March, 2002	parathion	C	Colombia	Food or Water Supply	0	0	A month after the attack on the water supply of Pitalito, authorities discovered a significant quantity of parathion in the water supply of Libornia. No casualties resulted from this incident, which was attributed to FARC (Bartolome and Espona, 2003)
1-Mar-02	anthrax	B	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	A final case of cutaneous anthrax related to the anthrax-mailings arose on March 1, 2002. The incident occurred in one of the private laboratories contracted by CDC to analyze environmental samples that arose from the contaminated letters (UCLA Department of Epidemiology). ¹²⁷
1-Mar-02	Sodium Hydroxide	C	UK	Government	0	0	Four packages containing a caustic substance were sent to Cherie Blair (Tony Blair's wife) and a Scottish MP's aide. The packages contained a highly corrosive substance that was disguised in aromatherapy bottles. Altogether 16 packages may have been mailed. The <i>Scottish National Liberation Army</i> is suspected in the incident. ¹²⁸
9-Mar-02	arsenic	C	Colombia	Military	6	Unknown	Several dead FARC insurgents belonging to the Arturo Ruiz Mobile Column were found in Colombia in possession of bullets poisoned with arsenic. The bullets matched those found in the Sumapaz area where six wounded soldiers had later died under mysterious circumstances (Turnbull and Abhayaratne, 2003).
11-Mar-02	Cyanide and other chemicals	C	USA	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Joseph D. Konopka, also known as "Dr. Chaos," was a computer system administrator turned terrorist, responsible for numerous acts of terrorism. Between 1998 and 2001 Konopka attacked power grids, disrupted transmission towers, disabled air traffic control software and caused numerous headaches for authorities within the state of Wisconsin. ¹²⁹ In March, 2001, Konopka was arrested and charged with storing 0.9 lbs of sodium cyanide and 0.25 lbs of potassium cyanide. ¹³⁰ When combined the two compounds could be used to produce a deadly gas. The chemicals were being stored in an underground locker in the Chicago subway system. Konopka pleaded guilty to two counts of possession of chemical weapons and in March, 2003, he was sentenced in federal court to 13 years in prison. ¹³¹ The additional charges, for acts of vandalism in Wisconsin, were thrown out by the court of appeals in 2005. ¹³²

¹²⁷ The UCLA School of Public Health, Department of Epidemiology provides detailed descriptions of each attack as well along with a patient-by-patient description of the onset of anthrax in victims during the multiple attacks, <http://www.ph.ucla.edu/epi/bioter/bioterrorism.html>.

¹²⁸ "Police widen danger package hunt," *BBC News*, March 2, 2002.

¹²⁹ "Joseph Konopka," NNDB internet publication <http://www.nndb.com/>.

¹³⁰ "Man Allegedly Stored Cyanide in Chicago Subway," *CNN*, March 12, 2002.

¹³¹ Jo Napolitano, "National Briefing | Midwest: Illinois: Cyanide Case Sentence," *New York Times*, March 14, 2003.

¹³² "National Briefing | Midwest: Wisconsin: Ruling Favors 'Dr. Chaos'," *New York Times*, June 1, 2005.

27-Mar-02	Cyanide	C	Israel	Business	29 (although fatalities not attributed cyanide)	0	Thirty people were killed and 140 were injured—20 seriously—when a HAMAS suicide bomber detonated an explosive in front of the Park Hotel in Netanya, Israel on the eve of Passover. The attack was devised to inflict mass civilian casualties. To this end, the vest of the suicide bomber was embedded with an explosive belt, metal pellets and pieces of shredded metal. Plans were also made to incorporate cyanide received from a Hamas operative who had studied pharmacology in Jordan; however, these plans were not realized and it was decided to implement them in forthcoming suicide bombing attacks. ¹³³
14-Apr-02	Potassium Cyanide	C	Russia	Food or Water Supply	0	0	Chechen rebels reportedly planned to sell poisoned vodka at markets in Grozny. The Russian Federal Security Service discovered a container of potassium cyanide solution lying next to several bottles of vodka during a search of the village of Alkhan-Kala, Chechnya. Analysis of the bottles' contents determined that the potassium cyanide solution had been mixed with the vodka (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).
26-Apr-02	Potassium Cyanide	C	Israel	Possession With Intent to Use Against Private Citizens and Property	0	0	The Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) allegedly discovered chemical and biological bombs during Operation Defensive Shield in the West Bank. The IDF claimed that the bombs, containing potassium cyanide, and potash, were purchased by Palestinians in Israel and were intended for use against Israel population centers and reservoirs (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).
May, 2002	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	3	In October, the Russian news agency, <i>Prima</i> , reported that police had arrested three people following the theft of radioactive cesium-137 from an institute in Abkhazia in May of 2002. All three received high doses of radiation and later underwent treatment (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
May, 2002	iridium-192	R	China	Private Citizens and Property	0	75	On September 29, 2003, a Chinese nuclear scientist, Gu Jiming, was convicted of placing radioactive iridium-192 pellets in the office of a business rival, identified only by his surname Liu. The incident is dated as occurring some time in May 2002 in Turnbull and Abhayaratne (2003). Gu used forged official papers to obtain the iridium-192. He then placed the pellets above the ceiling panels in Liu's office. Soon after, Liu began complaining of memory loss, fatigue, loss of appetite, headaches, vomiting, and bleeding gums. Before the radioactive pellets were uncovered, another 74 hospital staff members were found to have similar symptoms. The motive seems to be rooted in business disputes. Gu was given a suspended death sentence and his assistant was sentenced to prison for 15 years. ¹³⁴
14-May-02	gas cylinders	C	Colombia	Military	0	4	On May 14, 2003, the Colombian Army accused the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) of using chemical weapons. According to Colombian military officials, FARC carried out attacks with ammonia-filled gas cylinders. The accusations were made after several soldiers suffered symptoms of asphyxia (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).
19-May-02	pesticide	C	Zimbabwe	Religious Figures / Institutions	7	47	Seven members of the Johanne Marange Apostolic Church, a Christian fundamentalist group, died and another 47 were taken ill after drinking a tea that had been poisoned. Among the dead was a four-year-old boy. The incident took place near the town of Nyazura, 190 kilometers east of Harare, Zimbabwe. A police

¹³³ "Passover Eve Massacre at Park Hotel in Netanya: Analysis of a Mass-Murder Terror Attack as a Case Study of the Terrorist Nature of the Hamas Movement and the Involvement of its Political Leadership in Operational-Terrorist Activity." Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center at the Center for Special Studies (C.S.S), May 2004. "Passover Suicide Bombing at Park Hotel in Netanya—27 March—2002," Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March 27, 2002.

¹³⁴ "Chinese Scientist Given Suspended Death Sentence for Planting Radioactive Iridium in Rival's Office," *Associated Press*, September 29, 2003,

							spokesman said that traces of pesticide were found in containers used to make the tea. (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003, Human Rights Without Frontiers). ¹³⁵
30-May-02	cesium-133 non-radioactive isotope	R	Russia	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	On May 30, 2002, six Lithuanian nationals were arrested in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital. Police seized about one kilogram of what they thought to be cesium-137. However, subsequent analysis revealed the substance to be cesium-133—a non-radioactive isotope used in microelectronics and medical equipment (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database). ¹³⁶
June, 2002	fecal mater	B	Colombia	Unknown	0	0	In June 2002, Colombian police deactivated a bomb in Sylvania, which contained a mix of clay and human feces. Placing human feces in bombs aims to maximize casualties, by producing skin and organic infections in persons affected by shrapnel (Bartolome and Espona 2003).
June, 2002	salmonella typhi	B	Russia	Food or Water Supply / Educational Institution	0	60	Turnbull and Abhayaratne (2003) describe an incident in Volgograd, Russia, in June 2002, in which 60 students and teachers at a school were hospitalized after being poisoned with the salmonella typhi toxin. There are few details and it is not clear if there was foul play, however criminal proceedings were instituted.
1-Jun-02	unknown	U	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	A forensic scientist was sprayed in the face with an unknown chemical and then bound with barbed wire from head to toe and chained to a window gate at his office in Memphis, Tennessee. The attacker also strapped a motion sensitive bomb onto the doctor and forced him to sit motionless until a security guard discovered him three hours later (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).
11-Jun-02	gas canisters	C	Greece	Business	0	0	A home made device, made up of six gas canisters, caused heavy damage to the Eurobank branch at 158 Ethnikis Antistaseos St. (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
1-Jul-02	anthrax	B	Russia	Food or Water Supply	0	0	Russian special forces participating in counterterrorist operations in the Northern Caucasus uncovered information that Chechen rebels were planning to use a potent poisonous substance to poison water and food supplies in Groznyy (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).
1-Jul-02	cyanide	C	Pakistan	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Pakistani authorities reportedly discovered a large quantity of cyanide after acting on information provided by a former Lashkar-e-Jhangvi informant (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).
2-Jul-02	plutonium	R	UK	Plot	0	0	British authorities reportedly uncovered a plot by the Real IRA to steal plutonium from the Sellafield nuclear power station in the United Kingdom. Authorities believed that the group was trying to acquire the plutonium in order to make a "dirty bomb" (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).
9-Jul-02	gas cylinders	C	Colombia	Government	0	4	Gas cylinder bombs were launched against the administration building and mayor's office in Miranda (Cauca Department) by suspected Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) guerrillas. Four were injured in the attack (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
19-Jul-02	Plutonium, Cesium, Strontium, Uranium	R	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	<i>The Guardian</i> newspaper reported Chechen rebels stole an unspecified amount of radioactive materials from the Volgodonskaya nuclear power plant near Rostov-on-the-Don. The Volgodonsk Atomic Power Station vehemently objected to these allegations, stating that nothing has been stolen (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).

¹³⁵ "Seven members of a religious sect die after drinking tea suspected to have been poisoned," Human Rights Without Frontiers, June 25, 2002.

¹³⁶ Also see "Six Arrested, One Sought in Radioactive 'Dirty Bomb' Plot," *The Guardian*, June 1, 2002.

1-Aug-02	cyanide	C	Pakistan	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Pakistani authorities allegedly discovered three laboratories in Karachi that were being operated by Lashkar-e-Jhangvi activists to produce chemical weapons such as cyanide (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).
1-Aug-02	cyanide	C	Israel	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	Israeli sources announced they had captured Abbas al-Sayad, leader of HAMAS' military wing in Tulkarm. Investigations into plots revealed he intended to disperse chemical agents in a suicide bomb attack. According to Israeli sources, al-Sayad had acquired cyanide through an accomplice with the intent to release cyanide gas to enhance the killing power of a bomb. The plan was postponed due to technical difficulties (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).
2-Aug-02	mercury	C	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	A man was arrested in Vladikavkaz, Russia for attempting to sell 3.5 kilograms of mercury. The man was connected to Chechen rebel groups and had long been suspected of participating in terrorist attacks in Dagestan (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).
2-Aug-02	Potassium cyanide, arsenic, sodium azide, other	C	USA	Possession With Intent to Use Against a Police Target	0	0	In Denver, Colorado police arrested an apartment complex manager after discovering over 153 different chemicals, including potassium cyanide, arsenic, an unidentified, potentially lethal anesthetic, chloroform, and sodium azide. According to a former tenant, the manager had made threats that he was going to put radioactive devices in the Denver police ventilation system. He also said that he was mixing chemicals in the hopes of creating a "dirty bomb" (Turnbull and Abhayaratne 2003).
20-Aug-02	unknown	C	New Zealand	Police	0	0	A cylinder containing a reddish brown liquid was found outside a police station in Motueka, New Zealand. Authorities later determined that the chemical was a byproduct from an illegal drug-making process. The cylinder was treated as a chemical weapon by authorities because it contained what they described as very dangerous chemicals that could cause an explosion through a chemical reaction or emitting toxic fumes (Turnbull and Abhayaratne, 2003).
14-Sep-02	rat poison	C	China	Food or Water Supply	41	400	On 14 September 2002, at least 200 people became ill after buying breakfast food from a fastfood shop in Tangshan a suburb of Nanjing in central China (<i>The Guardian</i> , September 16, 2002). ¹³⁷ Authorities refused to release the death toll, but the number of casualties was so high that army vehicles were needed to take people to ten different hospitals. ¹³⁸ The official <i>Xinhua</i> news agency reported that 41 people had died and up to 400 had been made ill by the poisoning. ¹³⁹ Police shut down all fast food outlets. Chen Zhengping, was arrested shortly afterwards. Chen admitted to placing rat poison in the private water well and pastry dough of Zhengwu Pastry Bar "because...he developed hatred (for his competitor)" (<i>Xinhua</i> news agency's website, cited in ProMed). ¹⁴⁰ Previous mass food poisoning outbreaks included an incident in the previous year when police arrested two owners of a noodle factory on charges of lacing their product with rat poison, causing at least 89 consumers to be hospitalized. ¹⁴¹

¹³⁷ "Food Poisoning, Fatal - China (Nanjing)," ProMED-mail post <http://www.promedmail.org>; John Gittings, "China Masks a Mass Poisoning: Reporting Ban on Deaths From Foodstall Breakfasts" *Guardian*, September 16, 2002.

¹³⁸ John Gittings, "China Masks a Mass Poisoning: Reporting Ban on Deaths From Foodstall Breakfasts" *Guardian*, September 16, 2002.

¹³⁹ "China deaths blamed on rat poison," *CNN*, September 16, 2002.

¹⁴⁰ "Food Poisoning, Fatal - China (Nanjing)," ProMED-mail post <http://www.promedmail.org>.

¹⁴¹ "China deaths blamed on rat poison," *CNN*, September 16, 2002.

18-Sep-02	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Kazakhstan	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	0	0	On September 18, officials at the Kazakhstani Ministry of Emergency Situations reported that 30g of cesium had been confiscated from a 29-year old Almaty resident. It is not clear if the cesium was radioactive. According to the report, the suspect kept the cesium at a vacation house in the Almaty suburbs. A search uncovered the cesium, which was in a capsule containing factory markings (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
25-Nov-02	Tetranium	U	South Africa	Food or Water Supply	0	0	The South African National Intelligence Agency revealed that a group calling itself the Boere Vryheids Aksie (BVA), consisting of far right-wing whites, planned to kill millions of black South Africans by poisoning water supplies to the inhabitants of townships near Johannesburg. The BVA also planned to destroy electricity and transport networks serving the same areas, and plotted to detonate bombs in the national parliament building in Cape Town. In the plan to contaminate water supplies, tetranium, an agricultural poison, would have been poured into reservoirs serving Soweto, Atteridgeville, Soshanguve and Laudium. However experts claimed that the plot would have failed because of the large amount of chemicals needed. ¹⁴²
31-Dec-02	Nicotine	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	111	A supermarket employee, Randy Jay Bertram, 39, of Byron Center, was sentenced to nine years in a federal prison for poisoning about 250 pounds of the store's ground beef with an insecticide known as "Black Leaf 40," which has high concentrations of nicotine. The County Health Department's supervisor said she knew of 111 people who fell ill after eating the meat that had been contaminated with an insecticide. Tests revealed that a quarter-pound burger made from the beef contained a potentially lethal amount of nicotine. ¹⁴³
25-Feb-03	cyanide	C	New Zealand	Diplomatic	0	0	A letter which was sent to the British High Commission in New Zealand tested positive for cyanide. Three letters were intercepted: one to the US Embassy, another to the Australian High Commission, and this letter to the British High Commission (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
27-Apr-03	arsenic	C	USA	Food or Water Supply	1	16	In Maine, 16 people suffered acute poisoning, and one man died, from drinking coffee and eating snacks that had been spiked with arsenic at Gustaf Adolph Lutheran Church, a congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. Walter Reid Morrill, 78, died the next day. Maine police stated that the arsenic was placed in the coffee deliberately and Morrill's death was being treated as a homicide. Later officials stated that a suicide note found at the home of one of the church parishioners, Daniel Bondeson, 53, linked him and possibly others to the poisoning. The contents of the suicide note have never been revealed, however in recent book which airs the community gossip and seeks to offer a resolution to the case— <i>Bitter Brew</i> —Christine Young quotes detectives as saying that Bondeson indicated that he didn't mean to kill anyone he "just wanted to give some people a bellyache like they gave me." Moreover, Young continues that the Bondeson underlined that he "acted alone." ¹⁴⁴
4-Jun-03	adamsite, hydrazine, phenarsazine	C	Belgium	Airlines / Airports	0	0	In June, 2003, envelopes containing adamsite were sent to several locations in Belgium, including the Ostend Airport, the British Embassy, the postal center in Ghent (the letter was discovered here), to an office building in Deinze, to the harbor

¹⁴² "Right-Wing Plot to Poison Water Foiled," IOL News, November 25, 2002. Schönteich and Boshoff (2003), chap. 4.

¹⁴³ "Ex-Grocery Worker Sentenced For Poisoning Beef Over 100 Reportedly Ill From Tainted Meat," Food Safety Information Website, September 22, 2003: <http://foodhaccp.com/>. "Grocery Store Worker Accused of Poisoning Beef," CNN, February 13, 2003.

¹⁴⁴ "Town goes 'from shock to shock'" USA Today, May 22, 2003. "Book Questions Theory on Maine Poisonings," ABC 7 News, April 24, 2005, Christine Ellen Young (2005), *A Bitter Brew : Faith, Power, and Poison in a Small New England Town*.

4-Jun-03	adamsite, hydrazine. phenarsazine	C	Belgium	Diplomatic	0	0	master's office in Antwerp, and to the appeals court in Brussels. Adamsite is a derivative of arsenic and is used, among other things, in rocket fuel and rat poison. The poison acts as an irritant and is only mildly potent. The letters contained only small amounts of the chemicals although not enough to be life-threatening, but capable of causing irritation to the eyes and skin. A 45-year old Iraqi man was arrested in Belgium in connection with the toxic letters. (BBC News, June 5, 2003, Terrorism Knowledge Base).
4-Jun-03	adamsite, hydrazine. phenarsazine	C	Belgium	Diplomatic	0	0	
4-Jun-03	adamsite, hydrazine. phenarsazine	C	Belgium	Government	0	0	
4-Jun-03	adamsite, hydrazine. phenarsazine	C	Belgium	Government	0	0	
4-Jun-03	adamsite, hydrazine. phenarsazine	C	Belgium	Government	0	0	
4-Jun-03	adamsite, hydrazine. phenarsazine	C	Belgium	Government	0	0	
4-Jun-03	adamsite, hydrazine. phenarsazine	C	Belgium	Government	0	0	
13-Jun-03	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Thailand	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Narong Penanam, a 44-year-old elementary school principal from the Thailand province of Surin, was arrested on June 13, 2003, following a joint Thai-US operation. Mr. Penanam was in possession of a quantity of cesium-137. Initial reports suggested that as much as 30kg of the isotope had been seized. However, later this amount was revised to less than a gram. While 1 gram of the substance poses no threat, 30 kg would have been enough with which to construct a radioactive dispersal device popularly known as a "dirty bomb." The radioactive substance was thought to have originated in Russia. Mr. Penanam's motives appear to be criminal. Thai police concluded the he intended to sell it to Jemaah Islamiah , the militant Islamic terrorist group for \$362,000 (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database). ¹⁴⁵
20-Jun-03	cyanide	C	Kashmir	Private Citizens and Property	1	0	Unidentified assailants abducted a woman suspected of working as a police informant and took her to a nearby field where they injected her with cyanide. She died soon afterwards. It is believed that Lashker-e-Taiba (LET) was responsible for this incident. This was the first known instance where cyanide was used by the LeT to kill a civilian (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
22-Jun-03	unknown	U	Kashmir	Private Citizens and Property	1	0	Unidentified gunmen killed a man from Hari Sageda in Poonch district by injecting him with a toxin (Terrorism Knowledge Base).

¹⁴⁵ Also see "Thais bust man in dirty bomb probe," *CBS News*, June 13, 2003; Statement from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on seizure of Cesium-137 in Thailand, June 13, 2003; "Nuclear smuggling, a first step to nuclear terrorism," *The Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs*, August 19, 2003.

15-Jul-03	explosives	C	Russia	Sabotage of, or Attack on, a Chemical Installation	0	0	On 15 July 2003, an employee of the Saratovorgsintez Limited Liability Company—a chemical plant in Saratova, Russia—discovered a package containing an ordnance device on top of a storage tank in the plant's instrumentation shop. The facility houses various substances that are considered toxic, such as the acetone and phenol that were enclosed in the storage container. Detonation of an explosive device in the plant could poison the onsite personnel, as well as the residents in the surrounding community (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database).
22-Jul-03	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Russia	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Russian police arrested a man in the town of Spassk-Dalniy on July 22, 2003, for attempting to sell a container of radioactive cesium for \$1,500. (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
August, 2003	folimat	C	Netherlands	Food or Water Supply	0	4	On March 23, 2004, a Dutch man was convicted of contaminating various food products with pesticides, insecticides, and mouse poison, in an effort to extort money from food manufacturers. The MIPT database records the incident as occurring during August 2004. Four people were made ill as a result of the contamination (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
3-Sep-03	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Poland	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Police in Poland arrested six men after a sting operation in which they purchased 600g of a radioactive isotope of cesium from the men for 140,000 euros. The material was probably cesium-137, a substance which can be used to construct a radioactive dispersal device, also known as a "dirty bomb" (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).
12-Sep-03	anthrax	B	Brazil	Government	0	0	An employee at the US Consulate in Sao Paulo had an allergic reaction to a suspicious white powder contained in an envelope. The <i>Guardian</i> Newspaper, October 17, 2001, however reports that three consulate employees were treated after coming in contact with a letter containing powder (<i>Guardian</i> , October 17, 2003; Terrorism Knowledge Base).
23-Sep-03	rat poison	C	China	Food or Water Supply	0	241	On September 23, 2003, several hundred (317) students and staff at the Changhu Township Center Elementary School in Yueyang, Hunan Province, China, were sent to hospitals after their classmates and colleagues began vomiting and fainting. 61 were hospitalized after eating breakfast that had been laced with Dushuqiang, a strong rat poison. Investigators stated that 241 students and staff showed some signs of poisoning. The incident was just one of a series of poisoning attacks. Recently a snack-shop owner from Nanjing was executed in for spiking food with poison and causing the deaths of 41 people, most of them elementary school students. Dushuqiang was also blamed in that and other cases, leading to repeated crackdowns on the illicit manufacture and sale of the poison. ¹⁴⁶
28-Sep-03	hypotrophic poison?	C	Russia	Government	0	1	The Terrorism Knowledge Base reports this incident as an attempt on the life of Anatoly Popov, the prime minister and acting president of Chechnya, by poisoning via a hypotrophic poison. However the BBC reported the incident as food-poisoning rather than deliberate poisoning. ¹⁴⁷
1-Oct-03	pesticide	C	China	Food or Water Supply	0	64	The official <i>Xinhua news agency</i> in China reported that Cao Qianjin, 27, was detained for tossing pesticides into the reservoir in Ruyang County in the central province of Henan. Cao bought 20 bottles of a pesticide named "3911" and threw 500 ml into the reservoir on September 30. Cao admitted to poisoning the water in hopes of boosting sales of his goods—water purifiers—which he and his wife began

¹⁴⁶ "61 Students Felled by Rat Poison in Central China," *People's Daily*, September 29, 2003.

¹⁴⁷ "Sick Chechnya leader back at work: The prime minister and acting leader of Chechnya, Anatoly Popov, has resumed his duties after being treated in hospital in Moscow for severe food-poisoning," *BBC News*, October 1, 2003.

selling in July. Approximately 64 residents were poisoned of which 42 were sent to hospital.¹⁴⁸

6-Oct-03	cs / tear gas	C	UK	Private Citizens and Property	0	18	Approximately 18 students at a school in Scotland fell ill after the deliberate release of a gas, probably cs or tear gas. The act appears to be a prank. Two students were charged (Terrorism Knowledge Base).
15-Oct-03	ricin	C	USA	Government	0	0	A ricin-laced letter was intercepted at a mail sorting facility in Greenville, South Carolina. The letter was addressed to the Department of Transportation in Washington, DC. The letter, which was signed "Fallen Angel," threatened future ricin attacks if the government didn't pass pending truck legislation (Terrorism Knowledge Base). ¹⁴⁹
21-Oct-03	rat poison	C	China	Food or Water Supply	10	23	On October 21, 2003, Chen Xiaomei, the widow of a farmer in central China, poisoned 33 people who were attending her husband's funeral. It is alleged that Xiaomei poured (a contraband) rat poison into the food that was being served at the funeral. Altogether ten people died and another 23 were hospitalized. The act appears to have been motivated by revenge. ¹⁵⁰
23-Oct-03	unknown	C	Moldova	Educational Institution	0	40	On October 23, 2003, 40 school children were hospitalized after being exposed to a poisonous gas. The gas had "neurological effects resembling paralysis" and is suspected to have originated from a container that belonged to one of the children. The motive behind this incident is unknown. It is unclear what the gas was, or how one of the children acquired it and whether the release was deliberate (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database).
12-Nov-03	ricin	C	USA	Government	0	0	Sometime in November a ricin-laced letter, addressed to the White House, was intercepted at a mail sorting office. The letter contained a fine powdery substance which tested positive for ricin but was not sufficiently potent to be considered a health risk. The letter was disposed of safely, however news of the attack was not disclosed until a discovery of ricin in the Senate office building in February 2005. The letter to the White House was signed "Fallen Angel." A similar letter, addressed to the department of transportation, was intercepted at the sorting office in Greenville, South Carolina. The government claims that they did not make the incident public because the ricin posed no "public health risk." The letter containing the substance was signed by "Fallen Angel" the same author of a similar ricin-laced letter intercepted in October. Both letters complained about pending federal trucking regulations. ¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁸ "Man Poisons China Reservoir to Boost Sales, 64 Ill," *Reuters*, October 7, 2003. "Clean-Water Man Poisons Source," News24.com, October 6, 2003. "Laid-Off Worker Confirmed Poisoning Water Supply in Central China," *Xinhua News Agency*, October 21, 2003.

¹⁴⁹ "White House Was Also Ricin Target," *CBS News*, February 4, 2005, "Letter with Ricin Vial Sent to White House: November Discovery was Kept Quiet," *Washington Post*, February 4, 2004, "'Fallen Angel' Letters Focus of Ricin Probe," *CNN*, February 5, 2005.

¹⁵⁰ "Report: widow arrested in China funeral-lunch rat poisonings," *Sunday Mercury*, October 31, 2004; "Nationwide crackdown on rat poison sales," *Shanghai Daily*, November 3, 2003, provided by English.eastday.com.

¹⁵¹ "White House Was Also Ricin Target," *CBS News*, February 4, 2005, "Letter with Ricin Vial Sent to White House: November Discovery was Kept Quiet," *Washington Post*, February 4, 2004, "'Fallen Angel' Letters Focus of Ricin Probe," *CNN*, February 5, 2005.

19-Nov-03	bleach, acetone and ammonia	C	Italy	Food or Water Supply	0	50	Between November 19 and about fifty people in more than 20 cities had to be treated for a variety of ailments including stomach pains, after they drank bottled water that had been injected with either bleach acetone or ammonia. Police stated that the saboteur—or copycat saboteurs—were using a syringe to inject the bottles just below the cap. In most cases, consumers noticed strange smells before drinking the water. No one person, or group, has claimed responsibility however police say that radical anti-capitalist activists, environmentalist or commercial saboteurs could be behind the incidents. ¹⁵²
12-Dec-03	nerve gas	C	Albania	Government	0	0	On December 12, 2003, Albanian police discovered an explosive device containing a nerve gas. The device was left in the center of Tirana near the bust of Enver Hoxha. The device contained enough nerve gas, that if activated, it could have poisoned thousands of people (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database).
11-Jan-04	ammonia / alcohol	C	USA	Private Citizens and Property	0	0	On 11 January 2004, Charles J. Lucarelli sprayed a chemical mixture on a car at a truck stop in Mifflinville, PA, causing a chemical scare in the area. The chemical was a mixture of paint thinner, ammonia and rubbing alcohol. The spray was rigged to a spray system in his trunk. Lucarelli was charged with several felony accounts, including making terrorist threats and causing or risking a catastrophe. At his trial in April, Lucarelli claimed that the substance was merely a de-icer and that the event was completely unrelated to a previous event in December 1999, when he was found guilty for spraying paint thinner on a car in New York and walking across the street to watch it peel (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database).
2-Feb-04	ricin	B	USA	Government	0	0	A white powdery substance, which tested positive for ricin, was found in the mailroom of Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, in Washington, DC. The substance, which didn't harm anyone, was found on the south side of the fourth floor of the Dirksen Senate (Terrorism Knowledge Base). ¹⁵³
15-Mar-04	ammonium nitrate	C	Pakistan	Government	0	0	Al-Qa`ida is suspected in an attempt to blow up the US consulate in Karachi on March 15, 2004. Security personnel found a van that contained explosives that were connected to a 200-gallon mixture of ammonium nitrate (Weapons of Mass Destruction Database).
9-Apr-04	chloropicrin	C	Bulgaria	Police	0	49	On April 9, Georgi Hadzhiivanov released chloropicrin, a weapons grade tear gas, in the lobby of a police station in Sofia, Bulgaria. The incident led to the hospitalization of 49 people. One man nearly died, and four others were in critical condition. Sofia police later stated that the incident was an accident and not a terrorist attack, although it is not clear why Mr. Hadzhiivanov was carrying the gas, and criminal charges were pending. ¹⁵⁴
6-May-04	Radioactive Isotopes (cesium)	R	Ukraine	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) and an Alfa special forces unit seized two containers filled with cesium-137 in Crimea, and arrested members of an organized crime group involved in the trafficking of radioactive and rare-earth metals in early April. According to a May 6, 2004, SBU press release, the group was headed by three residents of Sevastopol and included accomplices in other regions of Ukraine (NIS Nuclear Trafficking Database).

¹⁵² "Italy on Alert for Water Poisoner," CNN World, December 9, 2003,

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ BBC News, April 9, 2004, "Toxic gas poisoning in Bulgaria," <http://www.promedmail.org>

May 28, 2004	cs gas	C	Scotland	Private Property and Private Citizens	0	3	Three people were hospitalized after CS gas was released at Frakenstein's bar in Glasgow, Scotland. The close circuit TV showed a man walking from the toilets while spraying gas in the air, before moving to another part of the pub and spraying gas again. ¹⁵⁵
31-May-04	ricin	B	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	0	A couple in Irvine, California, discovered a note contained in a jar of Gerbers baby food, that it had been contaminated with ricin. This incident appears related to two other incidents occurring in June and July of 2004. ¹⁵⁶
16-Jun-04	ricin	B	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	0	A man in Irvine, California, discovered a note contained in a jar of Gerbers baby food, that it had been contaminated with ricin. This incident appears related to two other incidents occurring in June and July of 2004. ¹⁵⁷
28-Jul-04	ricin	B	USA	Food or Water Supply	0	0	The FBI investigated the discovery of trace amounts of ricin in two jars of Gerber's baby food in Irvine, California. The jar contained a note claiming that it had been contaminated with ricin. The authorities found ground up caster beans with trace amounts of ricin, however the ricin was not in a purified form and unlikely that it could have led to serious injury. This incident appears related to earlier incidents in May and June of 2004. No arrests have been made. ¹⁵⁸
22-Jan-05	Cesium-137	R	Ukraine	Possession Only Intended Target Unknown	1 (probable)	0	During a routine drug operation, Ukrainian police seized six metal containers, weighing 83 kg that were filled with Cesium-137 in the village of Ishun, Krasnoperekopskyi district, Crimea, Ukraine. Each container had the capacity to hold up to 30g of Cesium-137. The radiation level of the containers exceeded the normal background by 380 times. While authorities evacuated nearby residents the Ukrainian Ministry of Emergency Situations noted that the incident posed no threat to public health or the environment. It is suspected that one of the individuals who came into contact with the containers died from radiation exposure, although this has not been confirmed. ¹⁵⁹
8-Feb-05	Radioactive scrap	R	Kazakhstan	Misplaced / Stolen / Attempted Acquisition / Sale	0	0	Two individuals attempted to steal approximately four metric tons of radioactive scrap from a radioactive waste storage site in Mangistau Oblast, Kazakhstan. The incident was reported in the <i>Gazeta.KZ</i> on 8 February 2005, citing Ministry of Internal Affairs in Mangistau Oblast. ¹⁶⁰
26-Mar-05	unknown	C	Iraq	Private Citizens and Property	0	3	The Terrorism Knowledge Base reports an incident where three pilgrims in Al-Hillah were given poisoned food by members of a terrorist group. The individuals suffered from food poisoning. This attack was one of several on Shiite pilgrims in recent days.

¹⁵⁵ "CS Gas Released in Tube Station," *BBC News*, May 18, 2005.

¹⁵⁶ "Ricin found in baby food in California," *Associated Press*, July 28, 2004; "Ricin found in Gerber's baby food," <http://abc7news.com>; "Deadly poison found in baby food," CBSNews.com.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁹ *Podrobnosti* (Ukraine), January 24, 2005 cited in *Nuclear Threat Initiative* (<http://www.nti.org/>).

¹⁶⁰ Based on an article appearing in the *Gazeta.KZ*, February 8, 2005 cited in *Nuclear Threat Initiative* (<http://www.nti.org/>).

May 18, 2005	cs gas	C	UK	Transportation	0	1	Emergency crews rushed to London's Ealing Broadway underground station, after CS gas was released in the ticket hall during the evening rush hour. Witnesses described people as emerging from the station coughing and spluttering. One person was treated for an asthma attack. ¹⁶¹
3-Nov-05	thallium	C	Japan	Private Citizens and Property	0	1	A 16 year-old Japanese school girl is alleged to have laced her mother's food with doses of a potent rat poison containing thallium, causing her to slip into a coma. Her motives are unclear, although it is known that the girl idolized Graham Young, Britain's notorious tea-cup serial killer. Records of this event were posted on a blog, which has now been removed from the internet.

¹⁶¹ "Man Sought Over Cs Gas Incident," *BBC News*, May 28, 2004.

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