

FBI ANALYSIS OF
TERRORIST INCIDENTS AND TERRORIST
RELATED ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES

1984

120257

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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This Report Was Prepared By:

Terrorist Research and
Analytical Center
Terrorism Section
Criminal Investigative Division

120257

PREFACE

The following definitions establish the minimum criteria used by the FBI to determine if criminal acts should be labeled terrorist.

Terrorism:

Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Terrorist Incident:

A terrorist incident is a violent act or an act dangerous to human life in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

In order to give a clearer picture of trends and the dimensions of the terrorism problem in the United States, this year's report includes for the first time a section on terrorist related activities. These are criminal acts committed either in support of or as a result of terrorism, but which are not intended to intimidate or coerce in furtherance of political or social objectives. A bank robbery committed for the purpose of financing a terrorist group would be an example of terrorist related activity which falls short of meeting the incident criteria.

An additional new section deals with revising statistics from previous publications.

INFORMATION DATE: DECEMBER 31, 1984

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SECTION I
A GRAPHICAL DISPLAY
OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS
1984

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS, U.S., 1984

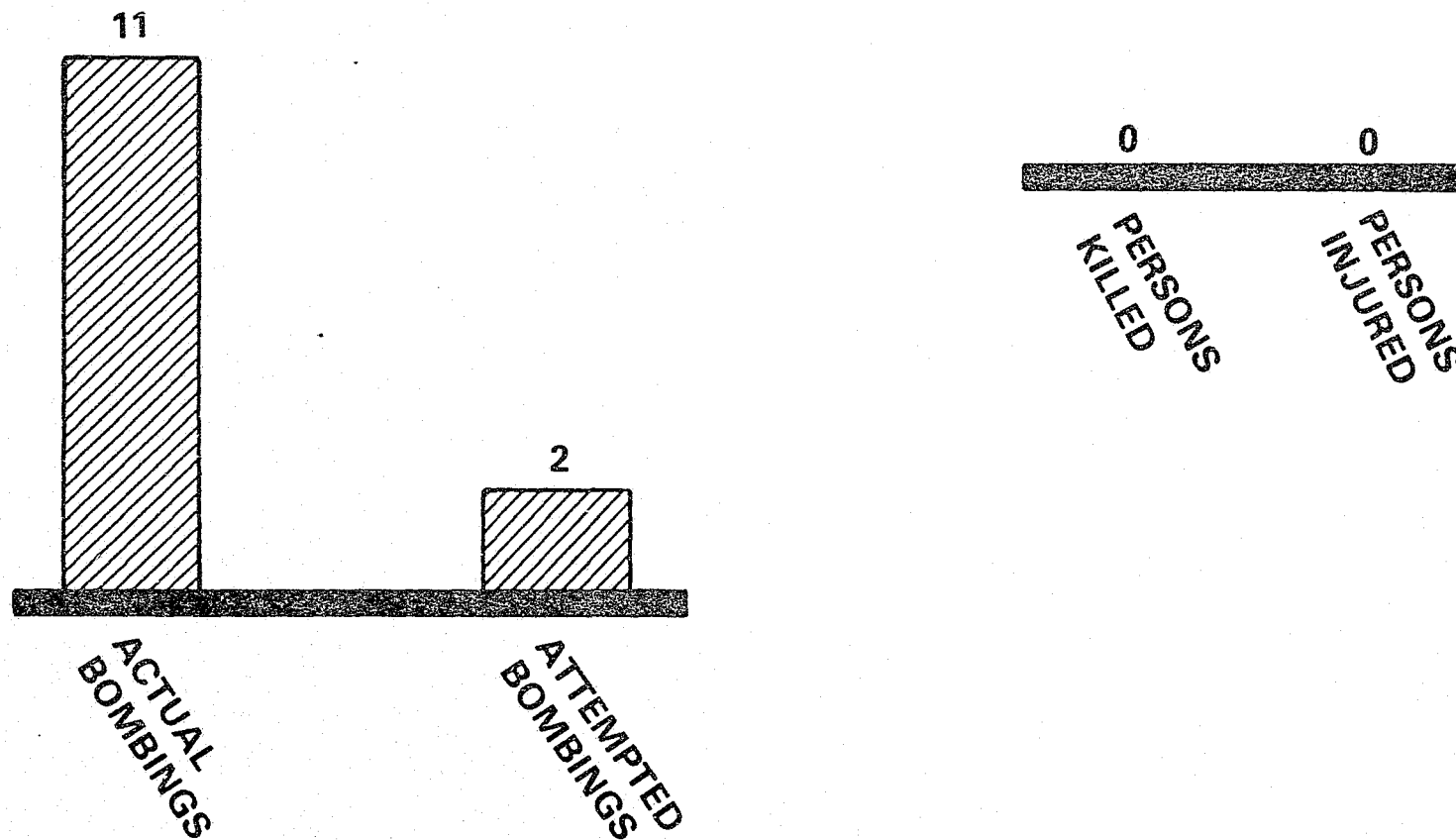
DATE 1984	LOCATION	TYPE OF INCIDENT	GROUP CLAIMING CREDIT
1-29	New York, NY	Bombing	United Freedom Front
2-23	Bronx, NY	Bombing	Jewish Direct Action
3-19	Harrison, NY	Bombing	United Freedom Front
4-5	New York, NY	Bombing	Red Guerrilla Resistance
4-20	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Red Guerrilla Resistance
8-22	New York, NY	Bombing	United Freedom Front
9-26	New York, NY	Bombing	Red Guerrilla Resistance
9-26	Mount Pleasant, NY	Bombing	United Freedom Front
12-10	Mayaguez, PR	Attempted Bombing	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
12-10	Levittown, PR	Bombing	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
12-10	Rio Piedras, PR	Bombing	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
12-10	Ponce, PR	Bombing	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
12-10	Cayey, PR	Attempted Bombing	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution

TOTAL INCIDENTS: 13
DEATHS: 0
INJURED: 0

TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

BY TYPE

CALENDAR YEAR 1984



TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS: 13

1984 TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TERRORIST GROUP, NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT

JEWISH TERRORIST GROUPS

Jewish Direct Action (JDA)

PUERTO RICAN TERRORIST GROUPS

Organization of Volunteers
for the Puerto Rican
Revolution (OVRP)

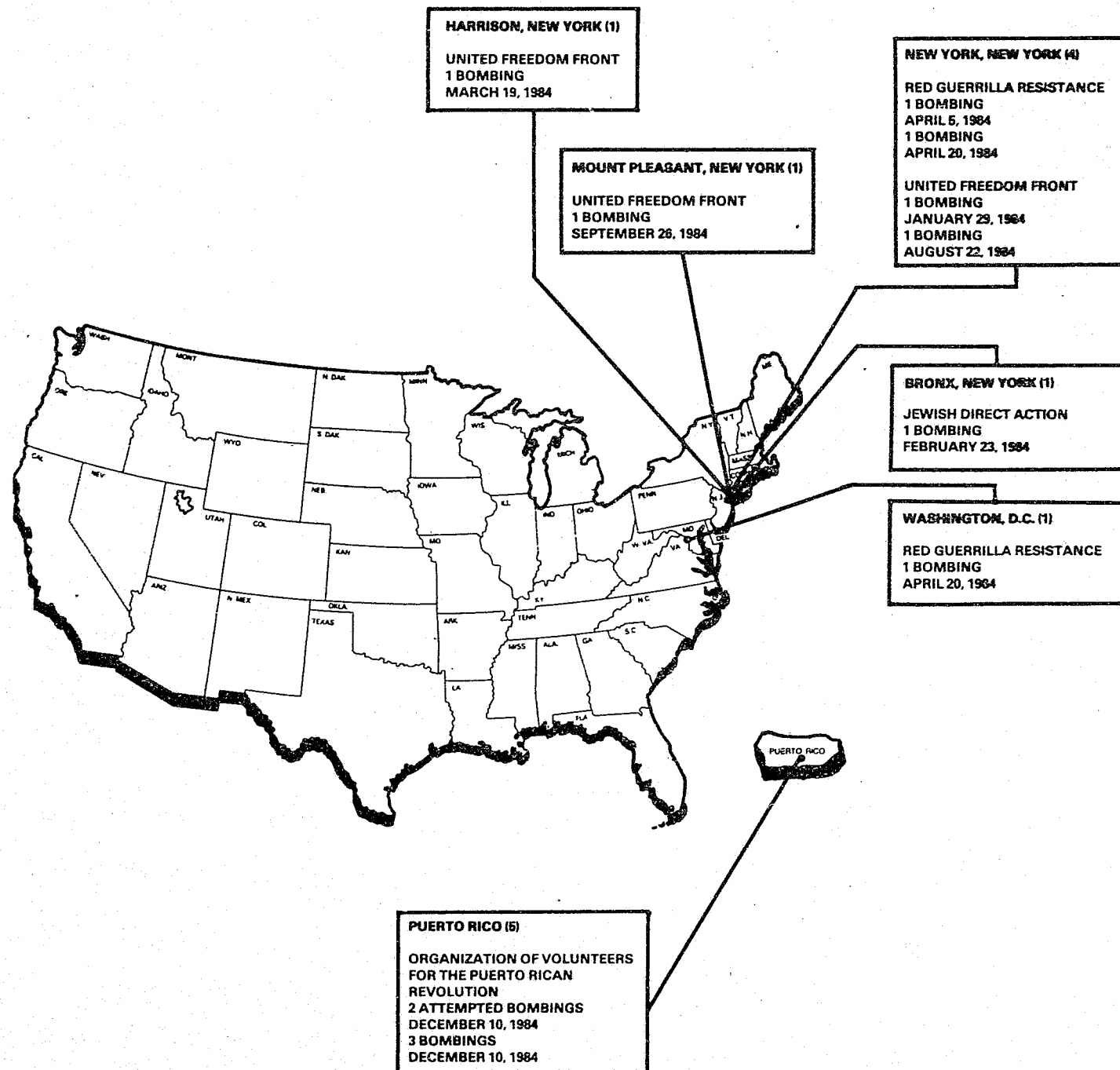
OTHER DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS

United Freedom Front (UFF)
Red Guerrilla Resistance (RGR)

TOTALS

TYPE OF INCIDENT	Actual Bombing	Attempted Bombing	Total Incidents	Injured	Killed
		1			
1					
		5			
3	2				
		7			
4					
3					
11	2	13	0	0	

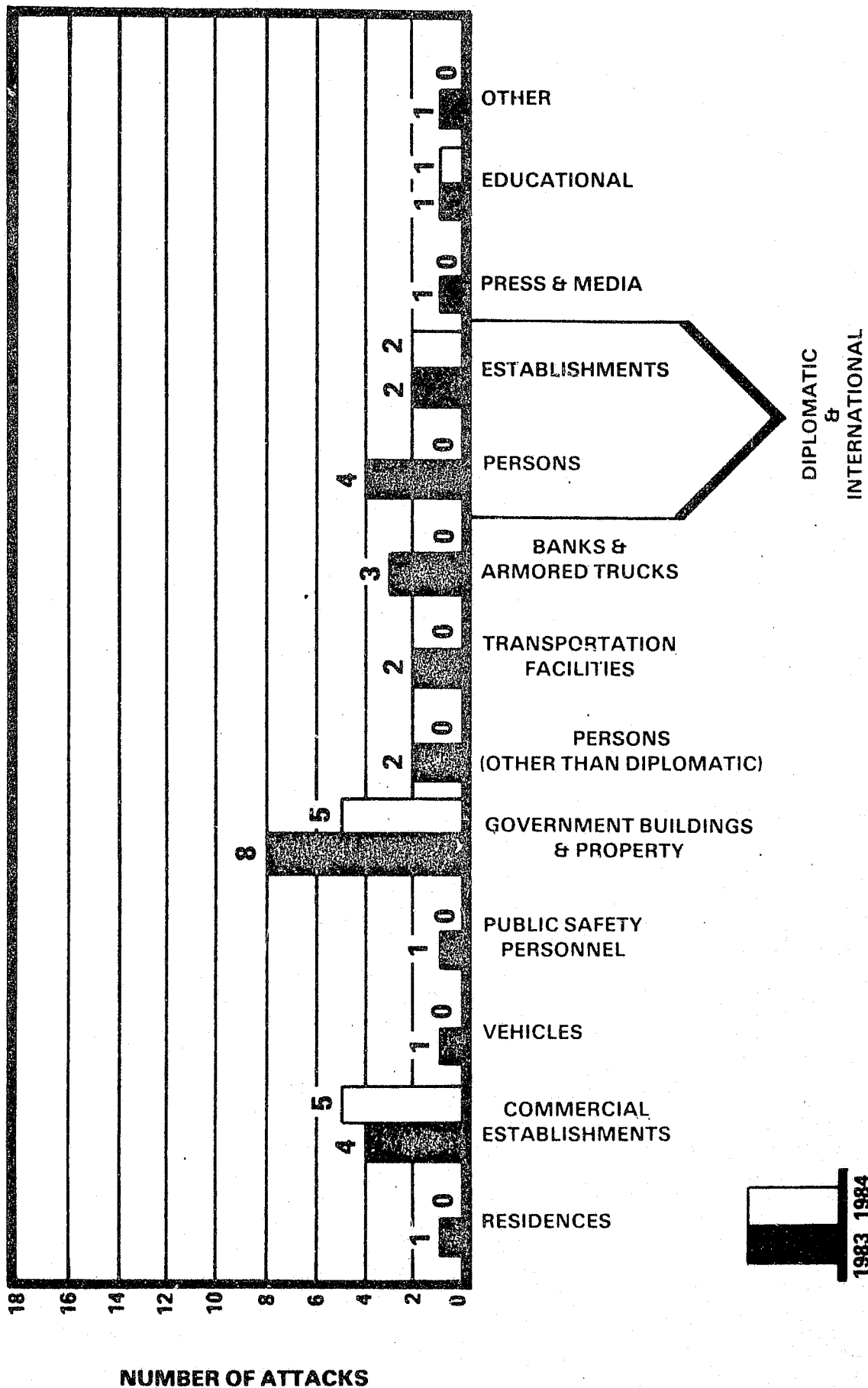
TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES — 1984



**TOTAL NUMBER
OF INCIDENTS: 13**

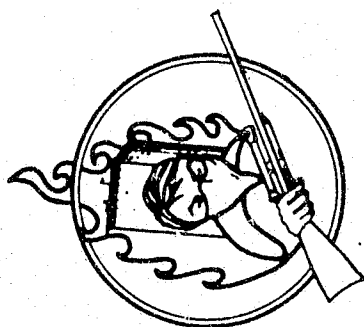
SECTION II
COMPARISON OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS
1980 - 1984

TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TARGETS 1983-1984



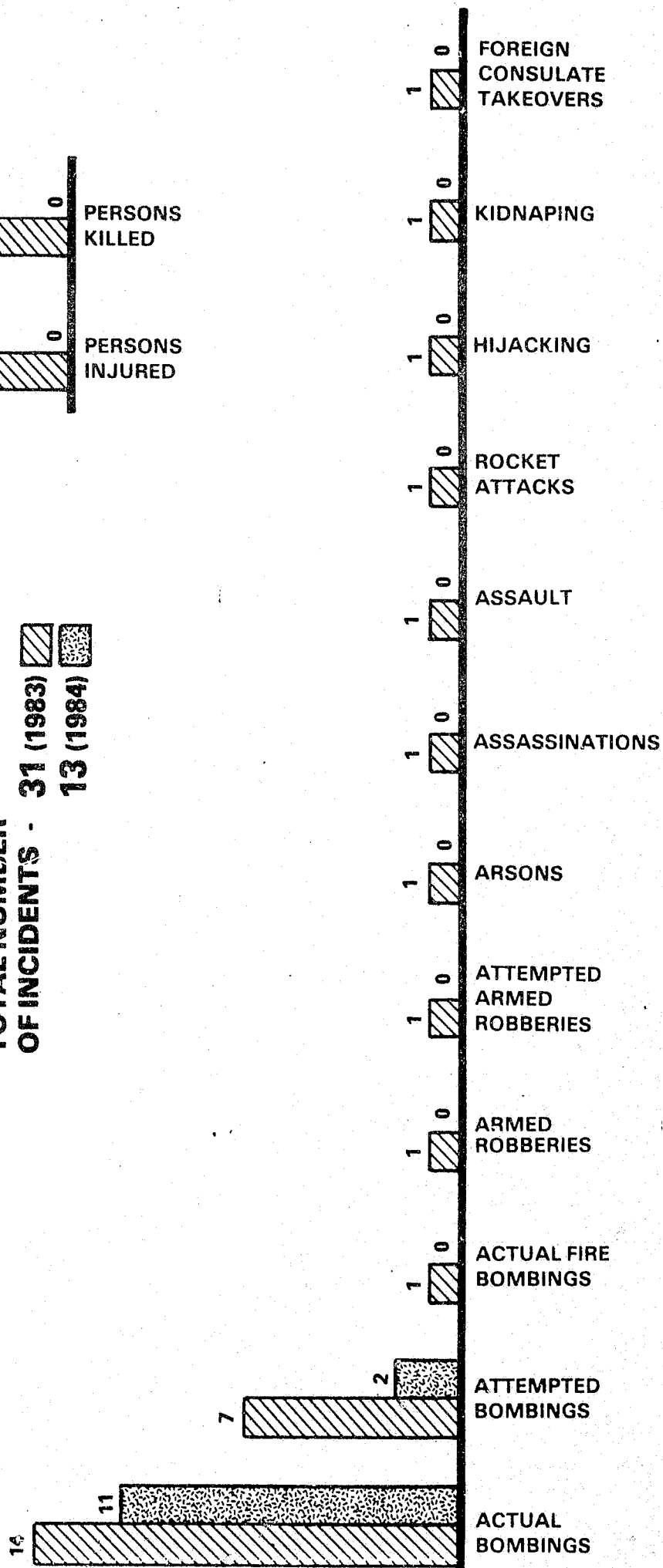
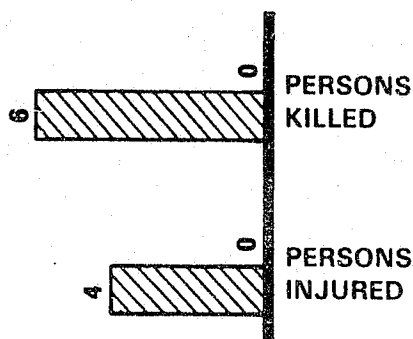
TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

BY TYPE
1983-1984



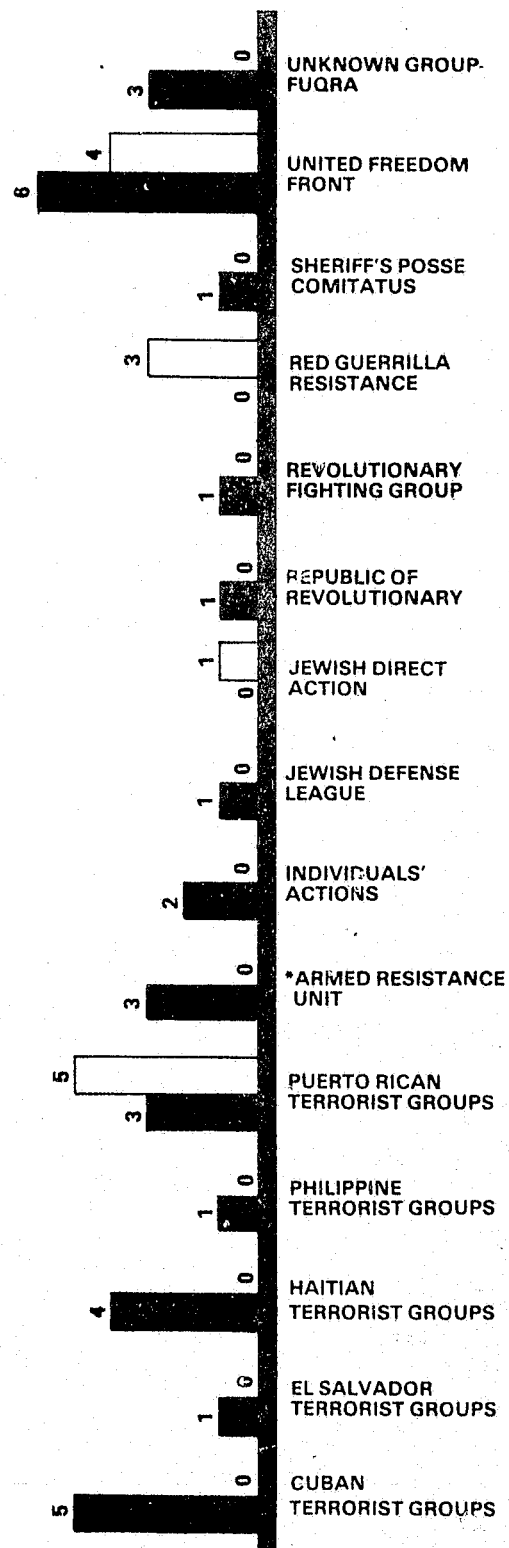
TOTAL NUMBER
OF INCIDENTS -

31 (1983)
13 (1984)



TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY TERRORIST GROUP 1983-1984

TOTAL INCIDENTS 31 (1983) ■
13 (1984) □



*One of these bombings was claimed jointly with the Farabundo Marti Liberacion Nacional.

SUMMARY OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES

1980-1984

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL INCIDENTS</u>	<u>KILLED</u>	<u>INJURED</u>
1980	29	1	19
1981	42	1	4
1982	51	7	26
1983	31	6*	4
1984	13	0**	0

*Two additional deaths resulted from the attempted arrest of Sheriff's Posse Comitatus member Gordon Kahl on June 3, 1983.

**One death resulted from the attempted arrest of Aryan Nations member Robert Mathews on December 7, 1984.

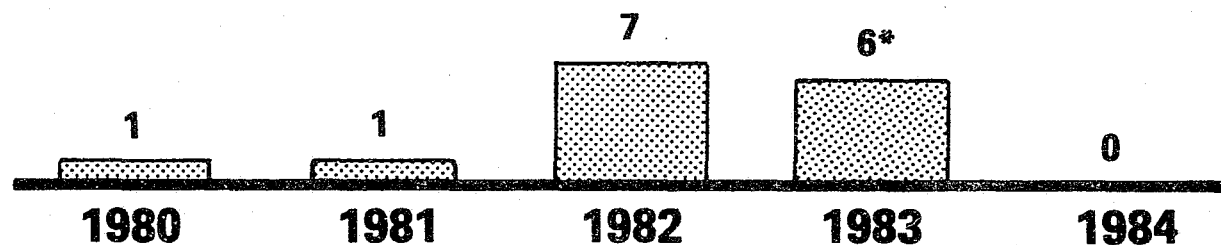


TERRORIST INCIDENTS

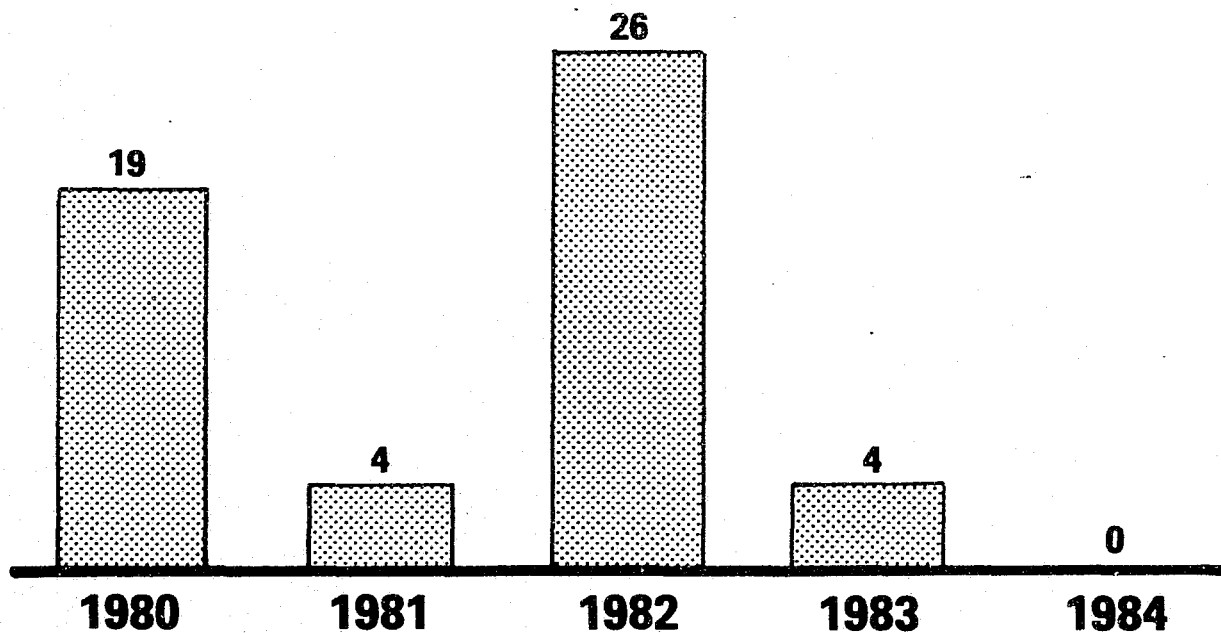
1980 - 1984

KILLED AND INJURED

KILLED



INJURED



*It should be noted that 2 additional deaths resulted from the arrest of a Sheriff's Posse Comitatus member on 6/3/83.

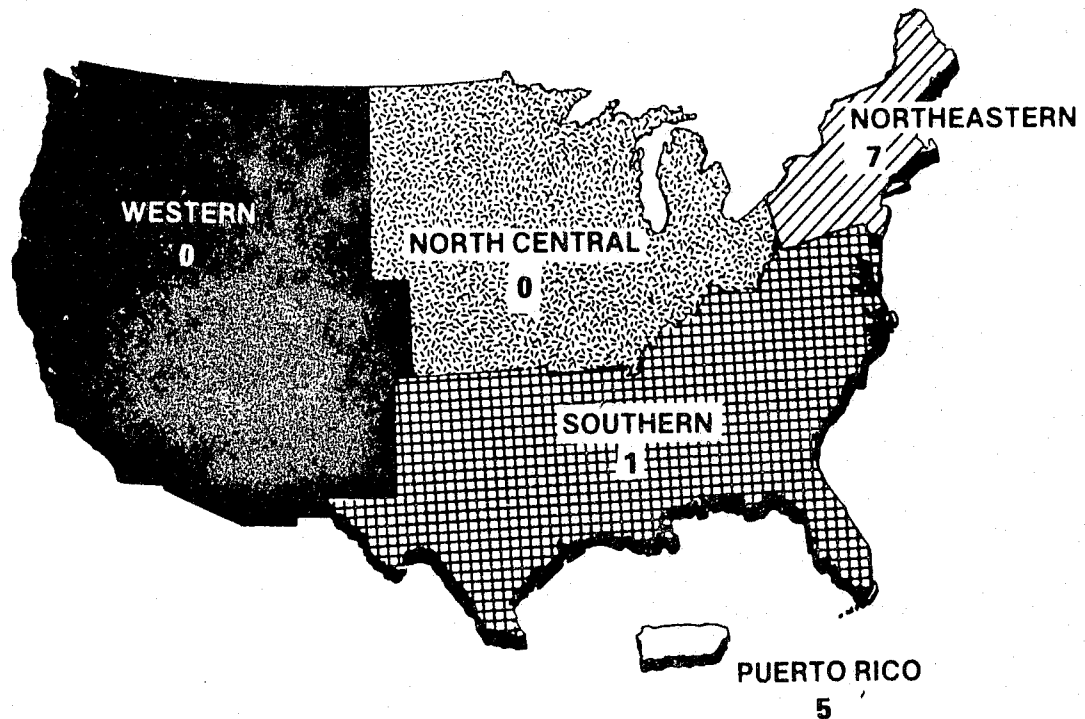
SUMMARIES OF TERRORIST INCIDENT BOMBINGS

(1980 - 1984)

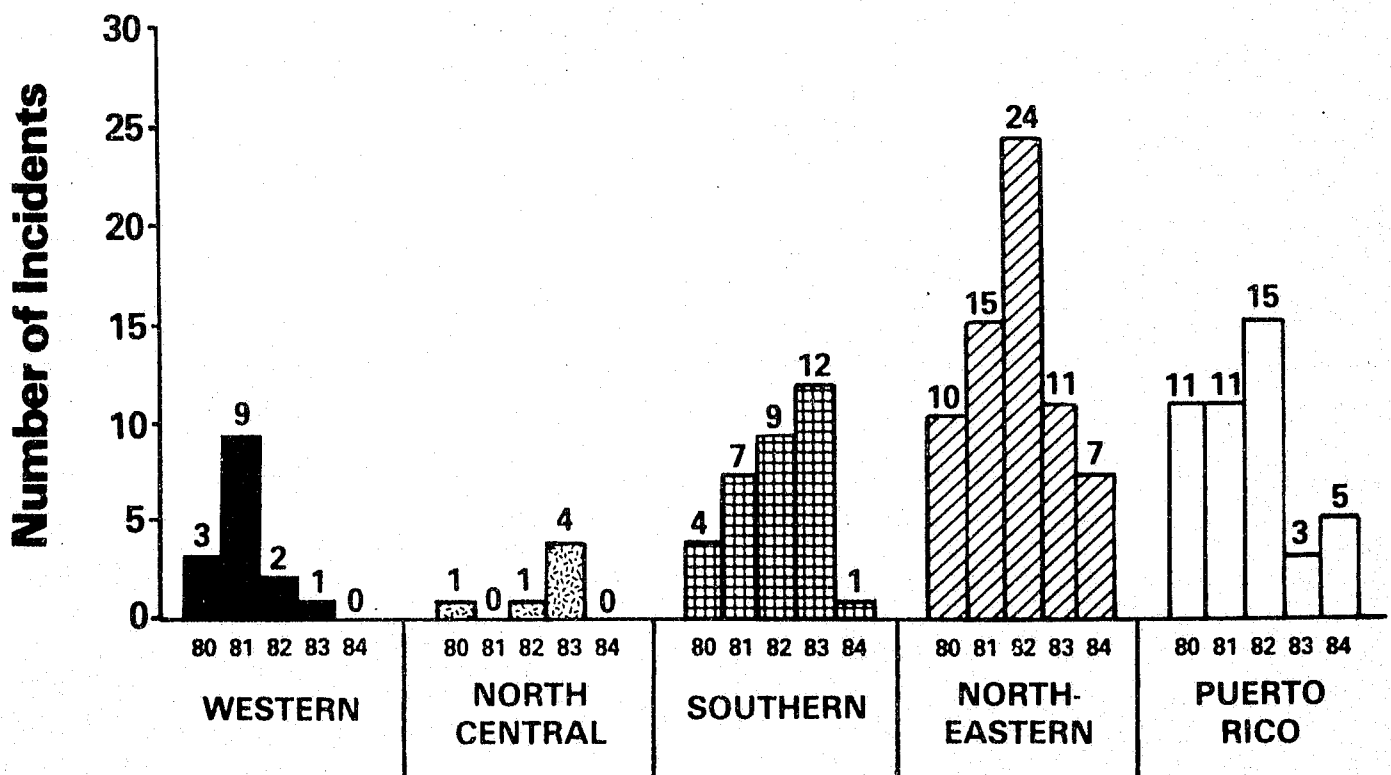
Statistics concerning terrorist incidents:

CALENDAR	1980 -- 20 bombings,	29 total incidents
	1981 -- 17 bombings,	42 total incidents
	1982 -- 28 bombings,	51 total incidents
	1983 -- 14 bombings,	31 total incidents
	1984 -- 11 bombings,	13 total incidents

TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY REGION 1984

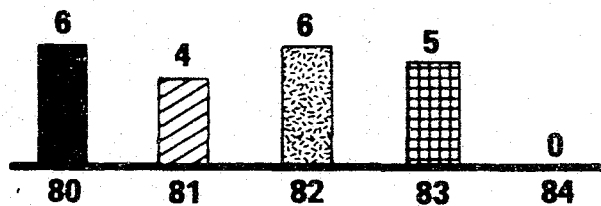


Comparison of Terrorist Incidents By Region 1980-1984



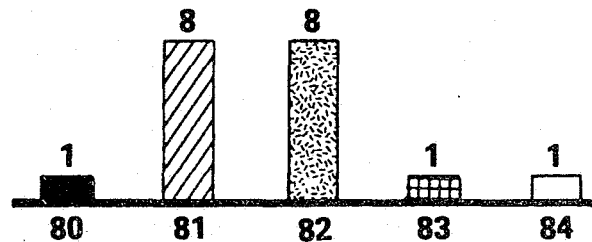
TRENDS IN TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1980 - 1984

1984 NUMBER OF INCIDENTS: 13



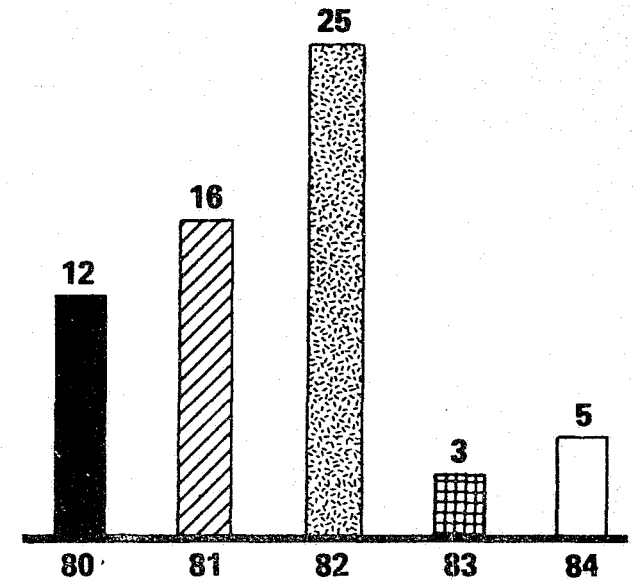
TOTAL: 21

CUBAN TERRORIST GROUPS



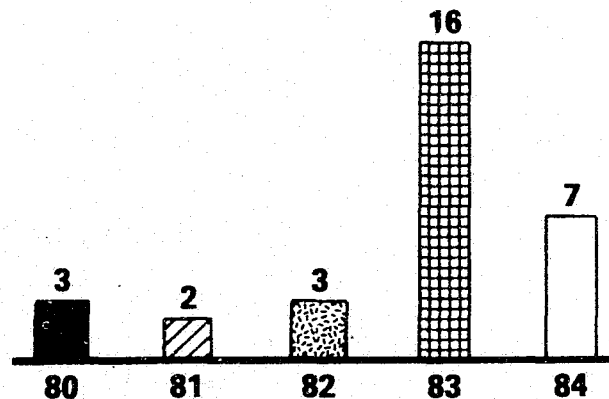
TOTAL: 19

JEWISH TERRORIST GROUPS



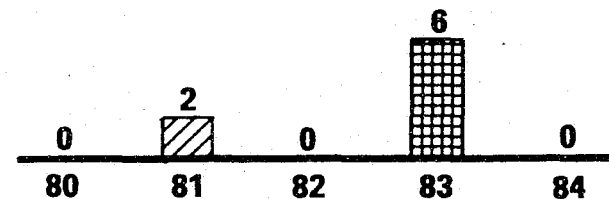
TOTAL: 61

PUERTO RICAN TERRORIST
GROUPS



TOTAL: 31

OTHER DOMESTIC TERRORIST
GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS



TOTAL: 8

OTHER TERRORIST GROUPS

SECTION III
SUMMARIES OF DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS
RESPONSIBLE FOR TERRORIST INCIDENTS
1984

JEWISH TERRORIST GROUPS

JEWISH DIRECT ACTION

This group was responsible for a total of one incident in 1984.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The Jewish Direct Action (JDA) first emerged on February 23, 1984, when it claimed responsibility for the bombing of the Soviet residential complex in Bronx, New York. The goals of this group have not yet been defined.

On February 23, 1984, three high-explosive devices detonated at the Soviet residential complex, Bronx, New York, causing damage to a vehicle on which one of the devices landed. A telephone call was received from a person who claimed credit for the bombings on the behalf of the Jewish Direct Action.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

PUERTO RICAN TERRORIST GROUPS

ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION

This group was responsible for a total of five incidents in 1984.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution (OVRP) is a self-described political-military group in Puerto Rico whose objective is to gain independence for Puerto Rico through armed revolution. The OVRP emerged in 1978 when it claimed credit jointly with the Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros for the theft of explosives from the public works warehouse of Manati, Puerto Rico. Since its inception, the OVRP has had close ties with other Puerto Rican terrorist groups with which it has claimed responsibility for terrorist acts. The most famous of these was the December 3, 1979, ambush of a United States Navy bus at Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico. This attack was claimed jointly with the EPB-Macheteros and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucion Puertorriquena (FARP). The ambush claimed the lives of two United States Navy personnel and left nine others wounded. During October 1979, the OVRP bombed numerous Government facilities. Due to its proven violent nature, the OVRP is considered one of the most dangerous terrorist organizations in Puerto Rico.

On December 10, 1984, sometime after midnight, a high-order explosive device detonated at the University of Puerto Rico, Rio Riedras, Puerto Rico, causing property damage. A local Puerto Rican radio station, quoting a "media source," reported that the OVRP claimed responsibility for the bombing to protest United States involvement in Nicaragua.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On December 10, 1984, sometime after midnight, a high-order explosive device detonated at the United States Marine Corps Recruiting Office, Ponce, Puerto Rico, causing structural damage. A local radio station, quoting a "media source," reported that the OVRP claimed responsibility for the bombing to protest United States involvement in Nicaragua.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On December 10, 1984, during the early morning hours, a paper bag containing an unexploded explosive device was observed and subsequently retrieved from the main entrance of the United States Army Recruiting Office, Cayey, Puerto Rico. Due to the similarity in the device used, this attempted bombing is being attributed to the OVRP. Preliminary investigation indicates that the detonation of the device was to coincide with the other bombings and attempted bombing perpetrated by this group this same date.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On December 10, 1984, at approximately 7:30 a.m., a high-order explosive device detonated near a drinking fountain inside the Puerto Rican National Guard Academy located in Levittown, Puerto Rico. A local Puerto Rican radio station, quoting a "media source," reported that the OVRP claimed responsibility for the bombing to protest United States involvement in Nicaragua.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On December 10, 1984, at approximately 10 p.m., an attempted bombing occurred at the United States Army Recruiting Center, Barbossa Street, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. An improvised device was recovered unexploded on an air conditioner outside of the building. A phone call was made to an Associated Press reporter during which the caller stated that the attempted bombing was claimed by the OVRP.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

OTHER DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS

RED GUERRILLA RESISTANCE

This group was responsible for a total of three incidents in 1984.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The Red Guerrilla Resistance (RGR) became known on April 5, 1984, when it claimed credit for a bombing at Israeli Aircraft Industries, New York, New York. Since then, the group has also claimed credit for two additional bombings. The motivations for the bombings, according to communiques received, included protesting American and Israeli imperialism and militarism in the Middle East, Central and Latin America, Puerto Rico, and the Caribbean; and South African apartheid policies.

On April 5, 1984, two bombs detonated at the office of Israeli Aircraft International, Inc. (IAII), a non-Israeli Government company, in New York, New York, causing extensive damage. A warning call was received at the United Press International from an unknown male who identified himself as a member of the RGR and stated, "We bombed the IAII Office, free Palestinians, down with Zionism..."

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On April 20, 1984, at approximately 1:55 a.m. an improvised explosive device detonated at the Washington Navy Yard, Officer's Club, Washington, D.C., causing extensive damage. The United Press International and the Washington Post Newspaper received recorded telephone calls during which the caller stated, "The Guerrilla Resistance (inaudible) at 2 a.m. bombed the Officer's Club at the Washington Navy Yard to protest the (inaudible) war games, the United States Imperialist was in Central America, and the Caribbean." Also mentioned was the Frente Farabundo Marti de Liberacion Nacional, Frente Democratio Revolucionario, and the Puerto Rico Independence Movement.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On September 26, 1984, at approximately 12:23 a.m. a bomb detonated in the 12th floor stairway of the 33-floor structure, housing the South African Consulate, located at 425 Park Avenue, New York, New York, causing extensive damage. No injuries were reported. The bombing was preceded by a warning call to the building's security guard. The Associated Press received a recorded telephone call in which the Red Guerrilla Resistance claimed responsibility stating that the bombing was to show solidarity with the South African Human Rights Movement. A Red Guerrilla Resistance communique was also located.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

UNITED FREEDOM FRONT

This group was responsible for a total of four incidents in 1984.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The United Freedom Front (UFF) became known on December 16, 1982, when it claimed credit for dual bombings at the South African Procurement Office, Elmont, New York, and at IBM, Harrison, New York. Since then, eight additional bombings and one attempted bombing have also been claimed by this group. All of the incidents occurred in the greater New York City metropolitan area, and all involved the use of improvised explosive devices.

The motivations for the bombings, according to communiques received, include protesting American imperialism, exploitation, and/or militarism in Central America, and protesting South African apartheid policies.

On November 4, 1984, arrests were made of FBI fugitives and their associates in the Cleveland, Ohio, area. Those arrested included Raymond Luc Levasseur, an FBI Top Ten Fugitive; his wife, Patricia Gros; Richard Charles Williams; Jaan Karl Laaman; and his girlfriend, Barbara Curzi. Among the materials seized, during searches of the subjects' residences, were original UFF communiques and bomb components similar to those recovered at UFF bombing sites.

On January 29, 1984, at approximately 10 p.m., an explosion occurred, preceded by two warning calls, at the Motorola Corporation, New York, New York. The callers stated that all employees should evacuate through the rear exit. Three separate UFF communiques were recovered from the Motorola grounds. In addition to rhetoric concerning United States imperialism in Central and South America, the Puerto Rican Independence Movement and South African apartheid policy, the communiques stated that Motorola was chosen because it was a defense contractor.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On March 19, 1984, at approximately 10:43 p.m., a bomb exploded causing extensive damage to the IBM building located in Harrison, New York. The bombing was preceded by two warning calls. A UFF communique was found at the scene. A summary of the communique stated that IBM was guilty of crimes against the people of South Africa through the sales of computer parts to the Government of South Africa.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On August 22, 1984, a bombing occurred at approximately noon at the offices of General Electric Corporation, at Melville, New York. There was substantial damage to the property. The bombing was claimed by the UFF through a series of warning calls and typewritten communiques bearing the UFF logo. Following receipt of the warning calls, the building was safely evacuated, and detonation occurred approximately 25 minutes later. The UFF communiques set forth rhetoric concerning United States military intervention in El Salvador and elsewhere and also cited General Electric as the fourth largest military contractor in the United States, and the second largest in the state of New York.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On September 26, 1984, at approximately 9:30 p.m., a bomb detonated at Union Carbide Corporation, Mount Pleasant, New York, causing extensive structural damage. Two warning calls were received, enabling successful evacuation of the facility prior to detonation. A UFF communique was found on the scene which primarily focused on criticism of the racist policies of South Africa.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

SECTION IV
SUMMARIES OF
SUSPECTED TERRORIST
INCIDENTS
1984

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS - 1984

On March 27, 1984, Piedmont Flight number 451, which originated in New York en route to Miami, Florida, was hijacked while on final approach to Miami by an unknown black male, approximately 25 to 30 years old. This unidentified individual sent the captain a note which read, in part, "Captain, Lieutenant Spartacus, a soldier in the Black Liberation Army. I don't want to land in Miami. I want to go to Jose Marti International Airport in Havana. There are two explosive devices aboard the plane that I and two comrades have planted aboard the aircraft." The unknown subject then locked himself in the lavatory. The plane was diverted to Havana, Cuba, where it landed. The hijacker was taken into custody by Cuban authorities. The aircraft was searched by Cuban police, and no explosives were found. The flight departed Cuba and returned to Miami International Airport. There were no injuries.
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On April 29, 1984, an improvised device exploded at the Congregation Ahavete Israel Synagogue, Boise, Idaho. No deaths or injuries occurred; damage was minimal. Although no individual or group claimed credit for the bombing, available information indicates the possible involvement of Aryan Nations (AN) members or supporters. (See Terrorist Related Activities Section, page 33)
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On June 18, 1984, at Denver, Colorado, Alan Berg, a controversial radio talk show host of Jewish descent, was shot and killed. Available information indicates the possible involvement of AN members or supporters.
KILLED: 1 INJURED: 0

SECTION V

SUMMARIES OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS PREVENTED

1984

TERRORIST INCIDENTS PREVENTED
1984

In December 1983, the FBI received information that a Libyan national was interested in purchasing some automatic weapons with silencers. An FBI undercover Agent (UCA) was successfully introduced to the Libyan who confirmed his desire to buy weapons and indicated his intention to have a "hit" carried out. This potential assassination was prevented as a result of the arrest of the Libyan and an associate, both of whom were subsequently convicted on firearms charges. (1)

On October 18, 1984, the New York FBI Joint Terrorist Task Force arrested nine individuals associated with the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters (NAFF), a militant subgroup of the Republic of New Afrika. Subsequent searches after issuance of warrants resulted in the recovery of numerous weapons, ammunition, explosives, and other criminal paraphernalia meant for use in a planned armored truck robbery and two prison escapes. (3)

On October 18, 1984, a search warrant was executed on the Montana residence of Gary Lee Yarbrough, an AN member. The AN is a right-wing extremist group which advocates the elimination of Jews and blacks. Among the items recovered were numerous weapons, ammunition, explosives, and target lists of several Federal and local law enforcement and judicial officials, as well as the name and office location of the FBI case Agent. These recoveries prevented potential violent acts against law enforcement and other officials. (1*)

On October 31, 1984, two members of a chapter of the Sheriff's Posse Comitatus (SPC), a paramilitary ultra right-wing terrorist group, were arrested in Minnesota and charged with various firearms violations. Information was developed that these individuals were stockpiling weapons, ammunition, and engaging in paramilitary training. Searches executed after issuance of warrants resulted in the recovery of explosives and a list of targets marked for bombing and assassination. (1*)

On November 1, 1984, eight individuals were arrested in Miami, Florida, in connection with a plan to stage a coup against the Government of Honduras to include the assassination of the incumbent President of Honduras, Roberto Suazo. These arrests prevented the assassination of President Suazo and aborted the planned takeover of the Honduran Government. (2)

On November 4, 1984, Top Ten Fugitive Raymond Luc Levasseur; his wife, Patricia Gros; and three associates were arrested near Cleveland, Ohio. Searches executed after issuance of warrants resulted in tying these individuals to bombings claimed by the United Freedom Front as well as to several bank robberies. These arrests certainly prevented any additional bombings planned by these individuals. (1*)

*Three of these preventions do not lend themselves to specific quantification. In all probability, in three of these cases (designated by an asterisk), more than one terrorist incident was prevented (i.e, explosives, target lists, timing devices, weapons, etc., were recovered); however, due to the lack of documentation, only one prevention is being claimed in each instance.

SECTION VI

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE TERRORISM PROGRAM

INTERNATIONAL

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Armenian Terrorism

On January 4, 1984, Hampik Sassounian, Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG) co-assassin of Turkish Consul General Kemal Arikan, at Los Angeles, was convicted in Los Angeles County Superior Court of first degree murder under "special circumstances" (ambushed victim) and was sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. FBI investigation contributed materially to successful prosecution. The JCAG is a right-wing Armenian terrorist group.

On March 12, 1984, using information furnished by the FBI, police in Ottawa, Canada, arrested four members of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), a left-wing Armenian terrorist group, who have been charged with the attempted murder of Turkish Commercial Attache Kani Gungor at Ottawa in April 1982.

On March 16, 1984, the three members of the ASALA arrested for attempting to bomb the Air Canada cargo entry area at Los Angeles International Airport in May 1982, were found guilty of illegal possession of an explosive device and attempting to bomb a building affecting interstate transportation (i.e. airline terminal). They were subsequently sentenced to terms ranging from two to seven years.

On October 11, 1984, four members of the JCAG were convicted of crimes relating to their involvement in the acquisition and construction of an explosive device. In 1982, they were arrested and indicted for attempting to bomb the Turkish Honorary Consulate in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The arrest of these JCAG members marked the first time members of the JCAG had been arrested prior to their (JCAG's) commission of a terrorist act.

Anti-Castro Terrorism

On September 22, 1984, Eduardo Arocena, the founder of Omega 7, a fanatical anti-Castro Cuban exile terrorist group, was convicted in New York in connection with violent, criminal acts against Cuban diplomats, and subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment plus thirty years.

On May 7, 1984, Omega 7 member Alberto Perez was convicted of criminal contempt and sentenced to five years in prison.

On June 26, 1984, Omega 7 member Pedro Remon pled guilty to criminal contempt and was subsequently sentenced to five years in prison.

Irish Terrorism

On May 17, 1984, based on FBI source information, the FBI, working in concert with Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) personnel, arrested two associates of the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA), an Irish terrorist group which seeks British withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

At the time of the arrest, both individuals had in their possession documentation which indicated that they entered the United States illegally on March 11, 1984, at New York, and for two months were in the United States attending numerous fund-raising events. They were both deported.

Libyan Terrorism

On May 9, 1984, Bashir Baesho and Mehdi Hitewesh, Libyan "students," were arrested in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, after buying three handguns equipped with silencers from an FBI undercover Agent. Baesho and Hitewesh were subsequently indicted for transporting unlicensed firearms and silencers. They pled guilty and were sentenced to prison terms of eight and seven years, respectively, and fined \$10,000. Although these two individuals were technically students, Baesho was 38 years old and Hitewesh was 37 years old. In addition, Hitewesh was reported to be a former Libyan military officer and was believed to be a Libyan intelligence officer in the United States.

Other Terrorism

On June 29, 1984, Arthuro Durazo-Morena was arrested in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and was subsequently extradited to Mexico. Durazo-Morena was wanted in Mexico in connection with a threat against the life of Mexico's President.

On November 1, 1984, eight individuals were arrested in Miami, Florida, in connection with a plan to stage a coup against the Government of Honduras to include the assassination of the incumbent President of Honduras, Roberto Suazo.

DOMESTIC

MAJOR DOMESTIC TERRORISM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

On October 18, 1984, nine individuals associated with the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters were arrested by the New York FBI Joint Terrorist Task Force. Subsequent searches resulted in the recovery of numerous weapons, ammunition, explosives, and other criminal paraphernalia.

On October 18, 1984, the FBI recovered numerous weapons, ammunition, explosives, and target lists of several local law enforcement and judicial officials from the residence of Aryan Nations member Gary Lee Yarbrough.

On October 31, 1984, two members of the Sheriff's Posse Comitatus (SPC), were arrested in Minnesota and charged with various firearms violations. Subsequent searches after issuance of warrants resulted in the recovery of explosives and a list of targets marked for bombing and assassination.

On November 4, 1984, Top Ten Fugitive Raymond Luc Levasseur, his wife Patricia Gros, and three associates were arrested in Cleveland, Ohio. Subsequent searches after issuance of warrants resulted in tying these individuals to bombings claimed by the United Freedom Front as well as several bank robberies.

On November 29, 1984, Susan Lisa Rosenberg and Timothy A. Blunk, reputed members of the May 19th Communist Organization (M19CO), a Marxist-Leninist group which openly advocates the overthrow of the U.S. Government through armed struggle and the use of violence, were arrested by local authorities in New Jersey. Rosenberg and Blunk were subsequently indicted on Federal firearms and illegal possession and transportation of explosive charges. They were held in lieu of \$1 million and \$500,000 bonds, respectively. (See Terrorist Related Activities Section, page 36)

SECTION VII
SUMMARIES OF
TERRORIST RELATED ACTIVITIES
1984

DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS

ARYAN NATIONS

The Aryan Nations (AN), also known as the Church of Jesus Christ Christian, was founded by Richard Girnt Butler in the late 1970's. The AN is the action arm of the church. The group is headquartered on a 20 acre compound in Hayden Lake, Idaho. Butler and his group publicly profess white supremacy and advocate the elimination of members of the Jewish faith and the black race from society.

In recent months, violence involving some of the members of the AN has intensified with their possible involvement in a racially motivated murder, armed robberies, the bombing of a religious institution, and the assault of Federal law enforcement officers.

AN members are usually armed and, because of their recent violent activities, pose a threat to any law enforcement personnel.

On April 23, 1984, at Seattle, Washington, four white males robbed a Continental Armored Transport truck of approximately \$500,000. Two individuals armed with handguns accosted one of the truck guards as he approached the truck after a pickup at a department store. One of the unknown subjects flashed a hand-printed sign to the driver telling him to "Get out or you die." The driver opened the truck, money bags were taken, and the four unknown subjects escaped in cars driven by two other individuals. The getaway vehicles were recovered shortly thereafter. Investigation has determined that these vehicles were purchased for cash, shortly before the robbery, by white males answering ads in a local newspaper.
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

In December 1984 six associates of the AN, Andrew Barnhill, Bruce Carroll Pierce, Gary Lee Yarbrough, and Robert J. Mathews (deceased), Denver Parmenter and Randolph Duey were charged in connection with their alleged participation in this robbery.

On July 19, 1984, in Ukiah, California, a Brinks truck, carrying approximately \$3.5 million, was robbed by eight to ten white males. A shotgun and rifle were fired at the truck, and a handwritten sign stating, "Get out or die." was shown to the driver. The truck stopped and was opened. The subjects escaped in vehicles that were recovered shortly thereafter. These vehicles were purchased for cash, after being advertised for sale in a local newspaper, by white males shortly before the robbery.
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

Subsequent investigation resulted in Andrew Virgil Barnhill, Richard Scutari, Bruce Carroll Pierce, Denver Parmenter, Gary Lee Yarbrough, Robert J. Mathews (deceased), Charles Ostrout, Ronald King, Suzanne Tronatzky and Jean Craig being charged with the above-mentioned Brinks truck robbery.

On October 18, 1984, Gary Lee Yarbrough, an AN member, exchanged gunfire with three Special Agents of the FBI near his residence in Sandpoint, Idaho. No injuries were sustained. A warrant was issued that same day charging Yarbrough with Assault on a Federal Officer. A subsequent search of Yarbrough's residence produced numerous weapons, ammunition, explosives and lists containing the names of Federal, local, and judicial law enforcement officials as well as the name and office location of the FBI case Agent for the AN.
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On November 24, 1984, Gary Lee Yarbrough was arrested by Special Agents of the FBI as he was trying to flee a motel in Portland, Oregon. Before he could be arrested, AN member Robert J. Mathews fled the area exchanging gunfire with a number of pursuing FBI Special Agents, slightly wounding one Agent. The motel manager was also slightly wounded. Mathews, however, successfully escaped.
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 2

Searches of the motel room and Mathews' vehicle yielded fully automatic weapons, handguns, hand grenades, and over \$30,000 in cash.

On December 7, 1984, AN member Robert J. Mathews was involved in a shootout with FBI Special Agents at Whidbey Island, Washington who were attempting to arrest him on charges of Assaulting a Federal Officer and violation of the Hobbs Act.

Mathews fired at the FBI Special Agents for several hours, refusing to surrender. During the gun battle, a fire ignited in the residence and ultimately consumed it. A body, later identified as Mathews, was recovered as were three automatic weapons.
KILLED: 1 INJURED: 0

ARYAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

The Aryan Resistance Movement (ARM) is a group whose goals have not yet been defined.

On January 7, 1984, a cab was taken in Binghamton, New York, from its driver at gunpoint by two subjects, later identified as Jerry Mitchell and Frank Folsbee. The driver was tied to a tree in a wooded area. The vehicle was located several hours later in Elmira, New York, next to an apartment complex. Mitchell and Folsbee were believed to be hiding in the apartment complex; therefore, it was sealed off from the public. At approximately 5:00 a.m., on January 8, 1984, a six-man SWAT team entered the apartment. Upon entering, the officers came under immediate gunfire, killing one officer and wounding two others. Several hours later officers again entered the apartment and found Mitchell and Folsbee dead of shotgun wounds to the head. Investigation determined that Mitchell shot Folsbee in the back of the head and then turned the weapon on himself. Investigation further developed that both Mitchell and Folsbee, former inmates of a New York State Correction facility, were members of the ARM.

KILLED: 3 INJURED: 2

MAY 19TH COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION

The May 19th Communist Organization (M19CO) is a Marxist-Leninist group which openly advocates the overthrow of the U.S. Government through armed struggle and the use of violence. Its members have been linked with other known domestic terrorist organizations such as the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (FALN), Republic of New Afrika, and remnants of the Weather Underground Organization and the Black Liberation Army.

On November 29, 1984, Susan Lisa Rosenberg and Timothy A. Blunk, reputed M19CO members, were arrested by local authorities and subsequently indicted on Federal charges. (See Accomplishment Section, page 31)

At the time of their arrests, Rosenberg and Blunk were in possession of a huge cache of explosives* and numerous weapons. Rosenberg had been a Federal fugitive since 1982, on charges in connection with the November 1979 prison escape of the alleged leader of the Black Liberation Army, Joanne Chesimard, who is currently an FBI fugitive, as well as the October 20, 1981 Brink's robbery and slayings in Nanuet, New York. Rosenberg has been charged with participation in the planning of this holdup and subsequent shootout which left a guard and two police officers dead.

FBI investigation indicates that Blunk and another M19CO member, Alan Berkman, also an FBI fugitive wanted as an accessory in the aforementioned 1981 Brink's robbery and slayings in Nanuet, New York, were involved in the September 2, 1984 robbery of a Stop and Shop Supermarket in Cromwell, Connecticut.
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

*Experts determined that part of the explosives seized were from a cache stolen in Austin, Texas in 1980.

SAM MELVILLE-JONATHAN JACKSON UNIT/UNITED FREEDOM FRONT

The Sam Melville-Jonathan Jackson Unit (SMJJU) was responsible for seven bombings and one attempted bombing from April 1976 to February 1979.

The United Freedom Front (UFF) claimed responsibility for ten bombings and one attempted bombing between December 1982 and September 1984.

Targets of the SMJJU and UFF include both military and corporate properties. Motivation for the bombings, according to communiques received, include protesting American imperialism, exploitation, and/or militarism in Central America, and protesting South African apartheid policies.

FBI investigation has indicated that both groups are made up of common membership.

Individuals associated with these groups have been identified through FBI investigation as having participated in at least two bank robberies in the state of Virginia.
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

SECTION VIII
SPECIAL EVENTS MANAGEMENT

1984

SPECIAL EVENTS MANAGEMENT (SEM)

Beginning with the Pan American games in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in July 1979, the FBI has become increasingly involved in similar events of national and international interest. The FBI maintains the lead Federal agency role in preparing for and responding to Federal law enforcement needs, acts of terrorism, and carrying out responsibilities in the foreign counterintelligence field.

A "special event", broadly defined, is any major event of such national or international significance occurring within the territory of the United States which makes it: (1) an attractive target for terrorists and/or intelligence indicates a credible threat that a terrorist act will be committed at the event; (2) of such a nature that the potential for collecting significant classified intelligence by hostile foreign governments exists; or (3) an event of such national or international ramifications that FBI presence would logically be warranted to fulfill its investigative responsibilities.

Examples of such events are the New Orleans World's Fair and the 1984 Summer Olympic Games at Los Angeles, California and the two national political conventions at San Francisco, California and Dallas, Texas. Prior events were the 1980 Democratic Convention held in New York, the 1980 Winter Olympic Games, Lake Placid, New York and the Expo 1982, Knoxville, Tennessee. No terrorist incident has been successfully perpetrated at a special event in the United States.

1984 Summer Olympic Games-Los Angeles, California

The Olympic Games began in Los Angeles on July 28, 1984, and closed on August 12, 1984. The Games attracted approximately 7,500 to 9,000 athletes and a host of coaches, trainers, and officials. A record 140 countries participated in the Games in Los Angeles.

The Games consisted of 23 sporting events held in eight cities and areas located in five Southern California counties, with preliminary soccer events in Boston, Massachusetts, Annapolis, Maryland and Palo Alto, California. The FBI worked closely with numerous local, state, and Federal agencies to ensure that all that could be done regarding the security of the athletes and officials was done. The FBI coordinated the flow of intelligence regarding possible terrorist movements or attacks, both prior to and during the Games, and prepared an emergency response to any incident which might have occurred.

The Olympic Interagency Intelligence Subcommittee, co-chaired by the FBI, Los Angeles Sheriff's Office and the Los Angeles Police Department, designed an Anti-Terrorist Operations Center (ATOC) to be the intelligence broker for all Olympic participants, and to be the mechanism which received and evaluated all threats.

To facilitate this assessment function, each of the chairing agencies, along with the California Highway Patrol, contributed personnel to form what was known as the Integrated Threat Analysis Group. Eventually, this group became the nucleus of the ATOC. Each agency in the ATOC contributed resources to support the operation. On a daily basis, this center assessed risks to the games, and identified those events having the greatest potential for disruption. Those assessments were passed to other law enforcement command centers.

FBI Assessment Teams were created to assist local law enforcement agencies in determining the appropriate Federal involvement, and in recommending and accessing the appropriate Federal resources necessary to ensure optimum operational and investigative procedures during an emergency response.

In addition, the FBI developed Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) to establish an initial Federal presence, and handle routine incidents under FBI jurisdiction. The ERTs were on standby 24 hours a day, from the opening of the Olympic Village sites through the end of the games. They were self-contained units which could respond quickly to control serious or escalating problems until additional resources could report to the scene and be integrated into the operations.

SECTION IX
HOSTAGE RESCUE TEAM

HOSTAGE RESCUE TEAM

The Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) was established within the FBI in January 1982 by order of the Attorney General to respond to and effectively conclude hostage situations thereby providing the President and the Attorney General an alternative to the use of military force in domestic situations. Also, the HRT is capable of responding to a major incident at functions which may be viewed as potential targets of terrorism as well as any unanticipated life-threatening situations in which sophisticated assault and rescue procedures are deemed necessary.

In 1984, the HRT was present to respond to terrorist incidents, within FBI jurisdiction, at the 1984 Summer Olympics, and the two major political conventions held in San Francisco, California and Dallas, Texas. The HRT was also on call should an incident have occurred during the 1984 World's Fair in New Orleans, Louisiana.

In addition, the HRT was deployed in two FBI investigations:

The HRT was dispatched to Ohio to assist in the November 1984 apprehension of Top Ten Fugitive Raymond Luc Levasseur. (See Accomplishment Section, page 31)

In December 1984, the HRT was also involved in an operation to apprehend members of the Aryan Nations terrorist group in Whidbey Island, Washington. During this attempted apprehension, a gun battle ensued which resulted in the death of Aryan Nations member Robert J. Mathews, after he refused to surrender to authorities. (See Terrorist Related Activities Section, page 34)

SECTION X
SUMMARIES OF
REVISIONS TO PREVIOUS TERRORIST
INCIDENT PUBLICATIONS
1984

FBI ANALYSIS OF TERRORIST
INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES REVISIONS

On September 12, 1983, at 9:30 p.m., three Wells Fargo Security employees returned to the Wells Fargo Security Office at 21 Culbro Drive, West Hartford, Connecticut, after making armored car pickups. One of the employees, Victor Manuel Gerena, grabbed the revolver of one of the other employees, put the gun to that employees' head and handcuffed him. Gerena ordered the third employee to lie on the floor and tied his hands behind his back. Gerena then gave both of them injections of an unknown fluid to make them sleep.

Gerena made numerous trips to the vault area and carried over seven million dollars in money bags to a vehicle parked in the Wells Fargo garage.

In a communique dated October 19, 1984, the EPB-Macheteros, a violent proindependence Puerto Rican terrorist group, claimed responsibility for the robbery, referring to the operation as PITIRRE III. The communique lauded "comrade" Gerena for his outstanding performance. The robbery took place on the birthday of Pedro Albizu Campos, militant pro-independence leader of the 1930's in Puerto Rico.
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

Set forth above is a terrorist related activity perpetrated in 1983, but not identified as such until 1984.

On October 4, 1975, shortly after 9 a.m. the Northeast Bank of Maine, Portland, Maine, was robbed by four individuals later identified as Raymond Levasseur, Joseph Aceto, Thomas Manning, and James Barrett. Three of the robbers entered the bank while the fourth remained in the getaway car as the driver. Although more than \$11,000 was taken all but approximately \$3000 was recovered. In 1976, Levasseur, Aceto, Manning and Barrett were indicted on charges in connection with this robbery. In March 1984, Barrett was subsequently convicted and sentenced to twenty-five years in prison. Former Top Ten Fugitive Levasseur remains in custody awaiting trial following his November 4, 1984 capture; Manning is currently a Top Ten Fugitive; and Aceto has entered the Witness Security Program.
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On December 12, 1975, at approximately 5:15 p.m. the Civic Center Branch of the Bank of Maine, Augusta, Maine, was robbed by four individuals, who were subsequently identified as Raymond Levasseur, Joseph Aceto, and Thomas and Carol Manning. Three of the robbers entered the bank while the fourth remained in the getaway car. Approximately \$12,000 was stolen in the robbery. In 1976, Levasseur, Aceto and the Mannings were indicted on charges in connection with this robbery. Former Top Ten Fugitive Levasseur remains in custody awaiting trial following his November 4, 1984 capture; Thomas Manning is currently a Top Ten Fugitive; Carol Manning is currently an FBI fugitive; and Aceto has entered the Witness Security Program.
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The previous are two terrorist related activities perpetrated in 1975, but not identified as such until 1984.

In addition, individuals associated with the SMJJU/UFF have been identified through FBI investigation as having participated in at least six additional bank robberies during the time frame March 1975 - October 1983 in the Northeastern section of the United States.