



• U.S. Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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• **Terrorism in the  
United States  
1987**



• 138653

Terrorist Research and  
Analytical Center  
Counterterrorism Section  
Criminal Investigative Division

138653

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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TERRORISM

IN THE UNITED STATES

1987

DATE OF INFORMATION: DECEMBER 31, 1987

Terrorist Research and Analytical Center  
Counterterrorism Section  
Criminal Investigative Division

CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
FOREWARD . . . . .	.ii
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	.iv
CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING - 1987 INCIDENTS . . . . .	.vi
I. 1987 IN REVIEW . . . . .	.1-12
- INCIDENTS . . . . .	.1
- SUSPECTED INCIDENTS . . . . .	.2
- PREVENTIONS . . . . .	.5
- MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS . . . . .	.7
II. TREND ANALYSIS (1983 - 1987) . . . . .	.13-23
- TRENDS/PATTERNS . . . . .	.13
- GRAPHIC DISPLAY (NUMERICAL SUMMARY/KILLED AND INJURED) . . . . .	.20
(BY GROUP) . . . . .	.21
(BY TARGET) . . . . .	.22
(BY TYPE) . . . . .	.23
III. TOPICAL ISSUES . . . . .	.24-30
- IRAN - THE CONTINUING THREAT. . . . .	.24
- PUERTO RICAN TERRORISM. . . . .	.26
- EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION . . . . .	.29
IV. THE CURRENT THREAT . . . . .	.31-33
- THREAT ASSESSMENT - DOMESTIC GROUPS . . . . .	.31
- THREAT ASSESSMENT - INTERNATIONAL GROUPS. . . . .	.33
 <u>APPENDICES:</u>	
A. REVISIONS TO 1986 STATISTICS . . . . .	.34
B. CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING - (1983 - 1987) INCIDENTS . . . . .	.36
C. MOST FREQUENTLY USED FEDERAL STATUTES . . . . .	.41

## FOREWARD

The FBI is designated the lead Federal agency for combating terrorism in the United States. Within this mandate there exists a two-fold mission: to prevent terrorist acts before they occur and, should they occur, mount an effective investigative response. The preventive phase involves acquiring, through legal avenues, intelligence information relating to terrorist groups and individuals who threaten the United States or its interests. The collection and use of such intelligence has enabled the FBI to prevent a number of terrorist acts, many of which would have resulted in substantial loss of life. The response effort includes prompt and effective investigation of criminal acts committed by terrorist groups. It is the view of the FBI that the swift and effective investigation of an act of criminal terrorism, culminated by arrests, convictions, and incarcerations, is a powerful deterrent to future acts of terrorism. Therefore, aggressive investigation from both the prevention and reaction standpoints appears to be an important part of the formula for a successful counterterrorism program. The FBI continues to improve its intelligence base through enhancement of collection and analysis techniques, as well as improving cooperation with other elements within the national and international law enforcement and intelligence communities.

Again in 1987, the issue of terrorism was atop the national agenda. The FBI, in cooperation with other agencies in the United States, however, marked 1987 as a year in which significant successes were achieved against terrorist organizations. The FBI recorded seven terrorist incidents in the United States during 1987. All incidents were committed on a single day, May 25, 1987, at various locations in Puerto Rico and were attributed to a previously unknown Puerto Rican terrorist group, Guerrilla Forces of Liberation (GFL). No deaths or injuries resulted from these terrorist acts. Also, through the FBI's Counterterrorism Program initiatives and through invaluable cooperation between law enforcement and intelligence agencies, four acts of terrorism were prevented in the United States during 1987.

Additional investigation and analysis of previously reported terrorist activity have caused the FBI to revise its 1986 statistics. The revisions concern a series of interrelated bombing activities which occurred in Puerto Rico during 1986 and were previously designated as suspected terrorist incidents. These changes are described in this report.

Combating terrorism, to be sure, is a responsibility shared by this country's law enforcement and intelligence agencies and effective cooperation, at all levels, is

unquestionably a key to future counterterrorism successes. To avoid the lawlessness and chaos created by terrorists, vigilance and a high degree of professionalism are required. While there is much to be done to reduce the threat of terrorism in our Nation, the FBI, in cooperation with these other agencies, is striving to keep America free from terrorism.

## INTRODUCTION

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

### 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.

The FBI defines two categories of terrorism in the United States: **international terrorism** which involves terrorist activity committed by groups or individuals who are foreign-based and/or are directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries; and **domestic terrorism** which involves groups or individuals who are based and operate entirely within the United States and are directed at elements of our Government or population without foreign direction.

### 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.

### TERRORIST INCIDENT PREVENTED:

A documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity.

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In order to present a clearer picture of the dimensions of the terrorism problem in the United States, an examination of trends for the period 1983 - 1987 is contained in this publication. This section outlines terrorist activity during this time frame. Another section offers a current assessment of the threat emanating from terrorist groups in the United States.

As mentioned in the Foreward to this report, some revisions of 1986 statistics have occurred. These changes are detailed in Appendix A and are reflected within. Appendix B

contains a chronological listing of terrorist incidents in the United States during the period 1983 - 1987. Included in Appendix C is an explanation and listing of the most frequently used Federal statutes which may be applied in combating the terrorism problem.

**CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS**  
**IN THE UNITED STATES**

**1987**

<b><u>DATE</u></b>	<b><u>LOCATION</u></b>	<b><u>TYPE OF INCIDENT</u></b>	<b><u>GROUP ATTRIBUTED TO</u></b>
5-25	Mayaguez, Puerto Rico	Pipe Bombing	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5-25	Caguas, Puerto Rico	Pipe Bombing	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5-25	Ponce, Puerto Rico	Pipe Bombing	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5-25	Aibonito, Puerto Rico	Pipe Bombing	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5-25	Mayaguez, Puerto Rico	Attempted Pipe Bombing	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5-25	Carolina, Puerto Rico	Attempted Pipe Bombing	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5-25	Cidra, Puerto Rico	Attempted Pipe Bombing	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation

1987 IN REVIEW

TERRORIST INCIDENTS

Seven terrorist incidents were recorded during 1987. All seven occurred on the same day in Puerto Rico and were attributed to one terrorist group.

MAY 25, 1987

Killed: 0      Injured: 0

In the early morning hours of May 25, 1987, eight explosive devices were placed at seven locations in Puerto Rico. Four of the devices detonated causing minimal damage, while four others malfunctioned and were recovered intact. The devices, metal pipe bombs filled with black powder, were placed in brown paper bags. At 9:30 a.m. on May 25, an unknown male caller telephoned a Ponce, Puerto Rico radio station and claimed the attacks on behalf of the Guerrilla Forces of Liberation (GFL).

The four detonations occurred at the following sites:

- outside of the Western Federal Bank, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
- outside of the New York Department Store, Caguas, Puerto Rico
- outside of the U.S. Customs Service building, Ponce, Puerto Rico
- under a U.S. Postal Service mailbox in front of a Post Office building, Aibonito, Puerto Rico. (4)

The unexploded devices were located as follows:

- outside of Citibank, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
- outside of the Bank of Boston, Carolina, Puerto Rico
- outside of Banco Central, Cidra, Puerto Rico
- approximately 50 feet from the New York Department Store detonation site. (3)\*

The GFL was a previously unknown group and because of the bombings and attempted bombings claimed on its behalf, it is now characterized as a violence-prone, pro-Puerto Rican independence terrorist group.

\*The unexploded device found near the New York Department Store is not listed as a separate incident. The two devices placed at this site are considered one terrorist incident.

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS

Eight suspected terrorist incidents were recorded during 1987. Responsibility for the acts listed below cannot be attributed to a known or suspected terrorist group; however, after assessing circumstances which surround each of these events, they are considered suspected terrorist incidents.

MARCH 2, 1987

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

Five explosive devices were placed in the vicinity of the Federal Building at Laguna Niguel, California. Four of the devices detonated in a location adjacent to the Federal Building, which houses several Internal Revenue Service (IRS) offices. A fifth device, which did not detonate, was recovered on the roof of the building. No personal injury or property damage was sustained. Investigation indicates that the explosive devices were launched in the direction of the Federal Building from a location approximately five to six hundred yards behind the building. No claims of responsibility on behalf of any group were made. (1)

APRIL 19, 1987

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

A bomb detonated under a police vehicle at the Missoula, Montana, Police Department. About ten minutes later a call was received at the Missoula Police Department and the caller claimed that he was a member of the Aryan Nations (AN) and had placed the bomb. The caller ended the call by saying "Heil Hitler!" (1)

The AN is a white supremacist organization that espouses antiblack, anti-Jewish, and prowhite sentiments and advocates the establishment of a separate nation out of five northwestern U.S. states. It is headquartered near Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and is led by Richard Butler. Numerous members/associates of the group have been tried and convicted for the commission of violent criminal acts in furtherance of their cause.

MAY 1, 1987

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

A small pipe bomb detonated at the Almacen El Espanol, 7 East 44th Street, Hialeah, Florida, causing slight structural damage. The pipe bomb used in the attack contained black powder

and was ignited by firecracker fuses. Almacen El Espanol is a business establishment that sends medicine and other supplies to Cuba from Miami. There were no injuries reported as a result of this bombing. (1)

MAY 2, 1987

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

At 12:20 a.m., a pipe bomb detonated against the front door of Cubanacan, 2319 Seventh Street, Miami, Florida, causing \$2,000 damage. The pipe bomb, approximately five to seven inches long with two end caps, was possibly made with black powder. No injuries were reported as a result of this bombing. Cubanacan, a pharmacy supply house, regularly ships pharmaceutical supplies to Cuba. (1)

MAY 25, 1987

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

A pipe bomb exploded in front of Cuba Envios, 4700 Northwest Seventh Street, Miami, Florida, causing approximately \$5,000 damage to the building. There were no injuries sustained as a result of this explosion. Cuba Envios ships medicine and packages to Cuba. (1)

JULY 30, 1987

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

At approximately 1 a.m., a pipe bomb exploded in front of Machi Community Service, in Miami, Florida. The explosion caused minor structural damage to the building but resulted in no injuries. There was no warning call prior to this bombing. On July 30, 1987, at approximately 1:15 p.m., an unknown Latin male contacted a Miami radio station and stated in a Cuban accent that Machi had been bombed because it sends packages and airline tickets to Cuba. (1)

AUGUST 27, 1987

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

At approximately midnight, a pipebomb exploded next to Va Cuba, in Hialeah, Florida. Va Cuba is a business which ships packages and medicines to Cuba. This bombing did not result in injuries and caused only slight structural damage to the building. (1)

Except for the July 30 bombing, no communications were received from any terrorist group/individual(s) responsible for the five attacks in the Miami area. The attacks were similar in that pipe bombs were used, there were no warning telephone calls, and there were no claims of credit on behalf of any terrorist group. In addition, each of the businesses attacked send supplies or medicines to Cuba.

NOVEMBER 28, 1987

Killed: 0     Injured: 0

At approximately 1:30 a.m., the vehicle of a Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) employee in Livermore, California, was blown up at the parking lot directly across the street from the LLNL. The LLNL is a United States Department of Energy contract facility operated by the University of California. The vehicle was totally destroyed by the blast, and one LLNL guard received minor injuries. The only damage to the LLNL consisted of broken windows. On November 29, 1987, an individual contacted the Associated Press, San Francisco, and claimed credit for this bombing stating that his name is Oppie and that he and the Plutonium Kid had placed the device as members of the Nuclear Liberation Front (NLF). (1)

The NLF first emerged when it claimed credit for the LLNL bombing. This group was previously not known to the FBI or other law enforcement agencies and it has no known connections to other terrorist organizations.

## TERRORIST INCIDENTS PREVENTED

Four terrorist incidents were prevented during 1987.

### APRIL 16, 1987

Glenn Miller, leader of the White Patriot Party (WPP), mailed letters to associates of his declaring war on the U.S. Government. At the time, Miller was on probation for a contempt of court conviction. In his letter Miller called upon white patriots to rise up against the Zionist Occupation Government (ZOG). Miller stated that he believed he would soon be killed, but he would first get retribution against ZOG. The letter was postmarked in the Shreveport, Louisiana, area. He was eventually declared a fugitive for failing to maintain contact with his probation officer in North Carolina. Miller was subsequently located in the Springfield, Missouri area, where he and three other WPP members were arrested by the FBI and the United States Marshals Service, with assistance from the Missouri Highway Patrol and the Green County, Missouri, Sheriff's Office. A search of the mobile home and the van utilized by Miller and/or his associates yielded numerous weapons and explosives. This, coupled with the fact that Miller had "declared war" on the Government only days before, led to the conclusion that Miller and his followers were planning at least one violent terrorist incident which was foiled when Miller was arrested. (1)

The WPP, originally known as the Carolina Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was a paramilitary, white supremacist group, which ceased to exist as a result of the arrest of its leader, Glenn Miller.

### MAY 1987

Sukminder Singh Sandu and Ranjit Singh Gill are two Indian Sikhs who have been charged in India with the October, 1986, assassination of a retired Indian Army Chief of Staff in India. This act was part of the ongoing conflict between Sikhs and the Government of India. Information was received by the FBI indicating that Sandu and Gill had fled from India to the United States. On May 15, 1987, Sandu and Gill were arrested in Newark, New Jersey, by the FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The arrests of Sandu and Gill interrupted their return to India where, based upon information developed by the FBI, they intended to carry out at least two other assassinations. The arrest of Sandu and Gill, therefore successfully prevented two acts of international terrorism. (2)

### MAY 1987

In late 1986, the FBI received information of a plot to assassinate Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega. Two individuals, John Norris and Donnell Eugene Howard, were attempting to recruit

persons with military backgrounds to serve in this venture and they were also allegedly soliciting funds and/or investors to financially back the mission. The case was presented to a Federal grand jury in Tulsa, Oklahoma and in early May, 1987, indictments were returned charging both Norris and Howard with attempting to kill a foreign official and with conspiracy. Howard was also charged with committing perjury before a Federal grand jury. On May 7, 1987, both individuals were arrested without incident: Norris in Purcell, Oklahoma, and Howard in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Howard pleaded guilty to one count of perjury on September 28, 1987, and was sentenced to 18 months in prison on November 10, 1987. The indictment against Norris was dismissed on November 23, 1987. As a result of these arrests, it is believed that the FBI interdicted the potential assassination of Nicaraguan President Ortega. (1)

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

While a number of successful counterterrorism initiatives were undertaken during 1987, this segment of the publication is devoted only to articulable law enforcement accomplishments such as indictments, arrests, and convictions.

INTERNATIONAL

An Armenian terrorist, Vicken Tcharkutchian, was arrested by the FBI in Los Angeles, California on September 7, 1987. Tcharkutchian was a member of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) terrorist cell that committed several bombings in the Los Angeles area in 1981 and 1982. He fled the United States just before three other members of this ASALA cell were arrested (May 30, 1982) for planting an explosive device at Los Angeles International Airport.

ASALA is an international terrorist organization which seeks retribution against Turkey for an alleged genocide of 1.5 million Armenians in 1915. ASALA has not committed a terrorist act in the United States since May, 1982.

Tcharkutchian was charged with three bombings that occurred between February and June, 1981. He initially pleaded not guilty to these charges in U.S. District Court, Los Angeles, California, on September 21, 1987; however, on November 9, 1987, he pleaded guilty to several counts and, on December 14, 1987, was sentenced to 12 years in prison.

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Fawaz Younis, a Lebanese national, was charged with the June 11, 1985, hijacking of a Royal Jordanian airliner in Beirut, Lebanon. Because U.S. nationals were aboard the flight, a warrant was issued for Younis' arrest. The warrant was based upon the provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, which among other things, criminalized taking a U.S. person hostage during a terrorist act.

On September 13, 1987, Younis was arrested by the FBI in international waters in the Mediterranean Sea. He was returned to the United States on September 17, 1987, and, on this date, pleaded not guilty in the U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., to charges of hostage taking, conspiracy, and destruction of an aircraft. The arrest of Younis is significant as it represents the first time an individual has been arrested outside the United States and returned for prosecution by the U.S. Government for a violation of the extraterritorial statutes, (see Extraterritorial Jurisdiction comments, Section III). The fact

that Younis was captured in international waters by the FBI serves notice that the U.S. Government is willing to go to substantial lengths to apprehend those responsible for acts of terrorism against U.S. nationals.

DOMESTIC

On October 6, 1987, a Federal trial began in Chicago, Illinois, for five defendants, all of whom were members of the El Rukns, a Chicago-based criminal organization. The trial stemmed from an FBI undercover operation during 1986 in which members of the El Rukns purchased an inert light antitank weapon (LAW rocket). The LAW rocket was allegedly to be used in the commission of a terrorist act in the United States in order to obtain funding from the Government of Libya. El Rukn members had been in contact with Libyan representatives.

On November 24, 1987, all defendants were convicted. They had been charged with numerous Federal violations, including conspiracy, attempting to receive explosives, interstate travel, and use of interstate telephone facilities to carry out unlawful arson activities. On December 29, 1987, they were sentenced as follows: Jeffrey Fort, 80 years in prison and a \$255,000 fine; Reico Cranshaw, 63 years in prison and a \$241,000 fine; Alan Knox, 54 years in prison and a \$229,000 fine; Leon McAnderson, 51 years in prison and a \$241,000 fine; and Roosevelt Hawkins, nine years in prison to be followed by two consecutive five year terms of probation. One member of the group allegedly involved in criminal terrorist activities, Melvin Mays, remains a fugitive.

One significant aspect of this case is that it represents an occasion in which a domestic group was willing to commit a terrorist act in the United States in order to receive funding from a known state sponsor of international terrorism.

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The United Freedom Front (UFF) was a Marxist-Leninist terrorist organization whose members advocated the violent overthrow of the U.S. Government. The UFF was opposed to U.S. involvement in Central America and violently supported the cause of the Puerto Rican independence movement. This group claimed credit for 10 bombings and one attempted bombing between December, 1982, and September, 1984.

Several UFF-related trials were held during 1987. On January 18, 1987, Thomas Manning was convicted in a superior court in New Jersey in the December, 1981, shooting death of a New Jersey State policeman. On February 18, 1987, Manning was sentenced to life imprisonment. Following this, another trial

was to have been held in the U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts, for all eight members of the group on charges of seditious conspiracy and violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act. One individual, however, Christopher King, was separated from the remaining members because he did not participate in the RICO violations. On December 2, 1987, approximately halfway through the trial, King pleaded guilty to one count of seditious conspiracy. As of December 31, 1987, he had not been sentenced. The trial for the remaining seven members is scheduled for 1988.

The arrests and trials of UFF members are significant inasmuch as this group was the most active domestic left-wing terrorist group in the United States during the early 1980s. All known members of this group have been arrested and have been sentenced to lengthy prison terms for their criminal terrorist activities. This case represents one of the greatest successes by law enforcement against a domestic left-wing terrorist group. Federal agencies, as well as state and local police from Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, cooperated to bring these cases to a successful conclusion.

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During May, 1985, two individuals, Marilyn Jean Buck and Alan Berkman, who were wanted in connection with the October 20, 1981, robbery of a Brinks Armored Car Service truck in Nanuet, New York, were captured. On May 11, 1985, Buck was arrested in New York City. On May 23, 1985, Berkman was apprehended in Doylestown, Pennsylvania. Berkman was found to be in possession of more than 600 pounds of explosives, as well as weapons and false identifications. Bombing components, weapons, and target lists were among the items located in a safe-house of Buck's in Baltimore, Maryland. This safe-house was searched May 11, 1985, the day Buck was arrested. The fact that they possessed weapons, explosives, and target lists was an indication of impending acts of terrorism. As a result of these arrests and the search of the Baltimore safe-house, 14 terrorist incidents were listed by the FBI as having been prevented during 1985.

On May 20, 1987, Buck was sentenced to 40 years imprisonment for Federal firearms violations. In addition, trial proceedings for Buck and codefendant Mutulu Shakur (captured February, 1986, in Los Angeles), in connection with the Brinks robbery, began in November, 1987, in U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York.

On March 26, 1987, Berkman was convicted in the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, of 15 counts of weapons and explosives violations. On May 29, 1987, he was

sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment. In addition, Berkman appeared before the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, for Bond Default in connection with the Brinks robbery and was sentenced on October 7, 1987, to two additional years' imprisonment.

One individual arrested in May, 1985, with Marilyn Buck was Linda Sue Evans. On May 20, 1987, she was sentenced to 40 years imprisonment in the Eastern District of Louisiana for violations of the National Firearms Act and false identity matters.

The convictions of these individuals, together with those of the UFF, have proven to be a significant setback to the left-wing terrorist movement in the United States. This is, in large measure, because major figures within this movement have been apprehended and convicted. Since these arrests, no known acts of terrorism have been committed by domestic left-wing terrorist groups in the United States.

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On April 21, 1987, Federal indictments were returned in the Western District of Arkansas at Fort Smith, Arkansas, charging 14 persons with Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property, receipt of stolen money, conspiracy to murder Federal officials, and seditious conspiracy. This latter charge stemmed from the activities of the "Order," whose members, in the 1980s, were involved in robberies, murders, and other acts designed to lead to the creation of a separate white supremacist nation in the Northwestern United States. Those indicted were leaders or members of various right-wing terrorist groups.

Also on April 21, 1987, another indictment was returned in the U.S. District Court, District of Colorado, charging four persons with violating the civil rights of the late Alan Berg. Berg, a Denver, Colorado, radio talk-show host, was shot 13 times at point blank range with a MAC-10 machine gun on June 18, 1984. The murder occurred late at night in front of Berg's home. Three of those indicted in the District of Colorado for the violation of Berg's civil rights were also named in the indictments returned in the Western District of Arkansas.

On November 17, 1987, a verdict was handed down in the U.S. District Court in Denver, in the trial of the four persons indicted on April 21. David Lane and Bruce Pierce, members of the Order, were convicted of violating the civil rights of Berg, while Richard Scutari and Jean Craig were acquitted. On December 13, 1987, Pierce and Lane were each sentenced to prison terms of 150 years.

Seven of the 15 persons listed on the two indictments, (14 in the Western District of Arkansas, and one in the District of Colorado; three persons were listed on both indictments), were already in prison, having previously been convicted of criminal acts. Seven others were arrested on April 23, 1987, and subsequently released on bond. One individual, Louis Beam, fled and was subsequently placed on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list. Beam was arrested in Guadalajara, Mexico, on November 6, 1987, by the Mexican Federal Judicial Police. He was extradicted to the United States on November 9, 1987, appearing before the U.S. Magistrate in the Western District of Arkansas on November 17, 1987, and was ordered held without bond.

The above arrests and trials represent the FBI's commitment to sustain investigative focus on the criminal manifestations of right-wing terrorist activity in the United States. The success of the U.S. law enforcement community against the criminal acts of right-wing terrorists has, at least for the present, muted their violent potential.

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During the past several years, terrorist attacks allegedly committed by Jewish terrorist organizations have occurred in the United States. These have included bombings, murders, and firebombings against persons, organizations, or other entities deemed to be anti-Semitic or supportive of activities thought to be counter to the interests of the State of Israel. Individuals responsible for these acts have claimed them on behalf of different organizations, including the Jewish Defense League (JDL).

During 1987, persons associated with the JDL were arrested and evidence was found linking them to several violent incidents that occurred between 1984 and 1986. On April 1, 1987, Murray Young was arrested in New York City for firearms violations. On May 8, 1987, Jay Cohen, Sharon Katz, and Victor Vancier were arrested and charged with various criminal acts. On August 13, 1987, all four pleaded guilty. On September 5, 1987, Cohen committed suicide prior to being sentenced. On October 26, 1987, Vancier was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and Young to five years' imprisonment. Katz was given a three-year suspended sentence, five years' probation, 200 hours' community service, six months' house arrest, and a \$5,000 fine. These arrests were significant because they decimated a violent cell of Jewish terrorism. Since the arrests, there have been no known criminal acts perpetrated by members of Jewish terrorist groups in the United States.

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On September 16, 1983, \$7.2 million was stolen from a Wells Fargo terminal in West Hartford, Connecticut. Alleged members of the pro-Puerto Rican independence terrorist group, Ejercito Popular Boricua (EPB)- Macheteros, are charged with this crime. On August 30, 1985, numerous arrests were carried out in the United States and Puerto Rico in connection with this robbery. On January 26, 1987, initial proceedings for the trial of 16 Macheteros members began in Hartford, Connecticut. At year's end, pretrial suppression hearings were still in progress.

II. TREND ANALYSIS (1983 - 1987)

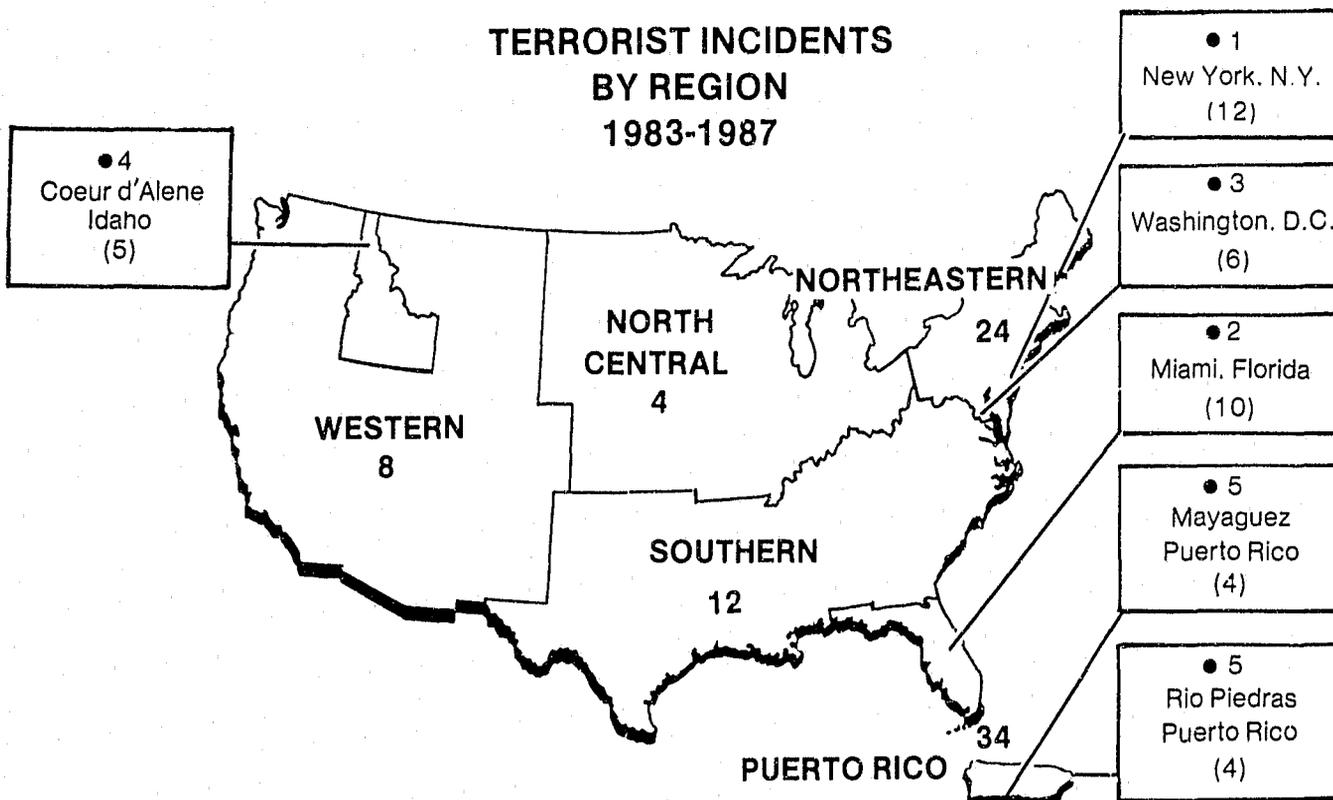
TRENDS/PATTERNS

	<u>INCIDENTS</u>	<u>SUSPECTED INCIDENTS</u>	<u>PREVENTIONS</u>	<u>TERRORIST RELATED ACTIVITY*</u>
1983 -	31	2	6	2
1984 -	13	3	9	7
1985 -	7	6	23	2
1986 -	24	2	9	1
1987 -	7	8	4	0

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\* The Terrorist Related Activity statistic refers to 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. For example, a bank robbery committed in order to finance a terrorist group would be considered terrorist related activity but would fall short of meeting the incident criteria.

## TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY REGION 1983-1987



● THE SIX MOST FREQUENTLY TARGETED CITIES

### TERRORIST INCIDENTS:

In the five-year period of 1983 - 1987, 82 terrorist incidents occurred in the United States and Puerto Rico. A geographic examination of these incidents shows that 24 occurred in the Northeast, including the District of Columbia, 34 in Puerto Rico, 12 in the South, eight in the West, and four in the North Central region of the United States.

Of the 24 incidents occurring in the northeastern region, many took place in New York. In fact 12 of the 82 terrorist incidents in the United States during this period took place in New York City. The terrorist groups active in New York during the last five years include the UFF, Red Guerrilla Resistance (RGR), the Revolutionary Fighting Group (RFG) and Jewish terrorist elements.

The UFF claimed credit for four bombings and one attempted bombing in New York City between May, 1983, and August, 1984. The group attacked corporate offices, military recruiting stations and other targets as part of its armed campaign against the U.S. Government. The seven individuals who comprised this

group were arrested in November, 1984 and April, 1985. All have, as previously indicated, subsequently been convicted of at least one criminal violation and are currently incarcerated.

The RGR and RFG are revolutionary terrorist groups which have expressed anticapitalist and anti-imperialist philosophies. The two groups, while also active in the Washington, D.C. area, allegedly committed four bombings in New York City between January, 1983, and February, 1985.

Jewish terrorist elements, who are strongly motivated by their desire to publicize the past and present plight of the Jewish people have, over the past five years, claimed responsibility for three terrorist incidents in New York City. Terrorist incidents attributed to Jewish terrorists include; one bombing, one tear gas attack, and one firebombing.

During 1983 - 1987 Puerto Rico has been the site of 34 terrorist incidents, seven of which occurred in 1987. Puerto Rican terrorist groups, on the whole, are driven by their strong desire for the total liberation of the island of Puerto Rico from U.S. influence. Puerto Rican terrorist organizations maintain that the island was granted autonomy by Spain prior to the Treaty of Paris which ended the Spanish-American War. Puerto Rican terrorist groups have generally carried out their attacks against U.S. military installations and personnel, public utility companies, private businesses and law enforcement personnel.

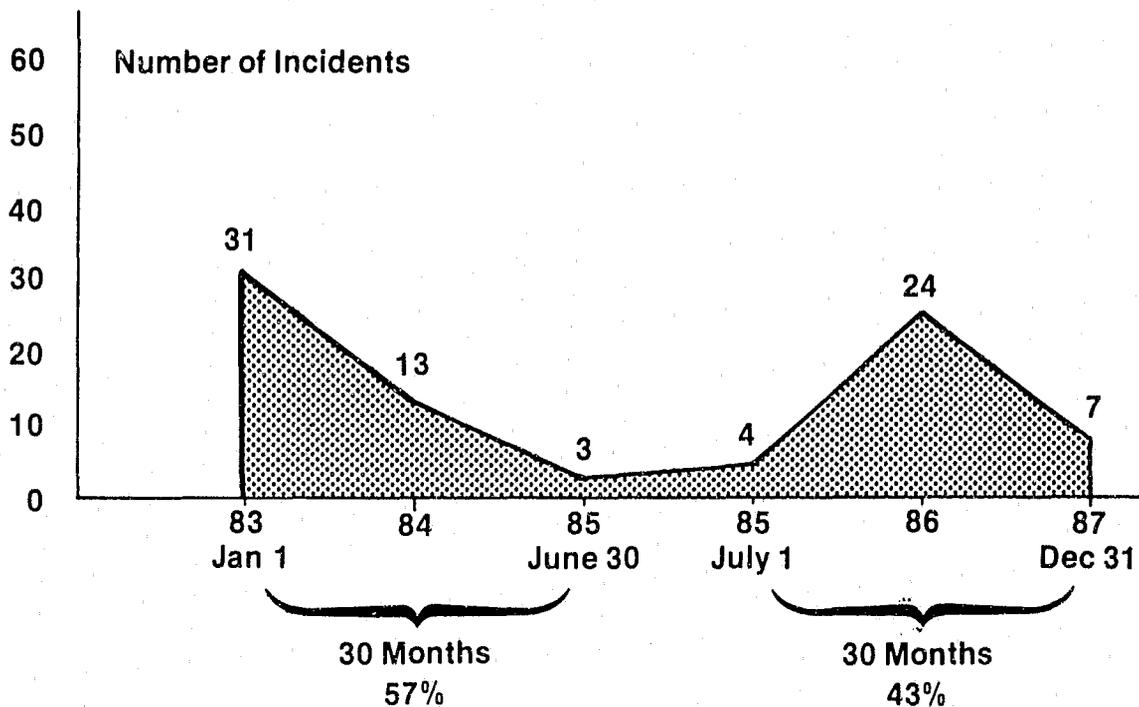
Between 1983 and 1987, 12 terrorist incidents occurred in the southern region of the United States. Of these, 10 occurred in Miami, Florida. Of the 10 terrorist incidents in Miami, Florida, five were attributed to the anti-Castro terrorist group Omega 7. This group, like other anti-Castro organizations, sought to remove Fidel Castro as leader of Cuba. To accomplish this, Omega 7 attacked representatives and/or property of the Cuban Government in the United States, as well as individuals or organizations and commercial establishments which supported the Castro regime. Omega 7 was effectively rendered inactive during 1982 and 1983 when many of its members were arrested and convicted on a variety of Federal violations.

The western region of the United States has been the site of eight terrorist incidents between 1983 and 1987. Five of these incidents occurred in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, during 1986 and were attributed to members or associates of the AN. Members of the AN, as previously stated, profess white supremacy and anti-Jewish and antiblack sentiment.

During the period under review, only four terrorist incidents occurred in the north central region of the United States. All four of these incidents occurred during 1983.

One took place in Medina, North Dakota, when a violent confrontation occurred between law enforcement officials and members of the Sheriff's Posse Comitatus (SPC). This confrontation resulted in the deaths of two law enforcement officers and injury to four other individuals, three of whom were law enforcement officers. The SPC is a right-wing terrorist organization composed of members who have resorted to terrorist violence. The other three terrorist incidents in this region occurred in Detroit, Michigan, on August 1, 1983, and were attributed to an Islamic sect which was attempting to eliminate rival Islamic groups.

### TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1983-1987

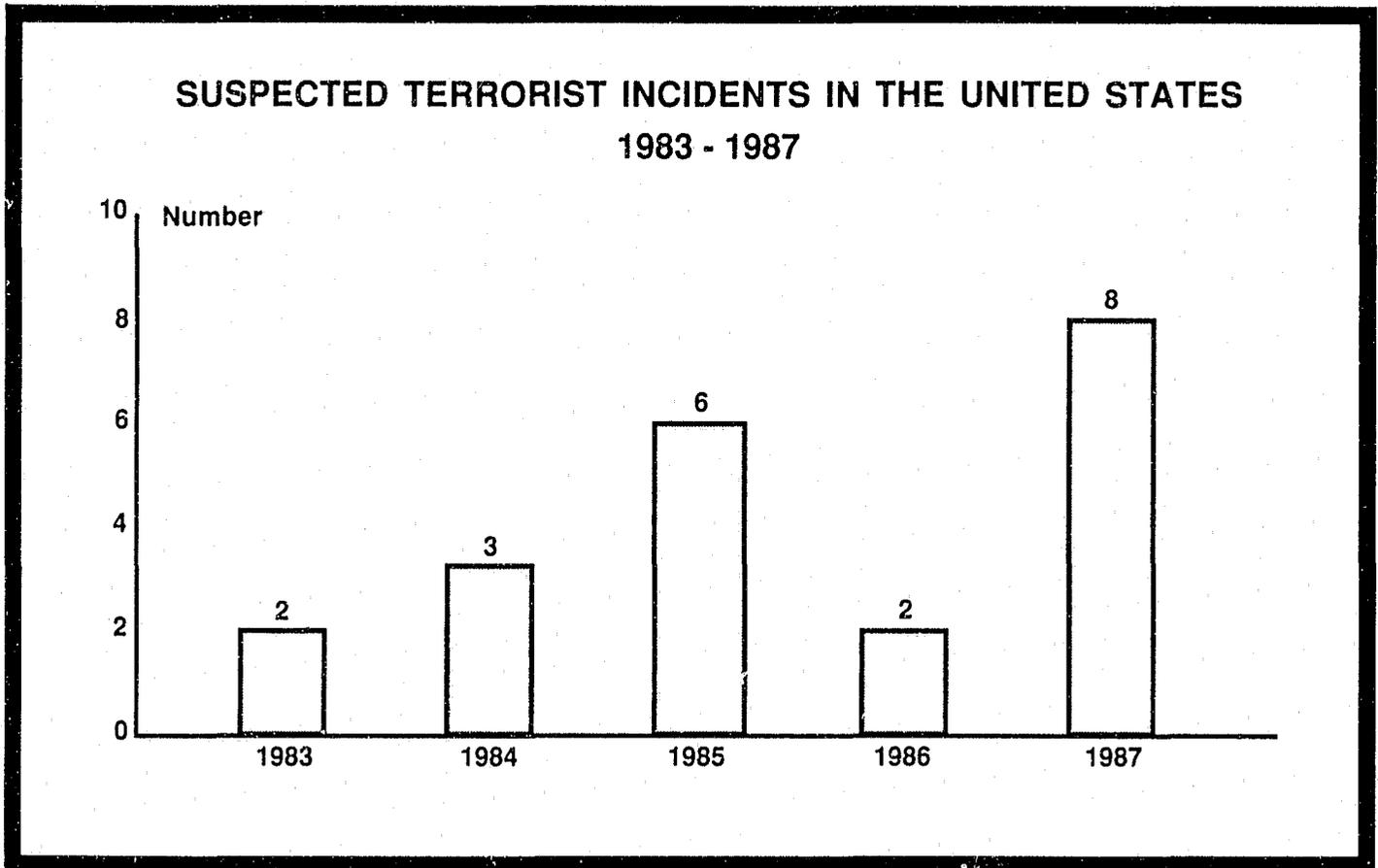


#### SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS:

During the period 1983 - 1987, the FBI recorded 21 suspected terrorist incidents. A vast majority of these (19 of 21) involved incendiary devices (to include pipe bombs, firebombs, and a molotov cocktail), both detonated and undetonated. The other two involved a hijacking and a murder in 1984. The most targeted location was the Miami, Florida area

which accounted for six of the 21 (five in 1987). The other areas included Puerto Rico, New York, California, Washington, D.C., Idaho, Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Montana. One death and three injuries have resulted from these acts.

Lacking specific evidence linking these acts to known or suspected terrorist groups, these are being carried under the Suspected Terrorist Incident category. Should additional investigative data reveal specific responsibility and attribution, it is possible that one or more of these may be upgraded to terrorist incidents.



TERRORIST RELATED ACTIVITY:

Since 1983, this category has captured statistical data relating to activity committed by known or suspected terrorists which does not sufficiently meet the definition of terrorism. 12 acts in this category were recorded in the 1983 - 1987 period. These have included armed robberies (two), armored truck robberies (three), gunfire exchange with law enforcement personnel (six), and a trespass. These have resulted in seven deaths and six injuries. These acts have taken place in several states with no discernable trends developed.

TERRORIST INCIDENTS PREVENTED:

The FBI, in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, during this same time frame, prevented 51 terrorist incidents. Of this total, 34 potential incidents by domestic terrorist groups and 17 potential incidents by international terrorist groups, were prevented in the United States. Examples of these preventions include the following:

In 1984, the New York FBI Joint Terrorism Task Force arrested nine individuals associated with the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters (NAFF), a violent subgroup of the Republic of New Afrika (RNA), a black separatist, domestic group which advocates the establishment of a separate black nation within the United States. After these arrests, numerous weapons, explosives, and other criminal paraphernalia meant for use in a planned armored truck robbery and two prison escapes, were recovered.

In 1985, as part of an investigation into the criminal activities of several domestic terrorist groups, the FBI conducted a search of a safehouse in Baltimore, Maryland. This safehouse, as stated earlier, was being used to store various firearms and incendiary devices. Among the items recovered was a list of 14 potential bombing targets within the United States.

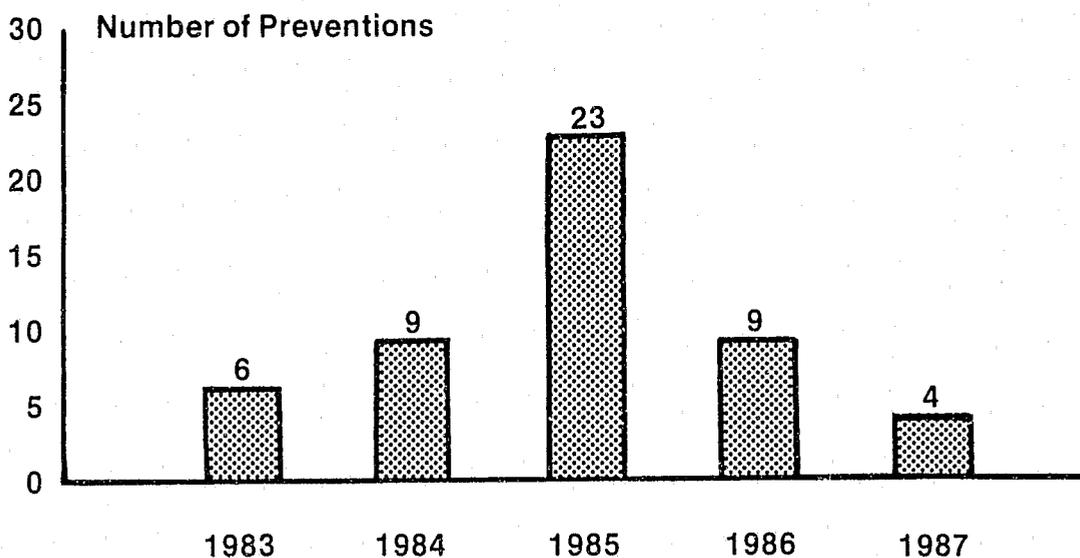
Again in 1985, the FBI learned of a plot to assassinate a cooperating witness who was going to testify against a right-wing terrorist organization in the United States. Further investigation indicated that two other assassinations were being contemplated in this matter. Successful investigation interdicted these plots.

During July, 1986, investigation indicated that various people were soliciting funds to finance the overthrow of the Government of Suriname and they attempted to take weapons and money out of the United States for this purpose. On July 28,

1986, twelve individuals were arrested by the U.S. Customs Service and the FBI in Hammond, Louisiana, for violation of the Neutrality Act and the Arms Export Control Act.

Also during 1986, a joint FBI and Canadian investigation resulted in the identification of five individuals believed to be involved in a plot to bomb an Air India aircraft. On May 30, 1986, Canadian authorities arrested the five individuals and executed searches at eight locations in Montreal, Canada. The individuals arrested are suspected Sikh terrorists and were taken into custody in Canada and charged with Conspiracy to Manufacture and Utilize Explosive Devices with the Intent to Cause Injury.

### TERRORISM PREVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES 1983-1987



**Numerical Summary/**  
**Killed and Injured**  
**1983 - 1987**

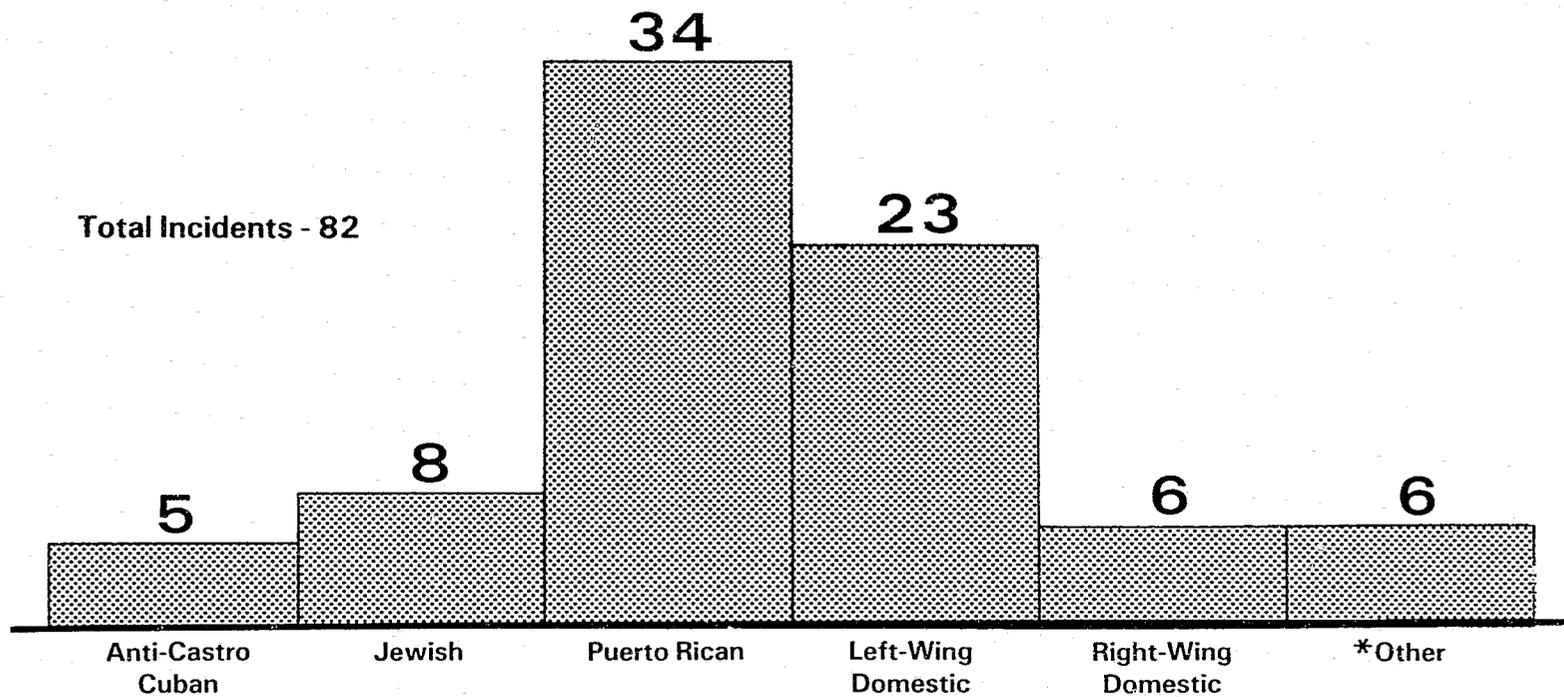
Year	Total Incidents	Killed	Injured
1983	31	6*	4
1984	13	0**	0
1985	7	2	10
1986	24	1	19
1987	7	0	0

\*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 by Group

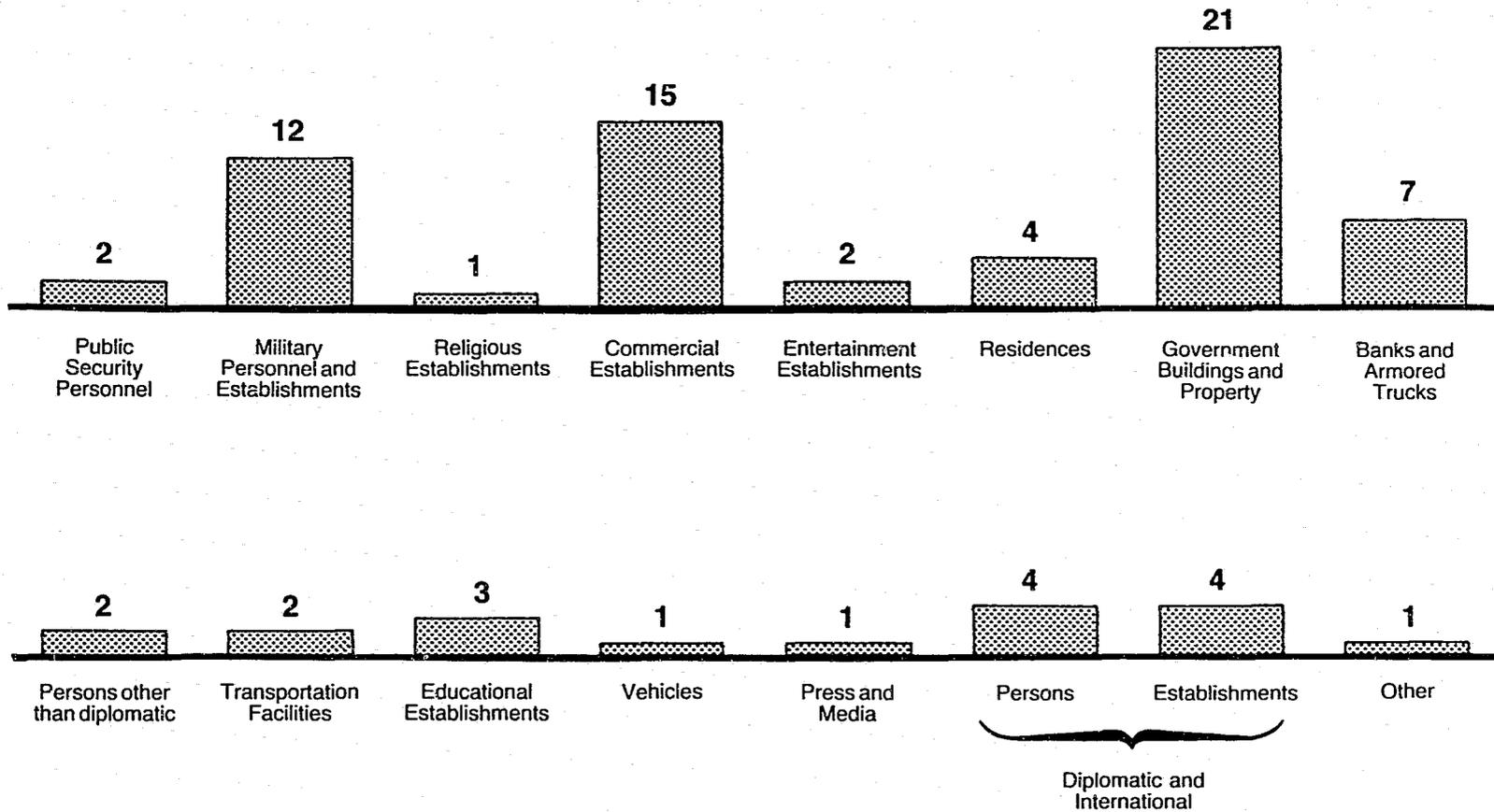
## 1983-1987



\* Includes 4 incidents by an unknown Haitian group; 1 by an unknown Philippine group; and 1 by a Salvadoran group, Ejercito Revolucionario Del Pueblo (ERP)

# Terrorist Incidents by Target

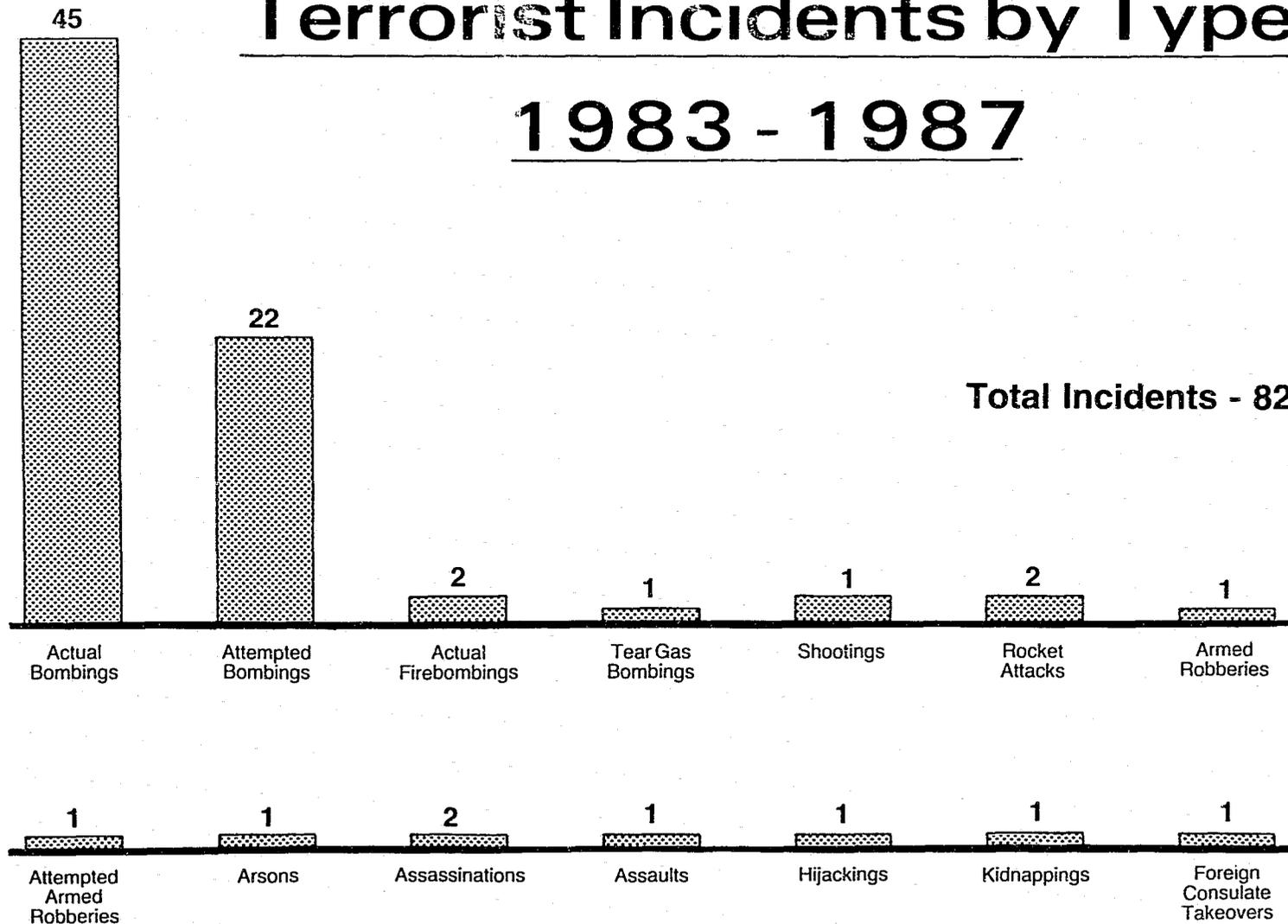
## 1983 - 1987



**Total Incidents - 82**

# Terrorist Incidents by Type

## 1983 - 1987



### III. TOPICAL ISSUES

The following comments are presented to offer insight into current issues of interest in the field of counterterrorism.

#### IRAN - THE CONTINUING THREAT

The current ruler of Iran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, assumed power in Iran during January, 1979, after Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi abdicated his throne. The Pahlavi reign in Iran was characterized by rapid modernization facilitated by Iran's vast reserves of petroleum. During the period of modernization, programs were introduced to transform Iran into an industrialized nation; however, social and educational improvements did not advance as rapidly as the country's industrial base. This disparity, along with other domestic problems, contributed to upheaval within Iran and the Shah and his policies became increasingly unpopular. The social unrest ultimately led to a revolution in Iran and the abdication of the Shah. Ayatollah Khomeini, who led the opposition to the Shah, assumed power and began to install his form of fundamentalist Shi'ism.

Today, the Islamic Republic of Iran is at war. But this is not a war typical of others. Rather, this is a holy war, a Jihad, which is based upon the militant theocracy professed by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. A principal goal of the Jihad is to spread the Shi'ite faith, through both peaceful and violent means, to make it the dominant belief within the Islamic world. The violent methods being employed to spread Shi'ism have taken the form of subversion, terrorism and a variety of military actions. Some of these violent expressions have been focused on the interests of the United States, both here and abroad. The Ayatollah Khomeini considers the United States to be the principal enemy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and, to be sure, he perceives the United States as the greatest impediment to the world Islamic revolution.

The potential for continued conflict with Iran remains unabated. During 1987, as a result of the reflagging of Kuwaiti oil tankers operating in the Persian Gulf, there were a number of military exchanges between United States and Iranian military forces. As a result of these and other occurrences in the Middle East, when coupled with the public comments by Iranian political leaders including President Ali Hoseini-Khamenei, it was considered possible that the Government of Iran may attempt to undertake or influence terrorist attacks in the United States.

The following examples illustrate instances of Iranian supported terrorism in the United States:

On July 22, 1980, Ali Akbar Tabatabai, an outspoken pro-Shah Iranian living in Bethesda, Maryland, was assassinated. The alleged gunman in the assassination was David Belfield, aka Daoud Salahudding. Belfield was a member of the Islamic Guerrillas of America (IGA). This organization was composed of pro-Khomeini Iranians and other Moslems. Although there is no direct evidence, at this time, linking the Government of Iran to Tabatabai's assassination, two members of the IGA who were convicted in 1981 of aiding in Belfield's escape, indicated that Belfield fled to Iran after the murder.

A planned terrorist attack, prevented through FBI and local law enforcement interdiction, was a plot designed to firebomb a Seattle, Washington, theater in December, 1983, while a pro-Shah Iranian theatrical group performed. A group of pro-Khomeini students planned the bombing. The bombing was prevented when the students were interviewed by local law enforcement authorities and the FBI before the plan could be carried out. The pro-Khomeini students had planned to attack the theater because a large number of pro-Shah Iranians were expected to attend the group's performance.

Iran, through its infrastructure, maintains contact with the pro-Khomeini elements in the United States. These individuals are used to intimidate opponents, circulate propaganda favoring Khomeini and disrupt anti-Khomeini rallies and demonstrations. Based upon past Iranian activity against Iranian dissidents, it is likely that the principal Iranian terrorist threat in the United States will remain primarily focused against anti-Khomeini elements rather than more direct American interests. Nevertheless, because the Government of Iran has loyal and fanatical followers in the United States, it is conceivable that these individuals could, if ordered by the Iranian Government, carry out attacks in the United States against U.S. Government facilities or other American interests.

## PUERTO RICAN TERRORISM

During the years 1983-1987, 82 terrorist incidents were perpetrated in the United States and Puerto Rico. Of these, 34 were committed by Puerto Rican groups who believe that violence is the only means by which they can gain their major goal: independence from the United States. In 1987, as previously stated, all 7 terrorist incidents recorded in the United States occurred on the island of Puerto Rico and were claimed by the GFL. The number of violent terrorist acts between 1983 and 1987 clearly demonstrate that Puerto Rican groups continue to pose a significant domestic terrorist threat in the United States.

Since 1898, when the United States acquired influence over the island as a result of the Spanish-American War, violent criminal acts by a minority in support of independence have been directed against the U.S. Government and the private sector on the island, and against private corporations, banks and other targets on the U.S. mainland. These violent acts have resulted in loss of life and millions of dollars in damages.

Since the early 1970s, at least nine clandestine Puerto Rico-based terrorist groups have been waging an armed struggle to gain independence from the United States. The EPB-Macheteros, founded in 1976, has been the most active group, perpetrating violent acts alone, or jointly with other terrorist groups, such as the Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution (OVRP), Armed Forces of Popular Resistance (FARP), People's Revolutionary Commandos (CRP), and the Armed Commandos for National Liberation (CALN). The many violent acts committed by Puerto Rican terrorists include:

- the ambush of two Puerto Rican police officers, one of whom was killed (8/24/78)
- bombings of U.S. Government installations island-wide, timed to coincide with a series of bombings in Chicago and New York (10/17 - 18/79)
- ambush of a U.S. Navy personnel vehicle resulting in the death of two U.S. Navy personnel and injury to nine others on the bus (12/2/79)
- armed assault of two U.S. Army officers and an enlisted man en route to the University of Puerto Rico (3/12/80)
- destruction by explosive devices of nine and damage to two, A-7 jet aircraft of the Puerto Rican National Guard (1/12/81)

- attempted bombing of the Convention Center where ex-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was to deliver a speech (3/15/81)
- bombings of Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority substations amounting to \$4 million in damages (11/11/81 and 11/27/81)
- attack against four U.S. Navy personnel on the streets of San Juan as they returned to their ship, resulting in the death of one sailor (5/16/82)
- incendiary devices at the Caribe Hilton Hotel planted on May 20, 1982
- armed robberies of banks and Wells Fargo armored trucks totaling \$1.5 million, plus the \$7.2 million stolen from the Wells Fargo depot in West Hartford, Connecticut on September 12, 1983 (4/21/81, 9/1/82, 11/16/82, 7/15/83)
- a "bazooka" (LAW rocket) attack on the Federal Office Building which housed the FBI Office (10/30/83)
- a second "bazooka" attack against the U.S. Courthouse (1/25/85)
- attempted assassination of a U.S. Army officer (11/6/85)

On the U.S. mainland, the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), a clandestine terrorist organization previously active mostly in New York and Chicago, committed over 150 acts of violence in their armed struggle for Puerto Rican independence since they emerged in 1974. Those acts include:

- luring police into a booby-trapped apartment building where an improvised explosive device detonated, leaving a young police officer blinded and permanently disabled (12/11/74)
- bombing of the Frances Tavern in 1975 in New York resulting in four deaths and 60 persons injured (1/24/75)
- over 100 bombings in New York, Chicago, and Washington, including department stores, hotels, corporations, airports, U.S. Government facilities, banks and the American Stock Exchange (1974-1982)

- takeover of the Carter-Mondale Presidential campaign office in Chicago (3/18/80)
- takeover of the Bush campaign office in New York (3/18/80)
- numerous armed robberies (1974-1980)

On April 4, 1980, 11 FALN members were arrested in Evanston, Illinois, during an attempted armed robbery. Since that time, the FALN has not engaged in significant terrorist activity.

On August 30, 1985, the FBI carried out arrests of several leaders of the EPB-Macheteros on the island of Puerto Rico in conjunction with the \$7.2 million robbery of the Wells Fargo Depot in West Hartford, Connecticut. Hearings on suppression of evidence have been proceeding and it is anticipated that the trials will begin in July or August 1988. Although the EPB-Macheteros have been generally quiet since the arrests, other Puerto Rican terrorist groups have been active.

## EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

The impact of international terrorism upon United States nationals and interests abroad in the 1980s has been particularly tragic and costly. Since 1980, scores of U.S. nationals have been taken hostage while 363 others have been killed and 518 injured during international terrorist attacks outside of the United States. As U.S. nationals have increasingly become the target of international terrorists, it was discovered that the U.S. Government had few legal mechanisms available through which to investigate and prosecute the terrorists responsible for these attacks. This shortcoming was dramatically emphasized in 1983, when devastating terrorist attacks occurred at the American Embassy and U.S. Marine Corps Compound in Beirut, Lebanon. Both acts resulted in substantial loss of life and massive property damage.

The taking of hostages for political purposes is not a phenomenon unique to the 1980s. With hostage taking a problem for some years, the West German Government proposed a "Hostages Convention" in 1976. After several years of negotiation among members of the United Nations, a draft of an international convention was agreed upon and adopted in 1979. The United States signed the Convention on December 21, 1979. It was ratified by the Senate on July 30, 1981, and signed by President Reagan on September 4, 1981. In order to become a party to the Convention, it was required that legislation be enacted to make it a criminal offense in the United States to take hostages for the purpose of attempting to coerce a government.

The "Act for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Hostage-Taking," a feature of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, Public Law No. 98-473, fulfilled the U.S. obligation under the Convention. This law prohibits hostage taking domestically or internationally when the demand for the release of a hostage is that a third person or government take an action or abstain from doing any act either implicitly or explicitly. Certain criteria must be met in order for the extraterritorial aspect of the law to be implemented. In order to make this a prosecutable offense in the United States, it is required that: (1) the hostage-taker or person seized or detained is a national of the United States; or (2) the hostage-taker is found in the United States; or (3) the governmental organization sought to be compelled is the Government of the United States.

The hostage-taking statute, however, remedied only a portion of the terrorist dilemma. Terrorists who assaulted or murdered their victims could still escape U.S. justice. To rectify this situation, Congress enacted a provision in the "Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986,"

Public Law No. 99-399, making it a prosecutable offense in the United States to assault, attempt to murder, murder, or conspire to commit any of these three acts against a U.S. national abroad. Before a violation of this statute can be prosecuted, the statute requires the Attorney General or, in his absence, the highest ranking subordinate official for conducting criminal prosecutions, to certify in writing that, in his judgment, the act was committed with the specific intent to coerce, intimidate, or retaliate against a government or the civilian population. This has the effect of limiting the application of this statute to a terrorist incident, excluding other assaults that may be perpetrated upon U.S. nationals abroad.

These statutes have provided the United States with the legal mechanisms to investigate and, where warranted, seek the prosecution of terrorists who attack U.S. nationals. FBI investigative involvement is implemented only with host country approval and proper coordination. Also, the United States encourages prosecution of these individuals in those countries where the acts occurred.

#### IV. THE CURRENT THREAT

##### THREAT ASSESSMENT - DOMESTIC GROUPS

The groups characterized as domestic terrorist elements are those indigenous to the United States and Puerto Rico. The objectives of these groups, which are represented by both left-wing and right-wing interests, are to bring about a change in the existing American social and political environment through violent means.

##### PUERTO RICAN TERRORISM:

Puerto Rican terrorists have conducted most of the terrorist incidents during the past few years, including all 7 in 1987, 17 of 24 incidents in 1986, two of seven incidents in 1985, five of the 13 incidents in 1984 and three of the 31 incidents in 1983. (Note: The number of terrorist incidents in 1986 was upgraded from 17 to 24. The seven new incidents had previously been reported as suspected terrorist incidents.) Because of the propensity of the Puerto Rican terrorist groups to commit violent acts and the fact that they have been responsible for the majority of terrorist incidents in the United States, its Commonwealths and territories, since 1986, continued terrorism from this quarter may well be expected.

##### LEFT-WING TERRORISM:

Although no terrorist incidents were attributed to left-wing terrorist groups in the United States during 1987, this segment continues to pose a threat. The arrests of leaders and key members of groups, such as the United Freedom Front (UFF), during the past few years have minimized their potential to engage in terrorist activities. Nearly a dozen left-wing terrorists have been tried and convicted of various crimes during the past two years and more trials are pending. There remain, however, a number of supporters and associates of those who have been arrested. These individuals are believed to hold similar views and, given the right circumstances, could become the next generation of terrorists. Domestic left-wing terrorism in the United States has historically been cyclical. There have been periods of terrorist violence, followed by arrests and prosecutions, followed by a regrouping stage. The cycle then starts anew. Left-wing terrorism in the United States currently appears to be in the regrouping stage.

##### RIGHT-WING TERRORISM:

No terrorist incidents were attributed to right-wing terrorists in 1987. During the past few years, more than 50 members of groups, such as the Aryan Nations and its offshoot,

the Order; the Covenant, the Sword, the Arm of the Lord; the White Patriot Party; and the Committee of States, have been arrested, tried, and convicted for their criminal terrorist activities. These activities have included murders, armed robberies, bombings, counterfeiting, and weapons and explosives violations. In addition, 15 persons, some of whom were already in prison, were indicted by Federal grand juries in April, 1987, for seditious conspiracy to overthrow the U.S. Government and/or other charges.

Even though the U.S. Government has been successful against right-wing terrorism, their organizational infrastructures have not been completely dismantled. There is a potential for renewed terrorist activity for the foreseeable future.

JEWISH TERRORISM:

Jewish terrorists have participated in smoke and tear gas bombings, firebombings, and pipe bombings against persons, organizations, or other entities deemed anti-Semitic or anti-Israeli. Several of these incidents have, in the past, resulted in deaths and injuries. The interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in the United States have been attacked to protest the treatment of Soviet Jews; Arab interests have been attacked because of the perceived anti-Israeli policies of various Arab states; and suspected ex-Nazis have been attacked because of their alleged participation in atrocities against the Jews during World War II. Even though Jewish terrorists have been quieted by recent arrests, the potential for future acts of terrorist violence has not been eliminated.

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Terrorist attacks by domestic terrorist groups continue to be a concern to U.S. law enforcement. Despite arrests and successful prosecutions, the threat has not been eliminated. Social and political conditions, which are often the basis for these groups' activities, may not have changed to their satisfaction. Many continue to advocate changes in these conditions through armed revolt and violence. In the future, it is probable that there will be renewed potential for violence by domestic terrorist groups.

## THREAT ASSESSMENT - INTERNATIONAL GROUPS

There are currently several international terrorist groups which have shown a willingness and capability to commit violent acts in the United States, while other groups are involved in the procurement of weapons and support for activities in foreign countries. In the past, Armenian, Croatian, Sikh, anti-Castro Cuban, and Irish terrorist groups have been successfully interdicted as a result of arrests and convictions of key leaders and associates. However, today, the principal international terrorist threat in the United States is from organizations based primarily in the Middle East. Although many of these groups have not actually committed terrorist acts in the United States they have the capability to do so. The greatest Middle Eastern threat at present clearly appears to emanate from Iran.

Many Middle Eastern groups have attacked U.S. establishments, official U.S. Government personnel and citizens residing abroad. Abu Nidal, a violent Palestinian group, for instance, has threatened to carry out terrorist activity in the United States; however, to date has not done so. The support mechanisms in the United States, associated with terrorist groups such as Hizballah and various Shi'ite terrorist organizations, currently lend verbal support to the overseas actions of Middle Eastern terrorist groups but have not themselves resorted to violent terrorist activity in the United States.

Some terrorist organizations who are based in the Middle East are active in the United States collecting funds and distributing propaganda on various issues. These groups are not considered likely to resort to terrorism in the United States as it would jeopardize their organizational objectives and fund-raising activity. However, a continuing threat in the United States is posed by other terrorist groups which enjoy the support of less moderate Middle Eastern Governments or by individuals who might act as surrogates for such organizations or hostile foreign powers. Furthermore, as discussed earlier, U.S. military involvement in the Persian Gulf may cause the Government of Iran to sponsor terrorist acts in the United States.

The United States, because of its size, open society and borders, and involvement in the global political arena, is vulnerable to international terrorist criminal activity. Potential terrorist support networks are in place in the United States and certain international terrorist groups have the motivation to commit terrorist attacks as a statement against U.S. foreign policy or out of hatred for particular ethnic and exile groups in residence here. Despite the success of the U.S. counterterrorism program and the fact that no international terrorist incidents have been recorded in the United States since 1983, the possibility of international terrorists committing acts in the United States continues to exist.

APPENDIX A  
REVISIONS TO 1986 STATISTICS

INCIDENTS

Investigation has determined that seven terrorist incidents should be added to 1986 statistics, bringing the total to 24. These incidents all occurred in Puerto Rico. They had been carried as suspected terrorist incidents for 1986.

On January 6, 1986, three explosive devices detonated at U.S. Postal Service facilities in Cidra, Guanica, and Santurce, Puerto Rico, causing minor damage. A fourth device, a metal pipe bomb filled with black powder, malfunctioned and was recovered at a U.S. Army Recruiting Center in Toa Baja, Puerto Rico. On the following day, a telephone call was received at a Puerto Rican radio station. An unidentifiable male, who said he was the commander of the Clandestine Revolutionary Army, claimed the attack. On January 15, 1986, the Associated Press (AP) in San Juan, received a written communique by mail. The communique claimed the January 6 attacks on behalf of the Guerrilla Units of Tactical Attack, which was part of a new unnamed clandestine organization. Also named were four tactical guerrilla units that comprised this organization. (4)

On January 17, 1986, the AP received a communique from the National Revolutionary Front of Puerto Rico (NRFPR) stating that the Comando Rojo Unit had joined the four tactical guerrilla units. The next day, two males delivered a communique and a cassette tape from the NRFPR to a Ponce, Puerto Rico, radio station. It was announced that with the addition of the Comando Rojo Unit, activity against the "Yankee imperialists" would increase, "to expel the imperialists from Puerto Rico." On March 10, 1986, the radio station received a telephone call and was told that schools, gasoline stations, and Government buildings in the Ponce area would be attacked by the NRFPR. On March 17, 1986, a device that malfunctioned was found on a 5000 gallon gasoline holding tank in Ponce. The commander of the Comando Rojo Unit telephoned the Ponce radio station and claimed credit on behalf of the NRFPR. (1)

The remaining two incidents added to 1986 involved a device that detonated at the Puerto Rican National Guard armory in Yauco, Puerto Rico, on December 28, 1986, causing minor damage to a military vehicle. Another device was found unexploded on this same date at the U.S. Post Office in Guayama, Puerto Rico. It failed because of a malfunction of the timing mechanism. No claims of credit were issued. (2)

These incidents were upgraded to terrorist incidents because of additional facts obtained as a result of FBI investigation.

PREVENTIONS

Investigation has also determined that one additional prevention should be added to 1986 statistics, bringing the total to nine.

During the early morning hours of January 7, 1986, two persons were observed by a Police of Puerto Rico officer. The two were placing an explosive device at the front door of the U.S. Post Office in Coamo, Puerto Rico. The suspects fled with the device, pursued by the officer. The officer's car was disabled by gunfire from the subjects. (1)

APPENDIX B  
CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING - (1983-1987) INCIDENTS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF INCIDENT</u>	<u>GROUP ATTRIBUTED TO</u>
<u>1983</u>			
1/11	Miami, Fla.	Bombing	Omega Seven
1/12	Miami, Fla.	Attempted Bombing	Omega Seven
1/12	Miami, Fla.	Bombing	Omega Seven
1/28	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	Revolutionary Fighting Group
2/13	Medina, N. Dak.	Assaults	Sheriff's Posse Comitatus
2/15	Killeen, Tex.	Hijacking	Individual Action
2/19	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Jewish Defense League
3/20	San Antonio, Tex.	Bombing	Republic of Revolutionary
4/26	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Armed Resistance Unit
4/27	Miami, Fla.	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Group
4/27	Miami, Fla.	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Group
4/27	Miami, Fla.	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Group
4/27	Miami, Fla.	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Group
4/29	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Attempted Robbery	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros
5/12	Uniondale, N.Y.	Bombing	United Freedom Front
5/13	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	United Freedom Front
5/27	Miami, Fla.	Bombing	Omega Seven

7/08	Miami, Fla.	Kidnaping	Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo
7/15	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Robbery	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros
8/08	Detroit, Mich.	Assassination	Unknown Group - FUQRA
8/08	Detroit, Mich.	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Group - FUQRA
8/09	Detroit, Mich.	Arson	Unknown Group - FUQRA
8/16	Los Angeles, Calif.	Foreign Consulate Takeover	Individual Action
8/18	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Armed Resistance Unit
8/21	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	United Freedom Front
8/27	Washington, D.C.	Fire Bombing	Unknown Group
10/12	Miami, Fla.	Bombing	Omega Seven
10/30	Hato Rey, P.R.	Rocket Attack	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros
11/07	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	United Freedom Front
12/13	East Meadow, N.Y.	Bombing	United Freedom Front
12/14	New York, N.Y.	Attempted Bombing	United Freedom Front
<u>1984</u>			
1/29	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	United Freedom Front
2/23	Bronx, N.Y.	Bombing	Jewish Direct Action
3/19	Harrison, N.Y.	Bombing	United Freedom Front

4/05	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	Red Guerrilla Resistance
4/20	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Red Guerrilla Resistance
8/22	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	United Freedom Front
9/26	New York, NY	Bombing	Red Guerrilla Resistance
9/26	Mount Pleasant, N.Y.	Bombing	United Freedom Front
12/10	Mayaguez, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
12/10	Levittown, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
12/10	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
12/10	Ponce, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
12/10	Cayey, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)

1985

1/25	Old San Juan, P.R.	Rocket Attack	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros/ Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
2/23	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	Red Guerrilla Resistance
5/15	Northridge, Calif.	Bombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements
8/15	Paterson, N.J.	Bombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements
9/06	Brentwood, N.Y.	Bombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements
10/11	Santa Ana, Calif.	Bombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements

11/06	Bayamon, P.R.	Shooting	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
<u>1986</u>			
1/06	Cidra, P.R.	Bombing	Clandestine Revolutionary Army
1/06	Guanica, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
1/06	Santurie, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
1/06	Toa Baja, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
3/17	Ponce, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	National Revolutionary Front of Puerto Rico
4/14	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Bombing	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
4/29	San Juan, P.R.	Assassination	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
9/02	New York, N.Y.	Tear Gas Bombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements
9/15	Coeur d'Alene, ID	Bombing	Affiliates of the Aryan Nations
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, ID	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, ID	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, ID	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, ID	Bombing	(same as above)
10/20	New York, N.Y.	Firebombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements

10/28	Fajardo, P.R.	Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros jointly with the Armed Forces of Popular Resistance and the Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
10/28	Fort Buchanan, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
10/28	Santurce, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10/28	Aguadilla, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10/28	Aguadilla, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10/28	Mayaguez, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10/28	Bayamon, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
11/04	Puerta De Tierra, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros
12/28	Yauco, P.R.	Bombing	Unknown Puerto Rican Group
12/28	Guayama, P.R.	Attempted Bombing Bombing	Unknown Puerto Rican Group
<u>1987</u>			
5/25	Mayaguez, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5/25	Caguas, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
5/25	Ponce, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
5/25	Aibonito, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
5/25	Mayaguez, P.R.	Attempted Pipe bombing	(same as above)
5/25	Carolina, P.R.	Attempted Pipe	(same as above)
5/25	Cidra, P.R.	Attempted Pipe bombing	(same as above)

Total incidents - 82

## APPENDIX C

### MOST FREQUENTLY USED FEDERAL STATUTES

The FBI has the lead Federal agency authority to investigate acts of terrorism in the United States. Because there is no all-encompassing Federal law concerning this issue, the FBI bases its investigative and prosecutive efforts on several different Federal statutes. Among these are the following:

#### TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

##### --Chapter 7-Assault

Section 112 Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons.

##### --Chapter 14-Civil Rights

Section 241 Conspiracy against rights of citizens  
Section 242 Deprivation of rights under color of law  
Section 245 Federally protected activities

##### --Chapter 19-Conspiracy

Section 371 Conspiracy to commit offense or defraud United States  
Section 373 Solicitation to commit a crime of violence

##### --Chapter 25-Counterfeiting and Forgery

Section 472 Uttering counterfeit obligations or securities  
Section 473 Dealing in counterfeit obligations or securities

##### --Chapter 40-Importation, Manufacture, Distribution and Storage of Explosive Materials

Section 842 Unlawful acts  
Section 844 Penalties

##### --Chapter 41-Extortion and Threat

Section 873 Extortion by officers or employees of the United States  
Section 875 Interstate communications  
Section 876 Mailing threatening communications

- Chapter 44-Firearms
  - Section 922 Unlawful acts
  - Section 924 Penalties
- Chapter 47-Fraud and False Statements
  - Section 1001 Statements or entries generally
  - Section 1028 Fraud and related activity in connection with identification documents
- Chapter 49-Fugitives from Justice
  - Section 1071 Concealing person from arrest
  - Section 1073 Flight to avoid prosecution or giving testimony
  - Section 1074 Flight to avoid prosecution for damaging or destroying any building or other real or personal property
- Chapter 51-Homicide
  - Section 1114 Protection of officers and employees of the United States
- Chapter 55-Kidnaping
  - Section 1203 Hostage-Taking
- Chapter 95-Racketeering
  - Section 1951 Interference with commerce by threats of violence
  - Section 1952 Interstate and foreign travel or transportation in aid of racketeering activity
  - Section 1952b Violent crime in aid of racketeering activity
- Chapter 96-Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
  - Section 1961 Definitions
  - Section 1962 Prohibited activities
- Chapter 103-Robbery and Burglary
  - Section 2113 Bank robbery and incidental crimes
- Appendix II-Unlawful Possession or Receipt of Firearms
  - Section 1202 Receipt, possession, or transportation of firearms

--Chapter 113-Stolen Property

- Section 2314 Transportation of stolen goods, securities, moneys, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting
- Section 2315 Sale or receipt of stolen goods, securities, moneys, or fraudulent State tax stamps.

--Chapter 113A - Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Over Terrorist Acts Abroad Against United States Nationals

- Section 2331 Terrorist acts abroad against United States nationals

--Chapter 115-Treason, Seditious, and Subversive Activities

- Section 2384 Seditious conspiracy
- Section 2385 Advocating overthrow of Government

TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE

--Chapter 53-Machine Guns, Destructive Devices, and Certain Other Firearms

- Section 5861 Prohibited acts
- Section 5871 Penalties

TITLE 42, UNITED STATES CODE

--Chapter 7-Social Security

- Section 408 Penalties

**U.S. Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation**

*Washington, D.C. 20535*

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