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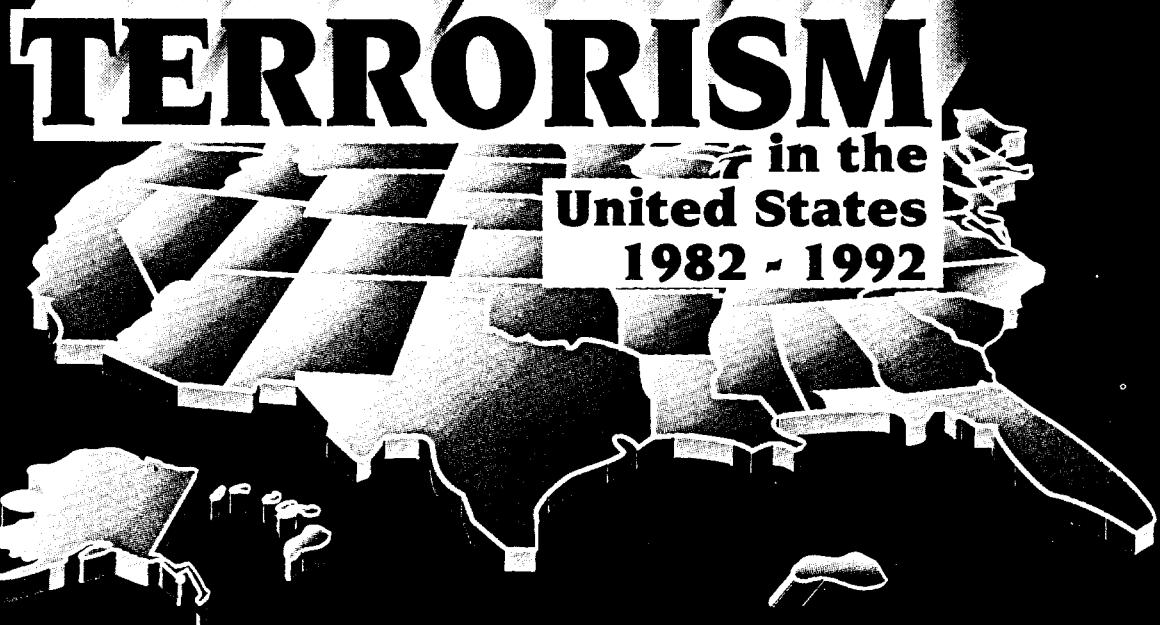
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Terrorist Research and
Analytical Center
Counterterrorism Section
Intelligence Division

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TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES 1992



MIPT
National Memorial Institute
for the Prevention of Terrorism
in Oklahoma City

**Terrorist Research and
Analytical Center
Counterterrorism Section
Intelligence Division**

Message from the Director



Fellow Citizens:

When this publication was being prepared, the United States had been relatively free of terrorism. Since the end of 1983, there had been only one act of international terrorism inside the United States, and the level of domestic terrorism had been reduced significantly. The record of the past decade gave reason for optimism. However, on February 26, 1993, the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York issued a cruel reminder that the United States is not immune from terrorism within our borders.

With the backdrop of this graphic realization, I present to you "Terrorism in the United States - a ten-year review." It is important that the American public understand some of the dynamics of this threat. In doing so, we will not only protect America from complacency but also prevent an overreaction to a singular event.

For the past decade, the United States has responded to the threat of terrorism in an informed and confident manner. This has been an important factor in our counterterrorism success, and it is my pledge to you that we will continue this effort in the same manner.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William S. Sessions".

William S. Sessions

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TERRORIST INCIDENTS



During 1992, the FBI recorded four terrorist incidents in the United States. The following is a synopsis of each act:

April 5, 1992: On April 5, 1992, at approximately 1:45 p.m., the Iranian Mission to the United Nations in New York, New York, was forcibly entered and taken over by five individuals identifying themselves as members of the Mujahedin-E-Khalq (MEK). The MEK is an Iranian terrorist group which opposes the current Iranian regime. The five subjects were arrested and charged with three counts each of violations of Title 18, U.S. Code (USC), Section 112, A (Protection of Foreign Officials); and Title 18, USC, Section 970, A and B (Protection of Property of a Foreign Government). No injuries resulted from this incident.

November 19, 1992: On this date, there was an attempted firebombing of the Levis Faculty Center (LFC), located at the University of Illinois (UI), in Urbana, Illinois. At the time, there was a conference concerning "Latin America 2000" taking place at the center, with approximately 80-100 academic and corporate personnel from throughout the United States, Mexico, and South America in attendance.

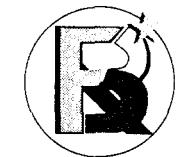
At 2:15 p.m., on November 19, 1992, a call was received by the LFC manager advising that two incendiary devices were in a brown paper bag on the third floor of the Center. A paper bag was subsequently observed underneath a coat rack. The UI Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit

was immediately dispatched and X-rayed the bag, which was found to contain a timing mechanism (clock) and several large cylindrical rolls. The device was ultimately deactivated. Telephone calls to a local radio and television station reiterated the claim that an explosive device could be found in the LFC. The caller to the radio station claimed that additional information could be found on a fire extinguisher in the basement of Gregory Hall at the UI.

A letter claiming responsibility was signed by the Movimiento Revolucionario Mexicano (Mexican Revolutionary Movement). The group claimed that negative actions had been taken against their homelands in Latin America. While the rhetoric contained in the letter is identical to that espoused by other Puerto Rican terrorist groups (i.e., FALN and MLN), investigation, to date, has not further identified this group.

December 10, 1992: At approximately 1 a.m., on December 10, 1992, the Chicago Fire Department (CFD) responded to a car fire near a U.S. Marine Recruiting Station on the north side of Chicago, Illinois. After extinguishing the fire, CFD personnel attempted to notify U.S. Marine personnel of the fire at which time they noticed an explosive device on the ground between the doorways of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps offices. Chicago Police Department bomb squad and FBI Chicago responded to the scene. This device did not function and was subsequently rendered safe by the police bomb technicians. While removing

the burned vehicle, a second explosive device dropped out from under the vehicle. This device apparently deflagrated causing the vehicle to be set ablaze.



Frente Revolucionario Boricua

A communique from the Frente Revolucionario Boricua (Boricua

Revolutionary Front) claiming responsibility was left at the scene. Prior to December 10, 1992, this group was unknown to the FBI. The two-page, typewritten communique, in Spanish, was found taped to a garbage dumpster behind the recruiting center. The communique stated that the "political-military action" is a response to oppression by the U.S. Government against the people of Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans living in the United States. (This incident constitutes two acts of terrorism.)

Suspected Terrorist Incidents

There were no suspected terrorist incidents recorded in 1992.

Terrorism Preventions

There were no terrorism preventions recorded in 1992.

Significant Accomplishments

A number of successful counterterrorism initiatives and countermeasures were undertaken and implemented during 1992. This segment highlights some of the significant law enforcement accom-

plishments to combat the activities of major terrorist groups. The accomplishments include arrests, indictments, and convictions.

International

15 May Organization: On August 11, 1982, an explosive device detonated aboard Pan Am Flight 830 en route from Tokyo, Japan, to Honolulu, Hawaii, resulting in the death of a Japanese teenager and injuries to 15 other passengers.

Subsequent investigation determined that 15 May Organization terrorists, Mohammad Said Rashid, his wife Christine Pinter, and Abu Ibrahim were responsible for the bombing. The 15 May Organization, a radical Palestinian terrorist group, has been relatively inactive since 1983.

On July 14, 1987, Rashid was indicted by a Federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., and charged with nine criminal violations in regard to the bombing. Rashid was ultimately arrested by Greek authorities on May 30, 1988, at the Hellenikon International Airport, Athens, Greece, for possession of a false passport. While the U.S. Government requested the extradition of Rashid to the United States, the Greek Government declined, opting instead to try Rashid in Greece, pursuant to provisions of the Montreal Convention.

On October 7, 1991, the trial of Rashid began in Athens, Greece. FBI Agents participated in the trial as witnesses for the prosecution. Rashid

was convicted on January 8, 1992, and sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment. His attorneys subsequently appealed Rashid's conviction, and a retrial is scheduled for March, 1993, in Athens.

Libyan Terrorism: On November 14, 1991, the U.S. Department of Justice obtained indictments against two Libyan intelligence operatives for the December, 1988, bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. This bombing, which occurred in midair over Lockerbie, Scotland, resulted in the deaths of 270 persons, many of whom were U.S. citizens. A 193-count indictment was returned charging the two Libyan nationals, Abdel Basset Ali Al-Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah with the following: Conspiracy to Destroy a Civil Aircraft of the United States; Conspiracy to Destroy a Vehicle Used in Foreign Commerce by Means of an Explosive, and Conspiracy to Kill Nationals of the United States; Destroying a Civil Aircraft; Destroying a Vehicle used in Foreign Commerce by Means of an Explosive; Killing Nationals of the United States, and Aiding and Abetting.

Efforts are currently underway through the United Nations to extradite these individuals to either the United States or the United Kingdom for trial.

Iraqi Terrorism: On February 17, 1990, Andri Khoshaba was arrested by the FBI in California. Khoshaba, an American citizen of Middle Eastern origin, was suspected of having been hired by an Iraqi official assigned to an official Iraqi establishment in

New York City, to assassinate an Iraqi dissident residing in the United States. Khoshaba later fled the United States following his release from custody. At the time, the local courts indicated that there was insufficient evidence to prosecute Khoshaba. However, a Federal grand jury in the Eastern District of California ultimately indicted Khoshaba on April 4, 1990, for violation of Title 18, USC, Section 1958 (Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering-Murder-for-Hire). Khoshaba voluntarily returned to the United States on July 30, 1991. He plead guilty on May 19, 1992, to the above charge and was sentenced on August 17, 1992, to five years' imprisonment and three years' probation.

Sikh Terrorism: In 1985, the FBI determined that Sikh terrorists were conspiring to obtain weapons and explosives training at a mercenary facility near Birmingham, Alabama. Information developed by the FBI indicated that the Sikhs intended to use their training to attack strategic targets in India for the purpose of bringing down the Government of India. These individuals had also taken steps to implement a plan to assassinate the Chief Minister of the State of Haryana during a visit to New Orleans, Louisiana, and had plotted to assassinate Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during his visit to New York City, in 1985.

On May 3, 1985, the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of New York (EDNY), Brooklyn, New York, issued a Federal arrest warrant for Lal Singh and other Sikh terrorists, charging them with Conspiracy to Possess and

Receive Explosives; Conspiracy to Possess and Receive Machine Guns not Registered; Conspiracy to Assassinate a Foreign Official; Solicitation to Assassinate a Foreign Official; and Conspiracy to Prepare an Expedition and Enterprise against India. Lal Singh was not located, and a fugitive investigation ensued.

On July 16, 1992, Lal Singh was arrested in Bombay, India, by the Anti-terrorist Squad of the Bombay Police. The FBI notified the U.S. Attorney, EDNY, and extradition proceedings were initiated.

In 1985, Gurpartap Singh Birk, a British citizen and a coconspirator of Lal Singh, was sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment for his role in the conspiracy to murder the Indian official visiting New Orleans. On May 24, 1991, he was paroled and turned over to the custody of the Oakdale Federal Correction Institute, Oakdale, Louisiana, for deportation. On March 9, 1992, Birk was deported to Great Britain.

Irish Terrorism: On June 3, 1992, the FBI arrested two Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) fugitives, James Joseph Smyth and Kevin John Barry Artt, in California. These individuals had escaped from prison in the United Kingdom, in 1983, along with 38 other PIRA terrorists. At the time, Smyth was serving a 20-year term for attempted murder, and Artt was serving a life imprisonment sentence for the execution slaying of a retired prison official. Extradition of these subjects to the United Kingdom is currently underway.

On November 11, 1992, suspected PIRA members Thomas Oliver Maguire, Gerard Anthony Brannigan, Patrick Moley, and Denis Leyne were arrested in New York and Connecticut. These individuals are suspected of having conspired to obtain explosives, firearms, and surface-to-air missiles in the United States to be used against British targets in Northern Ireland and England. Two additional PIRA members, Kevin Joseph McKinley and Seamus Moley, who were convicted in 1991 of attempting to buy a Stinger ground-to-air missile from undercover Agents in Florida, and are currently imprisoned in the United States, were charged in the same indictment.



New People's Army (NPA):
On January 17, 1992,
Michael L.
Barnes,
an American
business

executive, was kidnaped while en route to his place of business in Manila, Philippines. Members of a breakaway faction of the NPA claimed responsibility for the kidnaping, and demanded a substantial ransom for Barnes' release. FBI personnel, as well as representatives from the U.S. Embassy in the Philippines, assisted Filipino authorities in the investigation. On March 13, 1992, the Philippine National Police mounted an operation against the NPA and rescued Barnes unharmed. The investigation is continuing to identify all subjects involved in the kidnaping.



**Frente
Farabundo
Martí De La
Liberación
Nacional
(FMLN):**
On January 29,
1991, mem-

bers of the FMLN shot down a U.S. military helicopter in El Salvador. A joint FBI/Salvadoran police investigation subsequently determined that two U.S. servicemen survived the crash of the helicopter but were subsequently murdered by the FMLN. Through the efforts of the FBI, the U.S. Ambassador in El Salvador ensured that this incident received priority attention by Salvadoran authorities, including FBI assistance in identifying the perpetrators. Evidence developed by the FBI investigation was then presented before the Federal grand jury, in Washington, D.C. On July 11, 1991, an indictment was returned by the Federal grand jury charging Fernan Hernandez-Arevalo, aka Porfirio, with the murder of the U.S. servicemen. On March 7, 1992, Hernandez-Arevalo surrendered to El Salvadoran authorities. The FBI is working closely with the Salvadoran Government to ensure a successful prosecution.

Panamanian Terrorism: On June 10, 1992, unidentified gunmen opened fire on a Humvee (a U.S. military vehicle), killing one U.S. serviceman and wounding another during an atmosphere of political tension on the eve of a visit of the President of the United States. No group claimed responsibility for this

attack. FBI personnel were immediately dispatched to the crime scene in Panama. Through the cooperative efforts of the FBI and Panamanian authorities, five Panamanian arrest warrants were issued for individuals allegedly involved in this attack. The investigation is continuing in Panama to apprehend these individuals who are presently in fugitive status.



**Sendero
Luminoso (SL):**
On November
20, 1989,
Todd Carter
Smith, an
American
citizen, was

found murdered in Uchiza, Peru. The Peruvian terrorist group, SL, was believed responsible for Smith's murder. A cooperating witness was ultimately developed who identified Jose Antonio Manrique Vega, reportedly a known SL member, as the perpetrator.

On August 30, 1992, based on FBI information, Vega was arrested by the Peruvian National Police. He has admitted to being present at the murder of Smith and is currently on trial in Peru.

Domestic

Yahweh; also known as Black Hebrew Israelites of Miami: On November 28, 1992, seven Yahweh members, including Yahweh Ben Yahweh, the group's leader, were convicted of conspiracy to commit murder. The Yahweh organization is a black, religious cult whose members

believe they are the true descendants of Israel who have been deprived of their heritage and culture by white-dominated governments. Yahweh Ben Yahweh was sentenced to a prison term of 18 years and received a \$20,000 fine. The others were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 15-years to 16 1/2 years, plus \$5,000 fines each. Nine defendants were either acquitted or a hung jury was declared.



Partido Revolucionario De Los Trabajadores Puerorriqueños (PRTP) Ejercito Popular Boricua (EPB) - Macheteros: The PRTP-EPB-Macheteros, commonly known as the Macheteros, has been the most active and violent of the Puerto Rico-based terrorist groups since it emerged in 1978. Its stated objective is to gain the independence of Puerto Rico through acts of violence, such as murders and bombings. Targets are generally Federal and local government officials and facilities.

On August 30, 1985, and March 21, 1986, a total of 17 members/associates of the Macheteros were arrested and charged with complicity in the September 12, 1983, \$7.2 million armed robbery from a Wells Fargo depot in West Hartford, Connecticut (WELLROB). Of the 17 defendants, 12 have either pled guilty or have been convicted, 1 was acquitted and charges have been dismissed against 4 of them. There are four fugitives,

including Top Ten Fugitive Victor Manuel Gerena and Filiberto Ojeda-Rios, who was convicted and sentenced in absentia.

On March 17, 1992, Luis Alfredo Colon-Osorio, a high-ranking member of the Macheteros, was arrested by the FBI in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Colon-Osorio was wanted for bond default in connection with the WELLROB matter. He became a Federal fugitive on September 22, 1990, after going underground with Filiberto Ojeda-Rios, the self-proclaimed leader of the Macheteros. Ojeda-Rios remains a fugitive.

On May 5, 1992, Ojeda-Rios and fellow Macheteros member Ivonne Melendez-Carrión were found guilty in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on charges related to WELLROB. Ojeda-Rios was tried "in-absentia."

On May 13, 1992, Macheteros members and leaders Orlando Gonzalez-Claudio and Hilton Fernandez-Diamante were sentenced in Bridgeport, Connecticut, to five years' probation and fined \$10,000. This was as a result of pleas of guilty to charges of conspiracy and foreign transportation of stolen money in connection with the WELLROB investigation.

On July 1, 1992, Ojeda-Rios was sentenced in-absentia to 55 years in prison and fined \$600,000. Melendez-Carrión was sentenced to five years' probation.

On July 14, 1992, Jorge Farinacci-Garcia, Macheteros member/leader

and WELLROB coconspirator, was sentenced to three and a half years in prison, five years' probation, and fined \$10,000. All were WELLROB defendants.

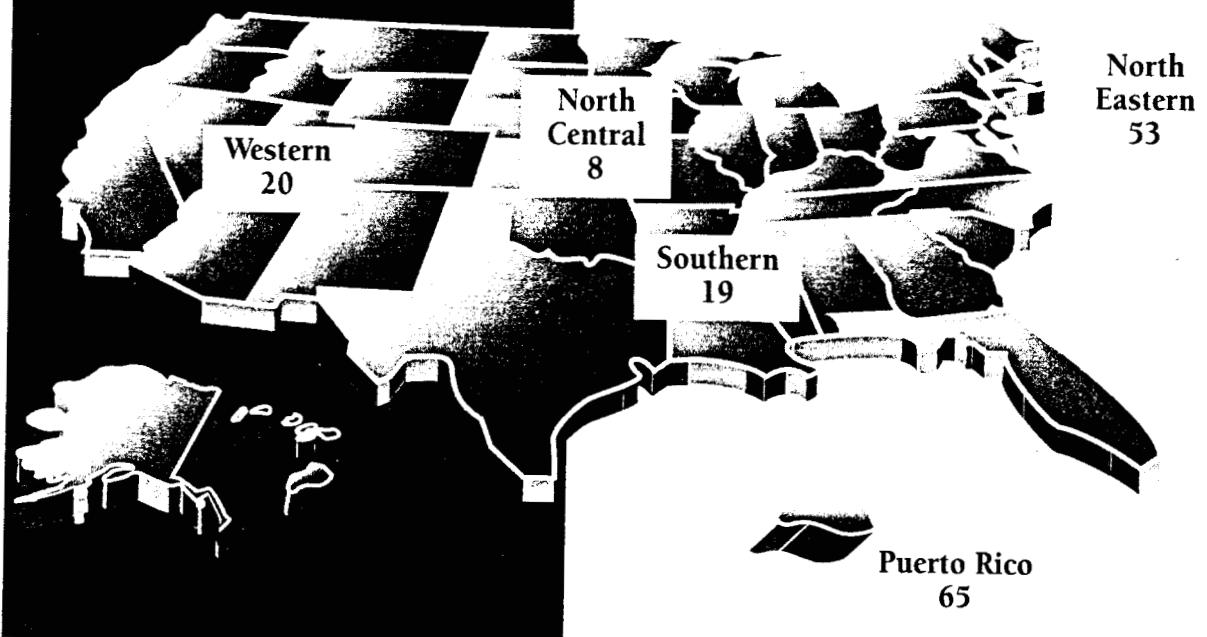
Other Domestic Terrorism

During March, 1990, information was received that a large sum of money was buried on a farm owned by Ramon Torres-Gonzalez, a suspected member of the Macheteros and the leader of a Puerto Rican narcotics enterprise connected to the Medellin Cartel. The investigation focused on the drug money-laundering operation spearheaded by Torres-Gonzalez in Vega Baja, Puerto Rico. As a result of this joint FBI/Drug Enforcement Administration investigation, 30 subjects were indicted, and an estimated total of \$23 million in assets were seized and forfeited.

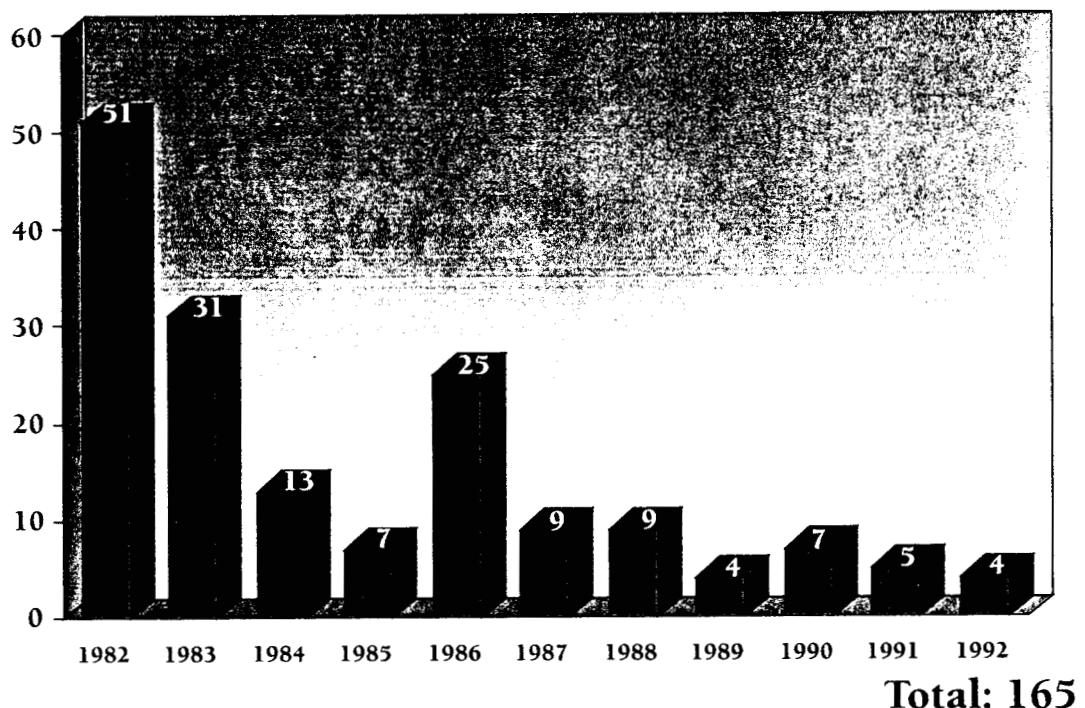
During November, 1991, 23 subjects were arrested in Puerto Rico, New York, and Venezuela. During February, 1992, 15 defendants pled guilty and were sentenced during May, 1992. An additional 10 defendants pled guilty during March, 1992, and were sentenced during July, 1992. Of the remaining 5 defendants, 4 are fugitives and 1 is deceased.

Ten-Year Statistics (1982 - 1992)

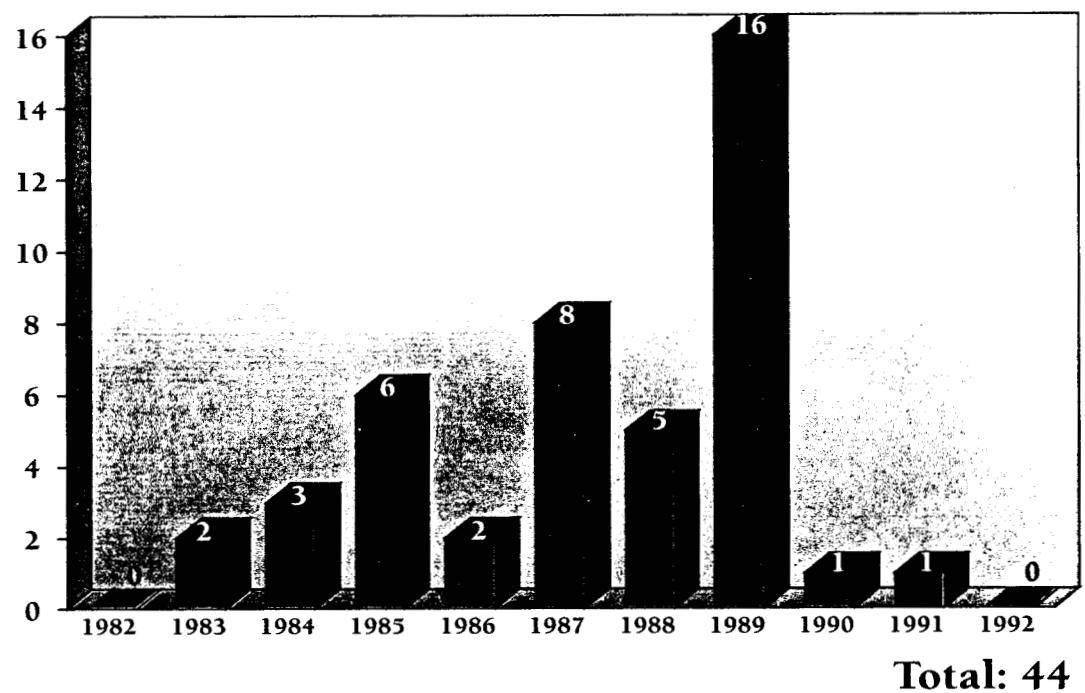
Terrorist Incidents By Region 1982 - 1992



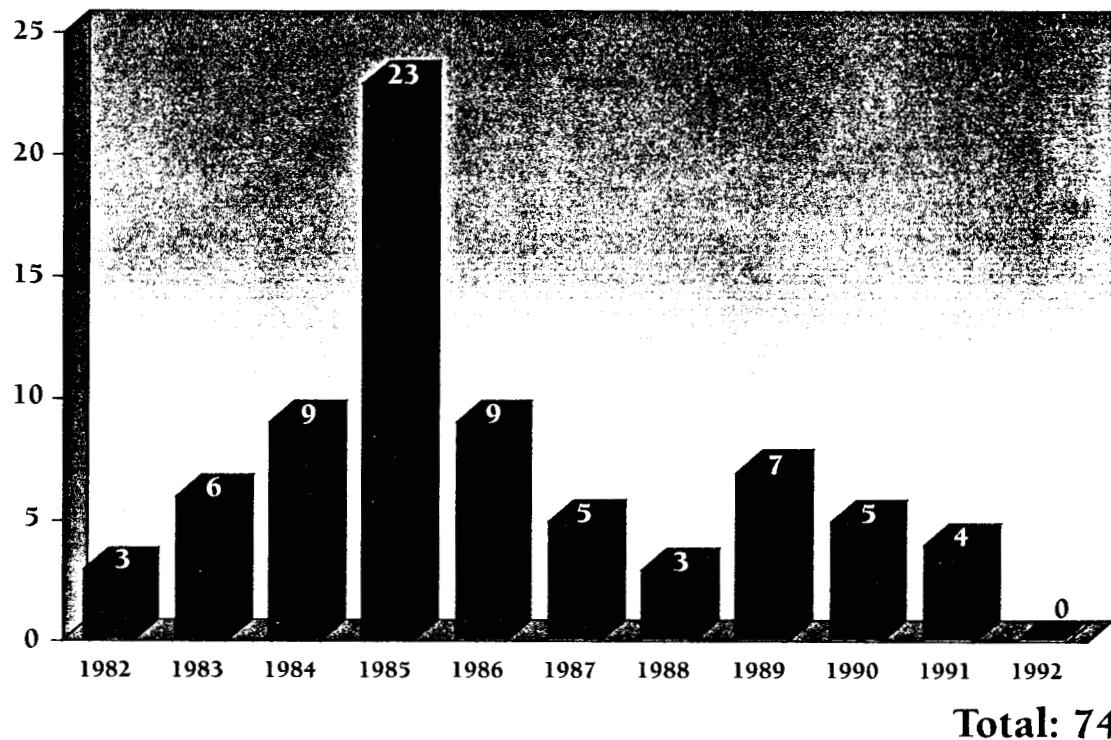
Terrorist Incidents in the United States 1982 - 1992



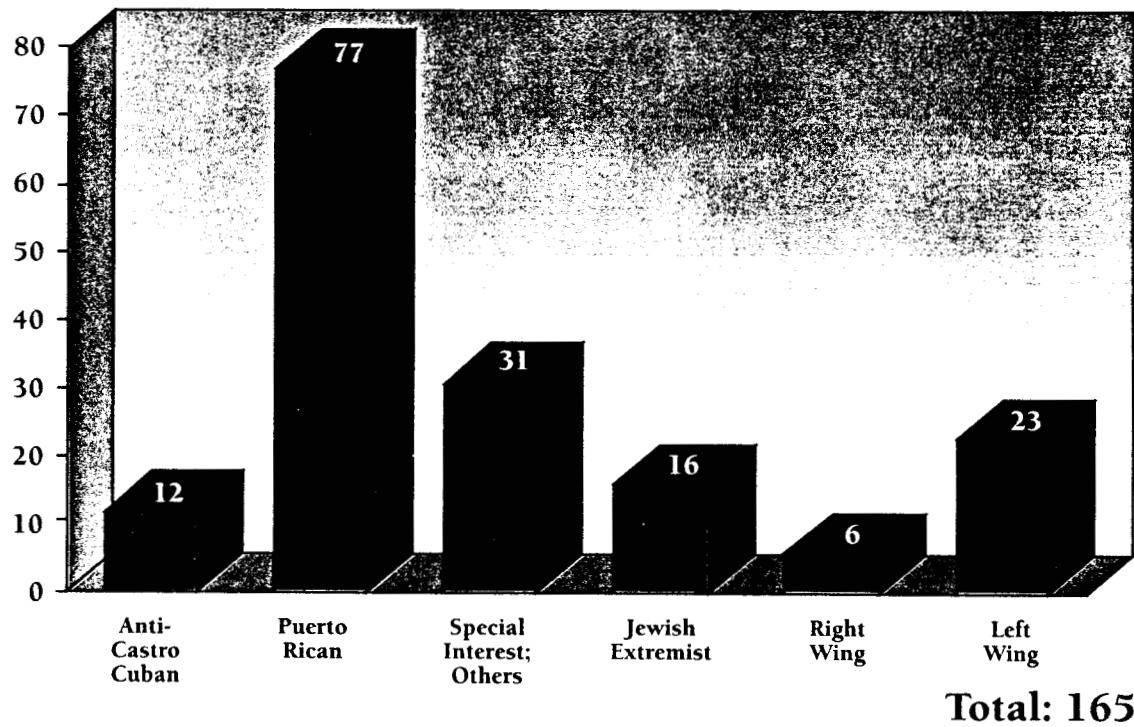
Suspected Terrorist Incidents in the United States 1982 - 1992



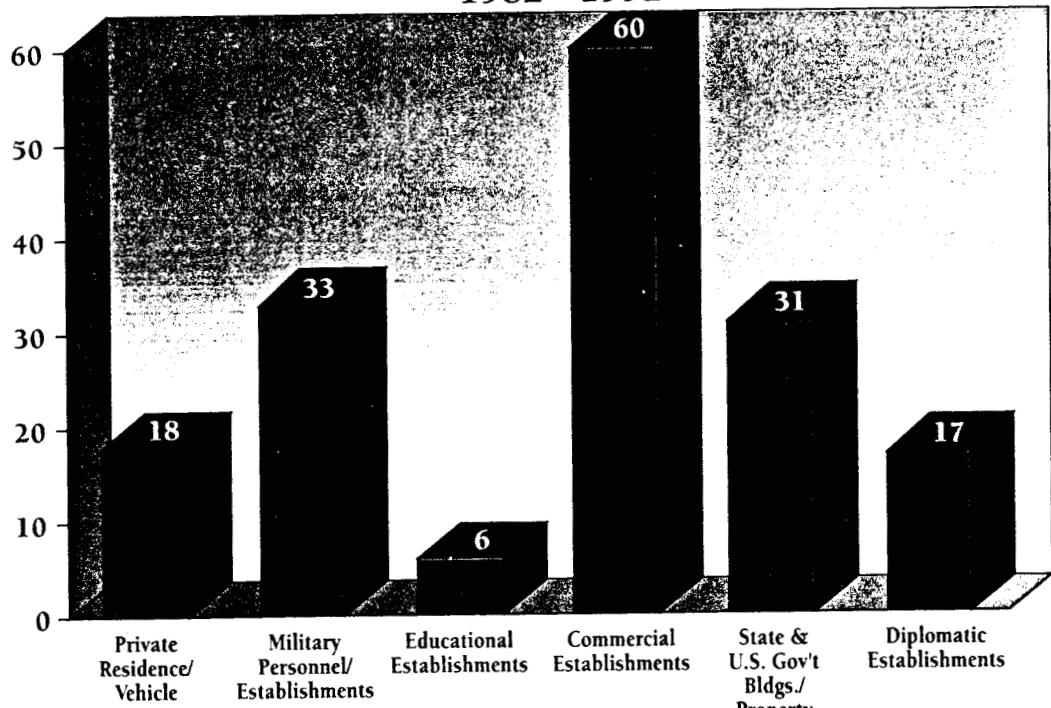
Terrorism Preventions in the United States 1982 - 1992



Terrorist Incidents By Group 1982 - 1992

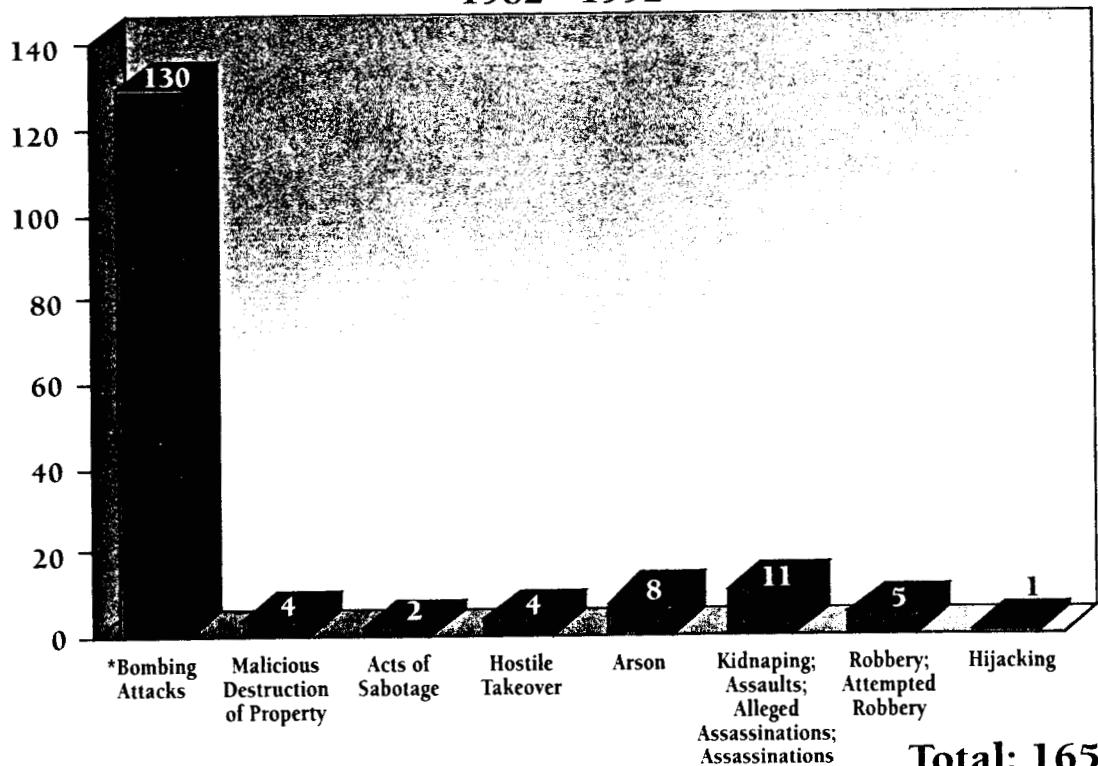


Terrorist Incidents By Target 1982 - 1992



Total: 165

Terrorist Incidents By Type 1982 - 1992



Total: 165

TOPICAL ISSUES

TERROISM

How has the U.S. Government responded to the threat of terrorism inside the United States?

In 1980, the impact of terrorism was heavily felt by Americans. Iran held 52 Americans hostage and anti-American fervor in Iran was displayed nightly on television screens across the United States. During the 1980s, as U.S. citizens increasingly became the victims of terrorist attacks, it became evident that the U.S. Government needed to enhance the legal mechanisms available for investigating and prosecuting terrorists.

In April, 1982, a National Security Directive was signed by the President which assigned specific responsibilities for coordinating the Federal response to terrorist incidents. This mandate gave the Department of Justice, and through it, the FBI, lead agency responsibility for combating terrorism within the United States. In this role, the FBI has a two-fold mission: first, to prevent terrorist acts before they occur, and second, to launch an immediate and effective investigative response should an act of terrorism occur.

The prevention phase involves acquiring, through legal means, intelligence information related to groups or individuals who would choose terrorism as a means to threaten or attack Americans, U.S. interests, or foreign nationals within the United States. The information acquired is carefully analyzed, appropriately disseminated, and

effectively used to prevent terrorist acts before they occur.

The response phase involves prompt and effective investigation of criminal acts committed by individual terrorists or terrorist groups. The investigation of terrorist acts, culminating in arrests, convictions, and imprisonment, sends a powerful message to terrorists worldwide that the United States is a hostile environment for terrorists, thus hopefully deterring future acts of terrorism.

Historically, the U.S. response to the threat of terrorism inside the United States has been extremely successful. It is perhaps for this reason that Americans in general do not perceive terrorism to be a major concern. However, according to U.S. Department of State (USDS) statistics, 32 percent of the terrorist attacks worldwide from 1987 to 1992 were targeted against Americans. During 1992, anti-U.S. attacks accounted for 39 percent (141 out of 361) of the terrorist incidents recorded worldwide. Thus, the level of terrorist incidents by international groups against Americans remains a constant counterterrorism challenge facing the United States.

In 1986, the Vice President's Task Force on Combating Terrorism released a public report which outlines policy recommendations for responding to the threat of terrorism. One of the proposals made by the report was to increase public awareness in order to better inform Americans about the nature of terrorism and the threat it poses to national security interests. By

being provided such information, the American public can better understand the terrorist threat and the need to practice security awareness.

The Vice President's Task Force on Combating Terrorism served as a catalyst for the emergence of an active and effective counterterrorism community in the United States. A number of benefits resulted from this development, such as enhanced coordination and cooperation, as well as increased intelligence and information sharing among those agencies and departments with counterterrorism responsibilities. The success achieved thus far in the U.S. Government's fight against terrorism is due in large part to a coordinated counterterrorism effort.

Congress has played a role in this success by providing the legal tools needed for the FBI to fulfill its counterterrorism mission. While earlier existing statutes enabled the FBI to investigate acts of terrorism inside the United States, legislation passed by Congress in 1984 and 1986 resulted in the expansion of FBI jurisdiction to include investigation of terrorist acts abroad. The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 created a new section in the U.S. Criminal Code concerning hostage taking. The Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 established a new violation pertaining to terrorist acts conducted abroad against U.S. nationals.

The "Aviation Security Improvement Act of 1990" resulted in the

creation of a new cooperative effort between the Federal Aviation Administration and the FBI in developing initiatives to improve aviation security. The cooperative work of these two agencies has led to security enhancements at U.S. domestic airports and ultimately ensures the safety of domestic air transportation systems.

Increased counterterrorism cooperation between various law enforcement agencies has led to the formation of Joint Terrorism Task Forces, composed of Federal, state, and local law enforcement officers. These task forces are designed to bring together a coordinated approach to terrorism investigations while taking advantage of a wide range of law enforcement resources.

Cooperation among U.S. agencies alone is not enough to successfully counter the global nature of the terrorist threat. U.S. authorities have sought to increase cooperation with friendly foreign governments. As a result, the United States, under the direction of the USDS, has participated in bilateral meetings and multilateral conferences with many foreign governments in an effort to better combine and exchange information on various terrorism-related topics.

The U.S. counterterrorism program is successful because it has taken a very consistent, aggressive, and proactive approach to the problem of terrorism. Terrorists can count on being relentlessly pursued and prosecuted if they choose to

operate in the United States or target Americans. The American public, in a similar way, can rely on this response to terrorism as its best guarantee of safety and security in an uncertain and dangerous world.

The U.S. Government will continue to respond aggressively in a variety of ways to the threat of terrorism. When existing laws were found to be inadequate, appropriate legislation was passed to strengthen law enforcement's hand against terrorists. When it became apparent that a carefully coordinated fight against terrorism was necessary, specific responsibilities were given to the FBI and other agencies. When nations came to realize that international cooperation and information sharing were necessary to defeat terrorism, the U.S. Government became a leader in promoting international contacts and exchanges. All of these initiatives have enhanced the U.S. counterterrorism effort and promote continued success in the future.

How has terrorism changed over the years?

A recurring factor of terrorism is the use of violence to create fear and effect change. Terrorism still consists of senseless, brutal acts of violence with terrorists continuing to demonstrate a gross disregard for their innocent victims. One disturbing trend is that during the past ten years, large-scale, indiscriminate violence has continued as terrorists set off bombs in highly populated areas, such as aboard

airplanes, in airports, military barracks, and diplomatic establishments.



At the same time, certain characteristics of terrorism have changed.

For example, within the United States, domestic terrorist groups represent a broad spectrum, from the radical right to the far left. The makeup and prominence of these groups have changed during the past decade. Right-wing groups, generally white-hate, anti-black, and anti-Semitic in orientation, are represented by groups, such as the Aryan Nations and its violent offshoot, the Order. Right-wing groups reached their zenith in the mid-1980s, attacking commercial establishments and government facilities. Left-wing groups, generally Marxist-Leninist in orientation, are represented by groups, such as the May 19th Communist Organization and the United Freedom Front which were most active in the early to mid-1980s. Throughout the 1980s, anti-Castro Cuban terrorist elements were responsible for attacks on pro-Cuban businesses and cultural entities, primarily in the Miami, Florida, area. The United States had a string of terrorist attacks in the early to mid-1980s by Jewish terrorist elements. In each of the above areas, the current threat has diminished significantly.

The emergence of "special interest" terrorist groups represents another change. These groups attempt to force society to change attitudes about contemporary issues considered important to them. The

issues involved are less political in nature than others we customarily associate with terrorist groups. One group of this type that claimed credit for acts of terrorism in the United States in the late-1980s is the radical environmentalist group, Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy, also known as EMETIC.

In addition to changes in the makeup of domestic terrorist groups, two other notable changes have occurred during the past decade, namely the decline in the number of incidents and a moving away by groups or state sponsors of terrorism from publicly associating with acts of violence.

The number of terrorist incidents in the United States has generally declined over the past decade, from a high of 51 in 1982 to 4 in 1992, due largely to vigorous investigations on the part of Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

Today, state sponsors of terrorism are less anxious to be connected to terrorist acts, and more countries are attempting to avoid fitting the criteria for inclusion on the state sponsors of terrorism list. The United States and its allies have raised the costs for those governments that support and provide safe haven to terrorist groups. For instance, Western nations have placed economic trade sanctions on state supporters of terrorism, such as Iraq, Libya, and Iran.

Today, the threat of terrorism remains an ever-changing entity. It

can quickly escalate in reaction to political, social, or economic developments around the world. For example, the rise in radical Islamic fundamentalism has been evident since the Iranian revolution in 1979. However, during the past few years there has been growing concern about extremist elements surfacing in the Islamic fundamentalist movements. Developments such as these must be closely monitored to identify the resulting threat of terrorism.

Has the U.S. counter-terrorism effort inside the United States been successful in the past ten years?

During the early 1980s, over 100 acts of terrorism were conducted within the United States. The majority of these attacks were conducted by domestic terrorist groups, particularly Puerto Rican terrorists and others espousing leftist ideologies. However, acts conducted by subnational terrorists (i.e., Sikh terrorists, members of the Provisional Irish Republican Army, and Croatian terrorists), usually associated with ethnic strife abroad, were also not uncommon. Toward the latter part of the decade and the beginning of the 1990s, there was a significant decline in the number of terrorist attacks conducted in the United States. Specifically, from 1982 to 1986, there were 127 acts of terrorism recorded; from 1987 to 1992, there were 38 terrorist attacks in the United States. Also, when comparing the number of terrorist preventions effected during this period (50 between 1982 and 1986;

24 between 1987 and 1992), it is evident that the successes achieved during this time frame had a positive effect on the threat of terrorism inside the United States.



The reasons for the success of the U.S. counterterrorism program are multifaceted. Certainly, the arrests, convictions, and lengthy prison sentences of key figures associated with U.S.-based terrorist organizations have interrupted and ultimately hampered various groups' operational capabilities. This is especially true of many of the white left-wing terrorist organizations which were very active in the early 1980s. The incarcerations of many of the left-wing terrorist leaders resulted in limited terrorist activity by their terrorist organizations in the latter part of the 1980s. Once regarded as a serious domestic terrorist threat, many of these groups are now either defunct or are ineffective. For example, the sentencing of Thomas Manning, a leader of the now defunct United Freedom Front (UFF), to life imprisonment in 1987 for the murder of a New Jersey State Trooper, essentially ended this group's reign of terror. From 1982 to 1984, UFF members had been responsible for a series of bombings, bank robberies, and assaults.

Over the past decade, a significant number of acts of terrorism, both domestic and international, have been prevented in the United States. As a result, lives

have been saved and property has been spared from damage. These preventions help establish the United States as a hostile environment for terrorists. These successes demonstrate that the U.S. Government has been intolerant of those individuals, groups, or state sponsors of terrorism who attempt to further their political or social objectives through the use of force or violence in this country.

In addition to stemming the threat emanating from domestic terrorists in the United States, the counterterrorism effort has also been extremely successful against international terrorists. With the exception of the April 5, 1992, takeover of the Iranian Mission to the United Nations in New York by Iranian oppositionists, the last recorded international terrorist incidents in the United States occurred in 1983.

The number of successful preventions of international terrorism in this country has included the arrests of two Syrian terrorists in Vermont in 1987; the arrest of Japanese terrorist Yu Kikumura in 1988 in New Jersey; arrests in 1989 and 1990 of Provisional Irish Republican Army terrorists operating in the East Coast; and the expulsion of an Iraqi diplomat for his participation in a murder-for-hire plot, as well as the subsequent arrest of an American citizen in California for his role in this plot. These examples are indicative of a coordinated and effective counterterrorism policy which utilizes the full scope of U.S. law enforcement and intelligence. The terrorists

in these examples were prevented from conducting terrorist acts in the United States, even though they were able to enter the United States and make preparations for engaging in terrorism. As a final deterrent, in each of the above cases, with the exception of the diplomat, the individuals involved received lengthy prison sentences.

The media attention afforded the threat of terrorism and the U.S. counterterrorism response to this threat in the United States has also had a positive impact on the overall success of the U.S. Government's fight against terrorism. In recent years, the media has been instrumental in "demystifying" terrorism and terrorists. The detailed coverage of the devastation resulting from the bombing of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in December, 1988, illustrated to the American public the savagery that terrorism represents. In doing so, terrorists are accurately portrayed as the criminals that they really are. Also, the subsequent reporting and analysis by the media of the U.S. and Scottish indictments for the bombing of Pan American Flight 103 sent a clear message that the United States was steadfast in its determination to solve this terrorist act and pursue a prosecution of those responsible.

While there have been significant successes in the U.S. Government's fight against terrorism, we must not become complacent and consider ourselves invulnerable to terrorism. Individuals associated with terrorist organizations are present in the

United States, and there are state sponsors of terrorism who could sponsor acts of terrorism in the United States. Additionally, as evidenced during 1992, while the international terrorist threat had been checked for nine years, an attack (the takeover of the Iranian Mission to the United Nations) ultimately did take place, albeit a nonviolent attack and not against an American target. As a global power, the United States is a lucrative target for terrorists, both domestic and international. However, with a continued effective counter-terrorist effort, the United States will remain a hostile environment for terrorists.

What is the relationship between the threat of terrorism in the United States and world events?

There is a direct correlation between world events and the threat of terrorism in the United States. The threat of terrorism rises each time developments unfold in the world political arena, which adversely affect terrorists and their sponsors. Controversial occurrences, such as the crisis in the Persian Gulf or the Middle East Peace Talks, as well as recurring special events, such as the Olympics, provide a platform for terrorists and their supporters to further their agenda. On the other hand, historic events, such as the disintegration of the former Soviet Union, produce both subtle and profound changes that bring about a new atmosphere which can affect the threat of terrorism inside the United States.

Typical examples of world events which have driven the activities of some terrorist organizations include those related to Israeli/Palestinian issues. For example, since the beginning of the Middle East Peace Talks in October, 1991, Palestinian terrorist groups, as well as radical Middle Eastern governments which reject Israeli/Palestinian negotiations concerning a Palestinian homeland, have threatened to derail the U.S.-led peace dialogues. The possibility of terrorism against U.S. interests and/or the interests of the participating nations in the Middle East Peace Talks cannot be ruled out.



An example of terrorists reacting to and/or protesting against the participation of

the United States in a world event was evidenced during the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Following the eruption of hostilities in the Persian Gulf in January, 1991, terrorist groups, particularly those based in the Middle East, vehemently espoused anti-U.S. rhetoric, causing a concern regarding the threat of terrorism against U.S. interests both in the United States and abroad. The actual commission of Gulf-related terrorism was minimal until the outbreak of hostilities, but subsequently, over 200 assorted incidents, which had known or suspected connection to the Gulf crisis, were carried out throughout the world. The preponderance of these incidents were conducted in Europe and Latin America by

indigenous terrorist groups such as the "17 November" group in Greece and the "Dev Sol" in Turkey. These groups did not necessarily support Iraq's invasion of Kuwait but took advantage of global affairs at the time to gain notoriety and give legitimacy to their individual causes through what they claim were "anti-imperialist" attacks. The same pattern was followed in the United States when two pro-independence Puerto Rican terrorist groups attributed their terrorist attacks against U.S. interests, in part, to the U.S. involvement in the crisis. Nevertheless, many of these acts of terrorism were conducted against the United States and the coalition forces, and they resulted in the loss of lives and damage to property.

Other examples of anti-American terrorism which were reactive in nature were the bombing in Beirut of the U.S. Embassy and the headquarters of the U.S. and French Multinational Forces in 1983, as well as the holding of 24 American hostages from 1982 through December, 1991. Believed to have been perpetrated by various factions of the Lebanon-based, Iranian-supported Hizballah organization, these incidents were predominantly the result of the presence of the foreign peacekeeping troops in Lebanon and the anti-Americanism that permeated the region.

Presently, the United States bears the responsibility of being the unrivaled superpower in a world in transition. Recent major world events, such as the collapse of the Soviet Union, the ongoing conflict in the territory of the

former country of Yugoslavia, and the suppression of Islamic fundamentalist movements by secular governments have created a new world order. In this new world order, terrorists have ceased to benefit from all the training and the financial aid that was previously provided to them by their former state patrons. However, the collapse of communism has also led to a breakdown in the control and accountability previously exercised by the former Soviet-bloc countries over sophisticated weapons.

The combination of these factors magnifies the existing correlation between anti-American terrorism and developments on the international, political, and diplomatic scene. Anti-American terrorist groups and individuals who oppose U.S. policies or U.S. involvement overseas, have a representation throughout the world, including the United States. Many of these are regarded as capable, highly mobile, and dedicated, with significant motivation. Given the right circumstances, they are capable of attempting an act of anti-American terrorism in the United States or abroad. In recognition of this, the United States maintains an effective and proactive counterterrorism program.

What are the lessons learned from the past ten years?

During the past ten years, there has been a tremendous amount learned in the counterterrorism field. In many respects our counterterrorism effort is more effective today with the many improved law enforcement

techniques at our disposal and also with a dedicated and coordinated U.S. Government effort.

New forensic analysis methods and research conducted in many areas have greatly supported law enforcement's fight against terrorism. Research conducted in the fields of biochemistry, drug and explosive detection and analysis, chemistry, and physics have all had an impact on counterterrorism investigations.

In addition to numerous advances in science, there has been a general improvement in the handling of intelligence obtained in counterterrorism investigations. Today, we are able to better analyze the information that is obtained. One important factor for this is that we are increasingly relying on analysts who actually become an integral part of the investigation. These analysts are included in many investigations from the very first stages. They are being used increasingly by the law enforcement community as a means to understand why a particular event has occurred.

A critical element of the continued success of analytical programs and the success of investigations in general is the sharing of intelligence. This is especially apparent in major cases where many law enforcement agencies may be involved in one investigation. The compiled intelligence can be greatly enhanced if it is shared and utilized by each of the entities involved in the investigation.

A primary goal of law enforcement is to prevent a terrorist act before it occurs. The value of an enhanced intelligence base in preventing acts of terrorism should not be underestimated. We in the FBI are continually attempting to improve upon and further develop sources of information, including the information received from our foreign counterparts. For this purpose, the FBI participates in a variety of channels and forums through which information is shared on a continuing basis within the United States and with various law enforcement and intelligence agencies around the world.

The FBI has implemented and continues to maintain several "proactive" programs which are designed to prevent major acts of terrorism in the United States. For example, since the killing of Israeli athletes by Arab terrorists at the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, Germany, elaborate security measures have become obligatory at special events to prevent this type of act from ever happening again. In accordance with the FBI's responsibility as the lead agency for counterterrorism inside the United States, the FBI has become increasingly involved in security planning for those events which receive a high degree of visibility within the international community and which can be viewed as potential terrorist targets. This is accomplished through the FBI's Special Events Management Program. The FBI is currently participating in planning activities for several major upcoming special events, to include the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta.

The FBI also has the responsibility of identifying and preventing planned terrorist acts directed against the infrastructure of the United States. The FBI first became involved in infrastructure matters in 1986 when the Vice President's Task Force on Terrorism determined that key industrial and governmental assets within the nation's infrastructure could pose attractive terrorist targets with potentially disastrous consequences for our country.

This program involves extensive coordination with numerous other state and Federal agencies. The objective of this program is to develop, implement, and maintain a counterterrorism program which identifies key assets within the U.S. infrastructure which could become targets for terrorism.

The Terrorist Threat Warning System was developed in 1989 in an effort to enhance the ability of the U.S. law enforcement community to respond to a terrorist incident in the United States and to streamline a response to such an act. It is designed to ensure the accurate, timely, and orderly dissemination of new information to those responsible for countering terrorist threats against persons, property, and facilities within the United States and its territories.

The FBI utilizes the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), which is a nationwide mechanism used by state and local law enforcement agencies to share information. During the crisis in the Persian Gulf, the FBI utilized both the Terrorist Threat Warning System and NLETS to share critical information in an effective and timely manner.

An effective counterterrorism program requires constant effort to improve upon existing techniques and methods in preventing and investigating acts of terrorism. The FBI, in recognizing its responsibility in combating terrorism inside the United States, must anticipate changes in terrorism. Although we have learned a tremendous amount about terrorism during the past ten years, this is a continuous process which cannot subside.

What is the FBI's role outside our borders to fight terrorism?

In the 1980s, the U.S. Government formulated a coherent, proactive counterterrorism policy to effectively deter acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens while abroad. Notably, Congress passed two laws, in 1984 and 1986, that authorized the FBI to pursue terrorists outside our borders when a U.S. national is either taken hostage, assaulted, or murdered. The extraterritorial investigations are coordinated through the U.S. Department of State and the government of the host country. These new laws have been successfully applied and can be illustrated in several cases:

On May 30, 1988, Greek police arrested Mohammed Rashid, a bomb expert with the "15 May Organization," a Palestinian terrorist group, for entering Greece with a false passport. The "15 May Organization," a defunct terrorist organization that was sponsored by Iraq, takes its name from the founding date of Israel. Rashid had already been charged by the United States in a nine-count indictment on July 14, 1987, for the 1982 bombing of a Pan American

jumbo jet over Hawaii which killed a Japanese teenager and wounded 15 passengers. The FBI provided the Greek Justice Ministry with assistance in connection with Rashid's trial. A Greek court subsequently sentenced Rashid to 18 years' incarceration for the bombing. Based on his appeal of the conviction, a retrial is scheduled for Rashid in March, 1993, involving the additional cooperation of the FBI and the U.S. Marshals Service.

Another FBI extraterritorial investigation resulted in a 15-count indictment of Mohammad Ali Hamadi, who was one of four men wanted on charges relating to the June, 1985, hijacking of Trans World Airlines (TWA) Flight 847 en route from Athens to Rome. During this 17-day ordeal, a U.S. Navy diver was murdered, and 42 Americans were held hostage. German authorities arrested Hamadi in January, 1987, when he entered the Frankfurt Airport carrying explosives. Though declining U.S. extradition, Germany, aided by crucial FBI evidence, convicted Hamadi, and sentenced him to life imprisonment in May, 1987, for the hijacking of the TWA aircraft and the murder of a U.S. citizen.

In the Philippines, the FBI was involved with the investigation of the terrorist murder of U.S. Army Colonel James N. Rowe. In April, 1989, Colonel Rowe was assassinated by automatic weapons fire by members of the New People's Army (NPA). The NPA is the military arm of the Philippine Communist Party. In a cooperative effort, the FBI sent investigators and forensic experts to collaborate with Philippine law enforcement authorities. Two NPA

members were subsequently arrested by the Philippine Constabulary Criminal Investigative Service, tried in the Philippines, and sentenced to life in prison for this murder.

An unprecedented level of international cooperation was achieved in the investigation of the terrorist bombing of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 20, 1988, which claimed 270 lives. In addition to the United States, a wide array of international police organizations participated in this investigation from such countries as Germany; Austria; Switzerland; and Great Britain, including Scotland. After nearly three years of intense investigation, two Libyan intelligence operatives were indicted on November 14, 1991, by a Federal grand jury in Washington, D.C. The 193-count indictment charged the two Libyans with Conspiracy to Destroy a Civil Aircraft of the United States; Conspiracy to Destroy a Vehicle Used in Foreign Commerce by Means of an Explosive; and Conspiracy to Kill Nationals of the United States; Destroying a Civil Aircraft; Destroying a Vehicle used in Foreign Commerce by Means of an Explosive; Killing Nationals of the United States, and Aiding and Abetting. Parallel charges were simultaneously announced by the Chief Prosecutor of Scotland.

Major counterterrorism investigations are developed with the support of the FBI Laboratory. The FBI Laboratory was instrumental in identifying a fragment of a printed circuit board which was part of the timing device used in the terrorist bombing of Pan American Flight 103. The FBI Laboratory also played a key role

in the prosecution of Mohammed Rashid. An FBI Special Agent forensics expert testified to the bomb signature of the timing device which was linked to the type of timers which were used in a series of explosive devices.

Likewise, the FBI Disaster Squad, which identifies the victims of large-scale tragedies, has made a specialized contribution in major terrorist cases. For example, they participated in the investigation of the July 11, 1988, terrorist machine gun/grenade attack on the "City of Poros" cruise ship off the coast of Greece, in which nine passengers were killed.

The FBI has also responded to the international terrorism threat by training foreign police under the National Academy Program at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. Since the first class graduated in 1935, more than 1,000 foreign law enforcement officers, along with U.S. police officers, have completed this 11-week multidisciplinary program. Among the numerous specialized courses offered are: hostage negotiation, criminal psychology, and law enforcement laboratory matters.

The ever-changing nature of international terrorism can be best understood, and thereby thwarted, through a regular exchange of information among the responsible law enforcement and intelligence communities worldwide. One of the many organizations that provide a valuable forum for the analysis of terrorism is the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). The IACP is the world's senior law enforcement executive association, which has more than

12,500 members, representing 79 nations. It views terrorism from a wide perspective as part of international crime. In 1986, the IACP created a Committee on Terrorism (COT) to counter the international terrorist threat through cooperative police activities. The COT has taken initiatives in the areas of contingency planning, training, operational capabilities, and information exchange systems. Through the monthly publication of the *Police Chief* magazine, the IACP has highlighted current counterterrorism matters of interest to the international law enforcement community.

These cited examples clearly show that international terrorists can be effectively apprehended, prosecuted, and convicted through a vigorous multinational law enforcement strategy. Regardless of the venue, the conviction of a terrorist is a victory for the rule of law. This "team" approach reaffirms the principle that terrorism is an international problem which demands an international solution.

Is terrorism still a threat?

The number of terrorist incidents inside the United States during the past ten years has been relatively low, including those incidents attributed to international terrorists during that time period. The number attributed to domestic terrorist groups has declined dramatically as well. There have been a great number of arrests and prosecutions of domestic terrorists due in part to an extremely effective response by U.S. law enforcement. It should also be noted that a significant number of terrorist incidents were prevented by

direct law enforcement action. Although these preventions are not always highly publicized, they lend solid support to the proposition that the United States represents a hostile environment for terrorists.

With law enforcement's many successes against terrorism in the past ten years, we must again ask the question, "Is terrorism still a threat?" The simple answer is, Yes! The threat of terrorism is dynamic and ever-changing. It will not go away. Over the past decade, the world has witnessed numerous political and economic changes which have dramatically affected the world order. This has altered the nature of the threat. Some terrorist groups have gone into decline just as others have emerged. As one cause fades, another arises. One thing remains constant, however. There will always be elements that consider terrorism a legitimate means of furthering their political or social objectives at any cost. Anti-American sentiment will continue in many parts of the world. We need to remain sensitive to the fact that this sentiment could serve to heighten the potential for terrorist activity in the United States.

Where do we go from here?

In considering a future course of action in combating terrorism inside the United States, we must first understand what we cannot do and then what we can do to prevent terrorism.

We cannot predict, with complete assurance, the occurrence of terrorist incidents. Terrorism is dependent on too many uncontrollable factors, many of which may

have an origin or basis outside the United States.

We cannot identify everyone who might engage in an act of terrorism. There will always be individuals in society who think that conducting heinous acts of terrorist violence is the only method of effecting change and bringing worldwide attention to their cause.

We cannot prevent terrorists from entering the United States. First of all, we must recognize that there are individuals from within the United States who engage in terrorism without direction or influence from outside the United States. Secondly, we live in an expansive, open society which accepts immigrants and visitors from the four corners of the world. With this comes the risk that individuals who are prone to violence and/or are influenced by extremist beliefs will enter the United States.

There are, however, direct actions which can be taken to lessen the threat of terrorism inside the United States. We have learned a great amount during the past ten years, and we are continuing to improve our ability to counter the terrorist threat and to investigate acts of terrorism with the goal of bringing terrorists to justice. The U.S. counterterrorism program is both proactive and reactive, and this approach must continue if we are to be successful.

One of the most effective methods of preventing terrorism is the maintenance and continuous enhancement of a solid intelligence base. Intelligence information is one of law enforcement's most powerful weapons. With it, we can identify and neutralize terrorist activity.

Another critical aspect of our counterterrorism program involves the cooperative efforts of law enforcement and intelligence agencies within this country and throughout the world. A primary benefit of close cooperation among nations on counterterrorism is the inhibiting factor on transnational operations of terrorists and terrorist organizations. Inside the United States, the close coordination of Federal, state, and local law enforcement results in a more effective counterterrorism effort. One critical example is the creation of Joint Terrorism Task Forces in certain locations to combat a threat of terrorism and to conduct a joint investigation of terrorist incidents.

We certainly can and should analyze trends in terrorism and world events which may spawn terrorist incidents. In doing so, we will have a more enlightened and effective counterterrorism program.

We also must continue to keep the American public informed of the facts concerning the threat of terrorism. The public must always remain vigilant against acts of terrorism to ensure that terrorism does not become commonplace in this country as it has in many other countries.

Over the years, the United States has adapted to various forms of terrorism and dealt with them in an informed and confident manner. Continued success can be accomplished through the maintenance and continuous enhancement of our intelligence base, development of improved law enforcement techniques and perhaps most importantly, support from the American people.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Definitions

The following definitions establish the minimum criteria used by the FBI to determine statistical compilations.

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 categorizes two types of terrorism in the United States. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements

of our government or population without foreign direction. International terrorism involves terrorist activity committed by groups or individuals who are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

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.

Suspected Terrorist Incident: This is a potential act of terrorism; however, responsibility for the act cannot be attributed to a known or suspected terrorist group. Assessment of the circumstances surrounding that act will determine its inclusion in that category. Also, additional information through investigation can cause a redesignation of a suspected terrorist incident to terrorist incident status.

Terrorism Prevention: 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.

Counterterrorism Investigative Guidelines and Statutory

Authority: Domestic terrorism investigations are conducted in

accordance with the "Attorney General Guidelines for General Crimes, Racketeering Enterprises, and Domestic Security/Terrorism Investigations." International terrorism investigations are conducted in accordance with the "Attorney General Guidelines for FBI Foreign Intelligence Collection and Foreign Counterintelligence Investigations."

While the FBI has been charged with the lead Federal agency authority to investigate acts of terrorism in the United States, there is no all-encompassing Federal law concerning this issue. The FBI bases its investigative and prosecutive efforts on several existing Federal criminal statutes.

Also, due to terrorist attacks against American citizens abroad, Congress passed the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984. Chapter XX of the act deals with hostage taking. Also, the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 created a new section of the U.S. Code which expands Federal jurisdiction in matters of extraterritoriality to include homicide, conspiracy to commit homicide, or physical violence committed against a U.S. national abroad as part of a terrorist endeavor.

U.S. extraterritorial jurisdiction may be asserted in a foreign country provided there is approval from the host country and close procedural coordination with the U.S. Department of State.

Appendix B

Chronological Summary - (1982-1992) Incidents

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Attributed To
1982			
1/28	Los Angeles, Calif.	Assassination	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
2/19	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Jewish Defense League
2/19	Miami, Fla.	Bombing	Omega Seven
2/19	Miami, Fla.	Bombing	(same as above)
2/21	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Bombing	Antonia Martinez Student Commandos
2/28	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
2/28	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	(same as above)
2/28	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	(same as above)
2/28	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	(same as above)
3/22	Cambridge, Mass.	Bombing	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
4/5	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Arson	Jewish Defense League
4/28	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	(same as above)
4/28	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	(same as above)
4/29	Bayamon, P.R.	Bombing	Provisional Coordinating Committee of the Labor Self-Defense Group
4/29	San Juan, P.R.	Shooting	(same as above)

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Associated To
4/29	San Juan, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
5/4	Somerville, Mass.	Assassination	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
5/16	San Juan, P.R.	Shooting	Vieques Pro-Liberation Group jointly with the Boricuan People's Army - Macheteros
5/17	Union City, N.J.	Fire Bombing	Omega Seven
5/19	Rio Grande, P.R.	Shooting	Boricuan People's Army - Macheteros
5/20	Santurce, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
5/25	San German, P.R.	Assault	Star Group
5/30	Los Angeles, Calif.	Attempted Bombing	Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia
6/10	Carolina, P.R.	Bombing	Armed Forces of Popular Resistance
6/10	Carolina, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
6/10	Carolina, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
7/4	Astoria, N.Y.	Bombing	Croatian Freedom Fighters
7/4	New York, N.Y.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
7/5	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	Jewish Defense League
7/5	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	(same as above)
8/20	San Juan, P.R.	Bombing	Boricuan Armed Anti-Imperialist Commandos jointly with Guerrilla Column 29 September and Armed Forces of National Liberation

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Associated To
9/1	San Juan, P.R.	Attempted Armed Robbery	Boricuan People's Army- Macheteros jointly with Star Group
9/2	Miami, Fla.	Bombing	Omega Seven
9/8	Chicago, Ill.	Bombing	(same as above)
9/20	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
9/25	Miami, Fla.	Attempted Bombing	Omega Seven
10/15	Washington, D.C.	Attempted Takeover	Disassociated members of the Moslem religion
10/22	Philadelphia, Pa.	Attempted Bombing	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
11/4	New York, N.Y.	Smoke Bombing	Jewish Defense League
11/16	Carolina, P.R.	Armed Robbery	Boricuan People's Army - Macheteros
11/16	Carolina, P.R.	Armed Robbery	(same as above)
12/8	Washington, D.C.	Attempted Bombing	Anti-Nuclear Activist
12/16	Elmont, N.Y.	Bombing	United Freedom Fighters
12/16	Harrison, N.Y.	Bombing	(same as above)
12/21	New York, N.Y.	Attempted Bombing	United Jewish Underground
12/22	McLean, Va.	Takeover	People of Omar - Anti-Qadhafi Libyans
12/31	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
12/31	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	(same as above)

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Associated To
12/31	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	(same as above)
12/31	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	(same as above)
12/31	New York, N.Y.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
1983			
1/11	Miami, Fla.	Bombing	Omega Seven
1/12	Miami, Fla.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
1/12	Miami, Fla.	Bombing	(same as above)
1/28	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	Revolutionary Fighting Group
2/13	Medina, N.D.	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	(same as above)
4/27	Miami, Fla.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
4/27	Miami, Fla.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
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	(same as above)
5/27	Miami, Fla.	Bombing	Omega Seven

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Associated To
7/8	Miami, Fla.	Kidnapping	Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo
7/15	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Robbery	Ejercito Popular Boricua - Macheteros
8/8	Detroit, Mich.	Assassination	Unknown Group - FUQRA
8/8	Detroit, Mich.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
8/9	Detroit, Mich.	Arson	(same as above)
8/16	Los Angeles, Calif.	Foreign Consulate Takeover	Individual Action
8/18	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Armed Resistance Unit/FMLN
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	Armed Resistance Unit
12/13	East Meadow, N.Y.	Bombing	United Freedom Front
12/14	New York, N.Y.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
1984			
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
4/5	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	Red Guerrilla Resistance
4/20	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	(same as above)

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Associated To
8/22	New York, N.Y.	Bombing	United Freedom Front
9/26	New York, N.Y.	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	(same as above)
9/6	Brentwood, N.Y.	Bombing	same as above)
10/11	Santa Ana, Calif.	Bombing	(same as above)
11/6	Bayamon, P.R.	Shooting	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
1986			
1/6	Cidra, P.R.	Bombing	National Revolutionary Front of Puerto Rico
1/6	Guanica, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Associated To
1/6	Santurce, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
1/6	Toa Baja, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
3/17	Ponce, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
4/14	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Bombing	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
4/29	San Juan, P.R.	Assassination	(same as above)
5/14	Phoenix, Ariz. ^W	Sabotage	Unknown Group
9/2	New York, N.Y. ^W	Tear Gas Bombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements
9/15	Coeur d'Alene, Id. ^W	Bombing	Affiliates of the Aryan Nations
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Id. ^W	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Id. ^W	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Id. ^W	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Id. ^W	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10/20	New York, N.Y. ^W	Fire Bombing	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)

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Associated To
10/28	Mayaguez, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10/28	Bayamon, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
11/4	Puerta De Tierra, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua - Macheteros
12/18	Yauco, P.R.	Bombing	Unknown Puerto Rican Group
12/28	Guayama, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
1987			
4/16	Davis, Calif.	Arson	Animal Liberation Front
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 Bombing	(same as above)
5/25	Cidra, P.R.	Attempted Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
10/*	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Malicious Destruction of Property	Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy (EMETIC)

*The exact date of this incident is unknown. The malicious destruction of property was discovered following receipt of a letter on November 9, 1987, stating the act had been perpetrated during October, 1987.

1988			
1/12	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Fire Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
1/12	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Fire Bombing	(same as above)

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Associated To
5/26	Coral Gables, Fla.	Bombing	Organization Alliance of Cuban Intransigence (OACI)
7/22	Caguas, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua - Macheteros
9/19	Los Angeles, Calif.	Bombing	Up the IRS, Inc.
9/25	Grand Canyon, Ariz.	Sabotage	Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy (EMETIC)
10/25 or 10/26	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Malicious Destruction of Property	(same as above)
11/1	Rio Pedras, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
11/4	Rio Pedras, P.R.	Attempted Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
1989			
4/3	Tucson, Ariz.	Arson	Animal Liberation Front
6/19	Bayamon, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua - Macheteros
6/19	Bayamon, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
7/3 or 7/4	Lubbock, Tex.	Malicious Destruction of Property	Animal Liberation Front
1990			
1/12	Santurce, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Brigada Internacionalista Eugenio Maria De Hostos de las Fuerzas Revolucionarias Pedro Albizu Campos (Eugenio Maria de Hostos International Brigade of the Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces)
1/12	Carolina, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	(same as above)
2/22	Los Angeles, Calif.	Bombing	Up the IRS, Inc.

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Associated To
4/22	Santa Cruz County, Calif.	Malicious Destruction of Property	Earth Night Action Group
5/27	Mayaguez, P.R.	Arson	Unknown Puerto Rico Group
9/17	Arecibo, P.R.	Bombing	Pedro Albizu Group Revolutionary Forces
9/17	Vega Baja, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
1991			
2/3	Mayaguez, P.R.	Arson	Popular Liberation Army (PLA)
2/18	Sabana Grande, P.R.	Arson	(same as above)
3/17	Carolina, P.R.	Arson	Unknown Puerto Rican Group
4/1	Fresno, Calif.	Bombing	Up the IRS, Inc.
7/6	Punta Borinquen, P.R.	Bombing	Popular Liberation Army
1992			
4/5	New York, N.Y.	Hostile Takeover	Mujahedin-E-Khalq (MEK)
11/19	Urbana, Ill.	Attempted Fire Bombing	Mexican Revolutionary Movement
12/10	Chicago, Ill.	Car Fire and Attempted Bombing	Boricua Revolutionary Front (two incidents)

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