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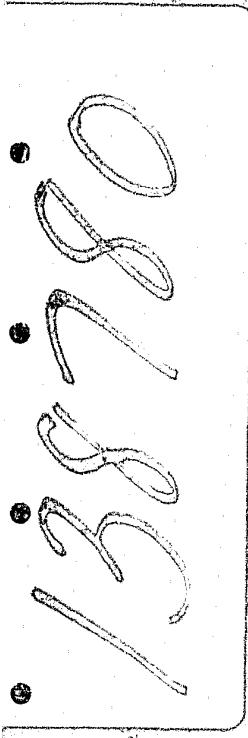
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Terrorism in the United States 1988



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Terrorist Research and
Analytical Center
Counterterrorism Section
Criminal Investigative Division



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TERRORISM

IN THE UNITED STATES

1988

DATE OF INFORMATION: DECEMBER 31, 1988

Terrorist Research and Analytical Center
Counterterrorism Section
Criminal Investigative Division

CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	iii
<u>CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING - 1988 INCIDENTS</u>	iv
<u>1988 IN REVIEW</u>	1-10
• INCIDENTS.	1
• SUSPECTED INCIDENTS.	4
• PREVENTIONS.	6
• SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS.	6
<u>TREND ANALYSIS (1984-1988)</u>	11-20
• TRENDS/PATTERNS.	11
• GRAPHIC DISPLAY (NUMERICAL SUMMARY/KILLED AND INJURED)	17
(BY GROUP)	18
(BY TARGET)	19
(BY TYPE)	20
<u>TOPICAL ISSUES</u>	21-28
• NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL TERRORISM - THE NEW CHALLENGE	21
• THE JAPANESE RED ARMY	23
• RADICAL PALESTINIAN TERRORISM	24
• SKINHEADS	25
• COOPERATION - THE KEY TO SUCCESS	26

PAGE

<u>THE CURRENT THREAT</u>	29-33
● THREAT ANALYSIS - DOMESTIC GROUPS.	29
● THREAT ANALYSIS - INTERNATIONAL GROUPS	32

APPENDICES:

A. DEFINITIONS	34
B. REVISIONS TO 1986 AND 1987 STATISTICS	37
C. CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY - (1984-1988) INCIDENTS	39
D. MOST FREQUENTLY USED FEDERAL STATUTES	44

INTRODUCTION

The FBI is 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. 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. In order to effectively accomplish its counterterrorism mission, the FBI relies on close cooperation with, and support from, a wide range of local, state, Federal, and international law enforcement and intelligence agencies. Through this cooperative effort, the United States continues its campaign to prevent terrorism and to be in a position to respond with an effective investigation to each and every act of terrorism.

During 1988, the FBI recorded a total of 7 terrorist incidents occurring within the United States and Puerto Rico. As in previous years, the majority of the terrorism occurred in Puerto Rico. Of particular interest in 1988 was the increase in terrorism motivated by environmental concerns. Of the 7 incidents recorded, 2 were attributed to an environmental group, and 2 appear to have been at least partially inspired by an environmental cause. In 1988, the FBI also recorded 3 terrorism preventions. These preventions can be attributed to the cooperation and coordination among the U.S. law enforcement and intelligence communities.

Contained in this report is a review of 1988 activity, followed by an examination of trends for the period 1984-1988. Also included is a section which contains brief articles which offer insight into current issues of interest in the field of counterterrorism. Another section provides an assessment of the current terrorism threat in the United States.

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1988

DATE	LOCATION	TYPE OF INCIDENT	GROUP ATTRIBUTED TO
1/12	Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	Fire Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
1/12	Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	Fire Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
5/26	Coral Gables, Florida	Bombing	Organization Alliance of Cuban Intransigence
9/25	Grand Canyon, Arizona	Sabotage	Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy
10/25-26	Flagstaff, Arizona	Malicious Destruction of Property	Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy
11/1	Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	Pipe Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
11/4	Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	Attempted Pipe Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces

1988 IN REVIEW

TERRORIST INCIDENTS

During 1988, the FBI recorded a total of seven terrorist incidents. The following is a synopsis of each act:

January 12, 1988

On this date, 2 incidents occurred in Rio Piedras, a suburb of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

At approximately 7 a.m., the manager of a Citibank branch located in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, discovered damage to a window on the north side of the facility and ordered it to be repaired. After work crews arrived they noticed a package next to the damaged window and noted signs of fire. After examination by the Police of Puerto Rico (POPR), the package was determined to be a crude incendiary device. No injuries were reported and damage to Citibank was estimated at \$1800.

Within the same building as the Citibank, an incendiary device was located at the Agencia de Pasajes Mexicana (Mexican Travel Agency). The POPR was notified and a request was made of POPR explosives technicians to investigate. As the technicians were arriving, the incendiary type device ignited. The resulting fire was extinguished and caused no injuries or damage.

Later that same day, a reporter for El Vocero, a local newspaper, reported receiving an anonymous call from a young unidentified male. The caller identified the name of the group claiming credit for these 2 incidents, however, the reporter could only recall the word armadas (armed). The caller advised that the group was claiming credit because of the group's support for their comrade, William Morales and this was a means of urging the Mexican Government not to extradite him to the United States. Morales, a member of a Puerto Rican terrorist group known as the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (FALN), had been imprisoned in Mexico for his involvement in the murder of a Mexican police officer. The United States had sought the extradition of Morales for his convictions relating to several bombings he committed in this country. In June, 1988, Morales was subsequently released from prison in Mexico and the Cuban Government granted him asylum.

On January 13, 1988, a group calling itself the Fuerzas Revolucionarias Pedro Albizu Campos (Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces) claimed credit by written communique for carrying out what they called a political military operation against Citibank and the Mexican Travel Agency. (2 terrorist incidents)

May 26, 1988

At 3 a.m. an improvised explosive device detonated at the residence of the Executive Director of the Institute of Cuban Studies (ICS) in Coral Gables, Florida. No injuries were reported, however, the explosion caused approximately \$5000 in damage.

The ICS is an organization of student scholars and professionals who research and promote Cuban interests. It primarily advocates improved dialogue with Fidel Castro and hosts forums on restoring relations between the United States and Cuba.

At about 9:10 a.m. on May 26, 1988, a Spanish radio station advised that an unknown male had telephoned the radio station and read a statement claiming credit for the placing of the device. The unknown male advised that he represented the Organization Alliance of Cuban Intransigence (OACI). The individual went on to say that the alliance was not part of the Orlando Bosch group but that if Bosch was not released from jail in 72 hours they would take reprisals against the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) District Director in Miami, Florida.

Orlando Bosch was the subject of an FBI neutrality investigation dating back to the 1960s and early 1970s. Bosch, an anti-Castro terrorist, is currently incarcerated in Florida for his terrorist activities in the United States, Central and South America.

September 25, 1988

On September 26, 1988, a representative of Energy Fuels Nuclear (EFN), Denver, Colorado, advised the FBI that unknown persons had damaged EFN power lines at two different locations during the evening of September 25, 1988. Five power poles were cut three-quarters of the way through at a site located on the north rim of the Grand Canyon in Arizona. The poles did not fall, but caused power outages at 2 of the EFN uranium mines. On the same date, 29 power poles were cut at the Canyon Uranium Mine located on the south rim of the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

On September 28, 1988, a radio station in Flagstaff received a typed letter in which a group calling itself "Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy" (EMETIC), claimed credit for the acts of destruction.

October 25-26, 1988

During the late evening/early morning hours of October 25-26, 1988, unknown subjects cut through one of the main steel pole supports for the cablelift at the Fairfield Snow Bowl ski resort near Flagstaff, Arizona. The subject(s) utilized a propane or acetylene torch to cut through the pole that was vital to the support of the 900-person capacity chair lift. The ski resort was not in operation at the time of the destruction.

At approximately 6:30 a.m. on October 26, 1988, a radio station received a telephone call from an unidentified male caller who stated that he was part of the group (EMETIC), who had previously damaged the Fairfield Snow Bowl ski resort in October, 1987, and committed the acts of destruction on September 25, 1988. On October 27, 1988, letters were received by a number of media representatives advising that EMETIC was responsible for the damages to the Fairfield Snow Bowl ski resort on October 25-26, 1988.

November 1 and 4, 1988

On November 1, 1988, at approximately 1:35 a.m., a pipe bomb exploded in front of International General Electric (GE), Puerto Rico, Incorporated located in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. On November 2, 1988, the United Press International (UPI) office in San Juan received a telephone call instructing where to find a communiqué. The communiqué claimed credit for placing two devices, the one at GE and another at a Motorola facility, on behalf of the Fuerzas Revolucionarias Pedro Albizu Campos (Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces). The communiqué condemned the activities of several North American firms which are allegedly responsible for environmental pollution in Puerto Rico; including GE, Motorola, Teledyne, the West Company, and the Harmon Corporation. The communiqué also urged the Puerto Rican people to refrain from voting in the upcoming election.

Upon receipt of the communiqué, Motorola officials were contacted regarding the previously unknown device allegedly placed at one of their facilities. Motorola was unaware of any attacks or attempted bombings at any of their facilities.

On November 4, 1988, at approximately 10 a.m. a custodian found a pipe bomb inside a paper bag located in front of a building used by Inde Sales, Inc., Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. The Inde Sales, Inc., is a distributor of Motorola products and bears a large Motorola sign. This device was located one block from the GE facility bombed on November 1, 1988, and is believed to be the device mentioned in the communiqué. The POPR responded to the scene, removed the device, and rendered it safe without incident. (2 terrorist incidents)

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS

Seven suspected terrorist incidents were recorded in 1988. Responsibility for the acts listed below cannot be attributed to a known or suspected terrorist group; however, after assessing the circumstances surrounding each of these events, they are considered suspected acts of terrorism.

January 2, 1988

At approximately 12:30 a.m., an unknown subject threw a pipe bomb through the front window of the offices of Miami-Cuba, a Cuban relief organization located in Miami, Florida. The Miami-Cuba is a business involved in sending clothing, medicine, and other items to Cuba. The Miami Police Department bomb squad and the FBI responded to the scene. The business, which was closed at the time, sustained approximately \$1000 in damages when the device detonated. There were no injuries. The crime scene investigation determined that the improvised explosive device consisted of a piece of galvanized pipe capped at both ends. The pipe was filled with an unknown explosive filler and black roofing nails.

May 3, 1988

During the evening hours a pipe bomb was thrown through the glass front door at the Cuban Museum of Arts and Culture in Miami, Florida, partially exploding inside the front door. The explosion caused minor structural damage to the door and inside front wall resulting in no injuries or deaths.

July 8, 1988

An explosive device was recovered from the base of an electric utility tower located approximately one-half mile from the Chet Holfield Federal Building at Laguna Niguel, California. The device, which appeared to have been buried at the base of the utility tower for several months, was still intact when recovered. No injuries or damage occurred.

July 22, 1988

At approximately 12:30 a.m., a pipe bomb detonated in front of the United States Army Recruiting Center in Caguas, Puerto Rico. The device had been placed in a large plastic bag filled with trash from the recruiting center. Damage was minimal, consisting of a small hole and a crack in the front window. There were no injuries.

September 5, 1988

During the late evening hours a pipe bomb detonated outside the front door of Bela-Cuba, a small business located in Miami, Florida, which ships medicine and packages to Cuba. Damages to the building amounted to approximately \$5000 and no injuries or deaths occurred as a result of the explosion.

September 18, 1988

In Miami, Florida, at approximately 1:30 a.m., an explosive device detonated at the residence of an individual who is one of the organizers of La Flotillion Reencuentro (Reunion Flotilla). The device was placed outside the residence and no injuries were reported. The Reunion Flotilla is an organization whose members advocate the freedom of all Cubans to enter and exit Cuba. Investigation determined that on September 17, 1988, an anonymous male telephoned the residence and advised that a bomb would be placed at the residence.

September 19, 1988

In the morning, a car bomb exploded in the basement parking garage of a commercial building located in Los Angeles, California. The five-story office building contains numerous private businesses and includes an office of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). There were no reported injuries and damage appears to be limited to the car itself which was previously reported stolen. On September 28, 1988, the manager of the City National Bank, located at the aforementioned building, received a note in the mail from a group calling itself Up The IRS Inc. The note stated that the bombing on September 19, 1988, was a demonstration and that the group had additional explosives. The note further advised that the group consisted of older people who have been "pauperized" by the IRS.

TERRORIST INCIDENTS PREVENTED

Three terrorist incidents were prevented in 1988.

March 19, 1988

While on patrol in the downtown area of Caguas, Puerto Rico, a captain of the Police of Puerto Rico (POPR) noticed two bags in front of the door of an Army-Navy recruiting center. The captain stopped to investigate and after discovering wires and a clock he withdrew from the immediate area and contacted the Explosives Division of POPR. POPR bomb technicians subsequently removed the device and rendered it safe. No one individual or group claimed responsibility for this incident.

April 12, 1988

On this date, Japanese Red Army member Yu Kikumura was arrested by the New Jersey State Police after being stopped for a routine traffic violation. While initiating the traffic citation, the trooper noticed what appeared to be explosive material in Kikumura's vehicle. Further inspection revealed three homemade bombs. Investigation by the FBI and the Newark, New Jersey Joint Terrorism Task Force revealed that Kikumura had traveled approximately 7,000 miles in the United States purchasing components in several states to build explosive devices. On April 22, 1988, Kikumura was indicted on Federal charges in connection with explosives and passport violations. On November 29, 1988, Kikumura was convicted of all the charges against him. Sentencing was scheduled for early 1989.

August 18, 1988

On August 17, 1988, the FBI was notified that a foreign national was en route from London, England, to Dulles International Airport in Washington, D. C., under the guise of business travel. However, the FBI had received information that the subject's true purpose was to conduct a terrorist act. On August 18, 1988, the foreign national, having been met by FBI and INS Agents as he arrived in the United States, was placed on a flight departing the United States. Therefore, as a result of the subject's exclusion, it is believed that a terrorist act was prevented.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A number of successful counterterrorism initiatives were undertaken during 1988. This segment highlights some of the significant accomplishments such as indictments, arrests, and convictions.

DOMESTIC

On February 12, 1988, a 16-count Federal indictment was returned against David Ross Dorr, Deborah Garretson Dorr, Edward Wade Hawley, Olive Diane Hawley, and Robert Elliot Pires; all members of a splinter group of the Aryan Nations (AN), known as the Bruders Schweigan Strike Force II. This group was involved in the manufacturing and passing of counterfeit money and during September, 1986, three members of the group placed several bombs in various locations in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. On February 25, 1988, the indictment was unsealed and Deborah Dorr and Olive Hawley were arrested. (David Dorr, Edward Hawley, and Robert Pires were already incarcerated in Federal institutions at the time.) On September 7, 1988, David Ross Dorr, Edward Wade Hawley, Deborah Garretson Dorr, and Olive Diane Hawley pled guilty to the charges against them and were subsequently sentenced to terms ranging from 10 years' imprisonment to 5 years' probation. Robert Pires, who is currently serving a life sentence on state murder charges, also pled guilty.

The AN, also known as the Church of Jesus Christ Christian, was founded in the 1970s. This right-wing group advocates white supremacy and the inferiority of minority races and Jews, and fosters a hatred of Federal and state governments and law enforcement agencies.

On May 11, 1988, a Federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., returned an indictment charging 7 individuals affiliated with the May 19th Communist Organization (M19CO) with acts of violence against the United States. The M19CO is a Marxist-Leninist group which openly advocates the overthrow of the United States Government through armed struggle and the use of violence. This 5-count indictment charged the following 7 individuals with conspiracy to commit bombings and illegal use of explosives; Marilyn Jean Buck, Susan Lisa Rosenberg, Laura Jane Whitehorn, Linda Sue Evans, Timothy Blunk, Allen Berkman, and Elizabeth Duke. All of the defendants, except for Elizabeth Duke, were already in Federal custody as a result of prior convictions arising from their activities both before and during their criminal conspiracy charges in the indictment. The trial was set to begin in April, 1989.

On November 9, 1987, a Federal trial commenced for Mutulu Shakur, a member of a black separatist group known as the Republic of New Afrika, and for M19CO member Marilyn Jean Buck. Both were previously affiliated with a criminal enterprise known as "The Family" whose membership included members of different domestic terrorist groups. Shakur and Buck were subjects of

multiple-count indictments which included Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) and RICO Conspiracy violations. The indictments also included four homicides committed by the enterprise as well as numerous armored truck robberies and the prison escape of fugitive Joanne Chesimard from a New Jersey Federal prison in 1979. On May 11, 1988, the jury found Shakur guilty on all 16 counts of his indictment and Buck guilty on all 15 counts of her indictment. On August 2, 1988, Shakur was sentenced to a minimum of 60 years' imprisonment with no parole. Buck was sentenced to a minimum of 50 years' imprisonment with no parole.

On January 17, 1987, several members of the white supremacist, paramilitary group, the White Patriot Party (WPP), were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Raleigh, North Carolina, for conspiracy to obtain weapons and explosives. Following this, Frazier Glenn Miller, a leader of the WPP, mailed a "declaration of war" against the U.S. Government to various television and radio stations and newspapers. On April 30, 1987, Miller, Robert Jackson, Douglas Lawrence Sheets, and Anthony V. Wydra, all members of the WPP, surrendered to a joint arrest team of FBI Agents and United States Marshals Service Deputies in Ozark, Missouri. At the time of their arrest, they had numerous illegal weapons and explosives in their possession. Miller subsequently pled guilty to mailing threatening communications and was sentenced to 5 years in prison. Jackson and Sheets went to trial for weapons violations on April 11, 1988, in Springfield, Missouri, and were each subsequently sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Wydra was not charged.

On April 5, 1988, the FBI was contacted by an attorney whose client, Stephen Michael Dwyer, claimed to be involved in the November 28, 1987, bombing at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), in Livermore, California. With the cooperation of Dwyer, the FBI conducted searches of several locations resulting in the recovery of an assortment of explosive paraphernalia and weapons. Subsequently, Dwyer was arrested on April 6, 1988, and a complaint was filed against Dwyer in connection with this matter. On August 8, 1988, the Government accepted an agreement within the pre-trial diversion program which stipulated that Dwyer voluntarily commit himself to a mental health facility.

On September 12, 1983, \$7.2 million was stolen from a Wells Fargo terminal in West Hartford, Connecticut. During September, 1984, responsibility for that crime was claimed by the Puerto Rico-based terrorist organization, PRTP-EPB-Macheteros.

During August, 1985, members of that group were indicted in Hartford, Connecticut, in connection with that crime. Trial of 5 defendants began during September, 1988. Another defendant Luz Berrios, was allowed to plead guilty to one conspiracy count on the day trial commenced, and was subsequently sentenced to 5 years' confinement.

During August, 1988, Filiberto Ojeda Rios, the leader of the Macheteros who faces trial in connection with the West Hartford Wells Fargo robbery, was indicted and arrested for his involvement in the shooting of an FBI Special Agent during his 1985 arrest. He is being held without bond pending trial for the shooting charges, and trial is scheduled to begin in San Juan, Puerto Rico, during June, 1989.

INTERNATIONAL

On April 12, 1988, Yu Kikumura, a member of a Marxist-oriented terrorist group based in the Middle East known as the Japanese Red Army, was arrested by the New Jersey State Police after being stopped on a routine traffic violation. While issuing a citation, the state trooper noticed what appeared to be explosives in the vehicle. During a search of Kikumura's vehicle, the trooper discovered 3 bombs.

On April 22, 1988, Kikumura was indicted by a Federal grand jury, in Newark, New Jersey, on charges in connection with explosives and passport violations. Kikumura was convicted on November 29, 1988, in the U.S. District Court in Newark, New Jersey, for illegal transport of explosives with intent to kill or injure, and holding a stolen passport.

On July 20, 1988, 6 Libyans and 2 others associated with the People's Committee for Libyan Students (PCLS), an organization that administers to the needs of Libyan students in the United States, were arrested by the FBI for various fraud violations. On the same date, searches were executed at 6 private residences, the PCLS in McLean, Virginia, and the Manara Travel Agency in Washington, D.C. These arrests and searches were the result of an FBI investigation into the diversion of funds by the Government of Libya from the PCLS to the Manara Travel Agency. Libya, in direct violation of the 1986 trade embargo prohibiting money transfers between the U.S. and Libya, arranged the transfer of funds to finance trips to ideological conferences in Libya.

On July 28, 1988, a Federal grand jury in the Eastern District of Virginia returned a 40-count indictment charging these 8 individuals with conspiracy, laundering of monetary instruments, aiding and abetting, and violations of the International Emergency Economics Power Act. Seven individuals were subsequently convicted and sentenced. One individual fled the United States prior to trial.

On October 23, 1987, Walid Nicolas Kabbani was arrested by the U.S. Border Patrol in Richford, Vermont, when he was found in possession of an explosive device. Kabbani had been stopped near Richford and returned to the U.S. Border Patrol Office by the local Chief of Police. Kabbani had illegally entered the United States with the assistance of Walid Magib Mourad and Georges Fouad Nicolas Younan, all 3 naturalized Canadian citizens born in Lebanon. Mourad and Younan were arrested October 24, 1987, as a result of investigation which indicated they were linked to Kabbani.

On November 5, 1987, Kabbani, Mourad, and Younan, were indicted by a Vermont Federal grand jury. Mourad pled guilty to conspiracy charges on January 26, 1988. On February 2, 1988, Kabbani and Younan were found guilty on explosives violations. On June 22, 1988, Mourad was sentenced to a total of 8 years' imprisonment and fined. Kabbani and Younan were each sentenced to a total of 16 years and 6 months and fined. These individuals were members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, a terrorist group dedicated to the concept of a unified Syria.

TREND ANALYSIS (1984-1988)

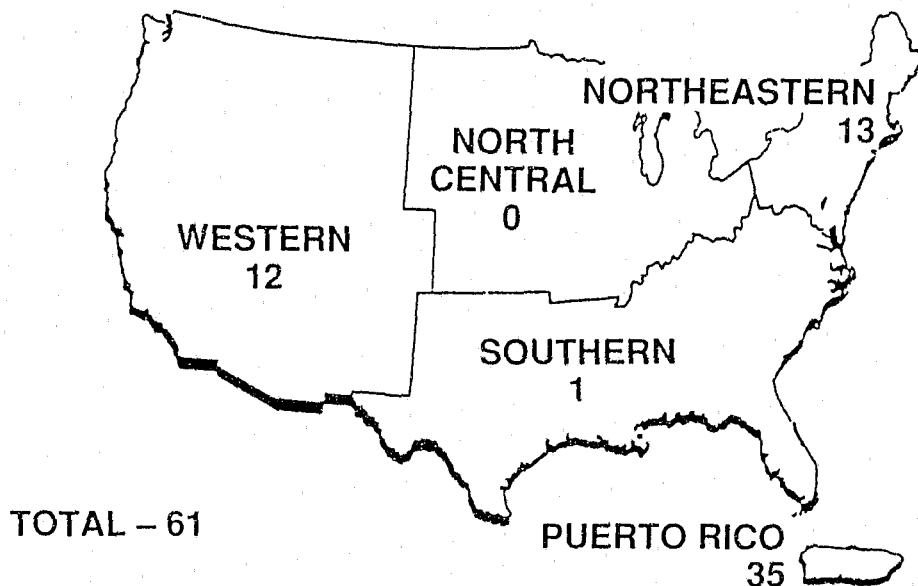
Contained in this section is an examination of trends during the 5-year period 1984-1988 concerning the 4 major statistical categories, as defined in this report: terrorist incidents; suspected terrorist incidents; terrorism preventions; and terrorist-related activity. Graphic displays are included with supplemental text to give an outline of terrorism in the United States during this time frame.

TRENDS/PATTERNS

	<u>TERRORIST INCIDENTS</u>	<u>SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS</u>	<u>TERRORISM PREVENTIONS</u>	<u>*TERRORIST- RELATED ACTIVITY</u>
1984 -	13	3	9	10
1985 -	7	6	23	2
1986 -	25	2	9	1
1987 -	9	8	5	0
1988 -	7	7	3	0
TOTALS	61	26	49	13

*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 terrorist incident criteria.

TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY REGION 1984 - 1988



TERRORIST INCIDENTS

During the period 1984 - 1988, 61 terrorist incidents were recorded in the United States and Puerto Rico. From a regional perspective, the majority of these (35) or roughly 57 percent of the total occurred in Puerto Rico. The Northeastern region recorded 13 (primarily in the New York/New Jersey area) and 12 took place in the Western region (California, Arizona, Idaho). One incident took place in the Southern region.

Bombing attacks (including explosions, attempted bombings, pipe bombings, tear gas, and fire bombings, and a rocket attack) dominated the type of attack during this period (54 of 61). Also included were 1 act each of a shooting, arson, and assassination, and 2 acts each of sabotage and malicious destruction of property. As a result of these attacks, 3 deaths and 29 injuries were recorded.

In general, with the exception of 1986, there has been a general downturn in the number of incidents recorded. In 1986, 7 terrorist acts were committed on a single day by one Puerto Rican terrorist group in Puerto Rico. Another Puerto Rican group

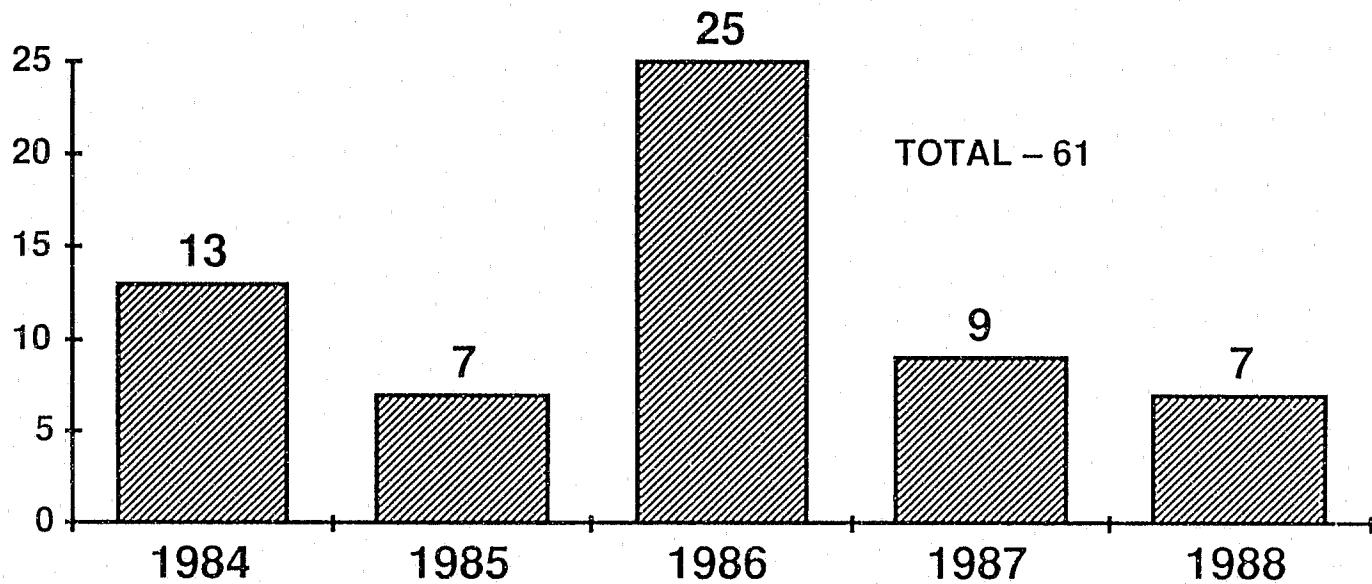
committed 4 acts on the same day in Puerto Rico. In addition, 4 incidents were carried out by the same right-wing domestic terrorist group on a single day in Idaho. These 3 days of multiple attacks account for 15 of the 25 incidents recorded during 1986.

Since 1986, the trend of steady decline has continued. This downswing can be attributed to law enforcement successes against terrorists in the United States which have included arrests and incarcerations of key leaders.

However, despite this trend, it would be incorrect to conclude that the threat of terrorism in the United States has been significantly decreased. Presently within the United States there are among others, representatives from state sponsors of terrorism such as Iran and Libya. In addition, members of subnational terrorist groups, and other terrorist organizations, maintain a presence within this country. Terrorist attacks by domestic terrorist groups also continue to occur, as perceived social and political conditions, often claimed as the bases for these groups' activities, have not changed to their satisfaction.

TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1984 - 1988

NUMBER

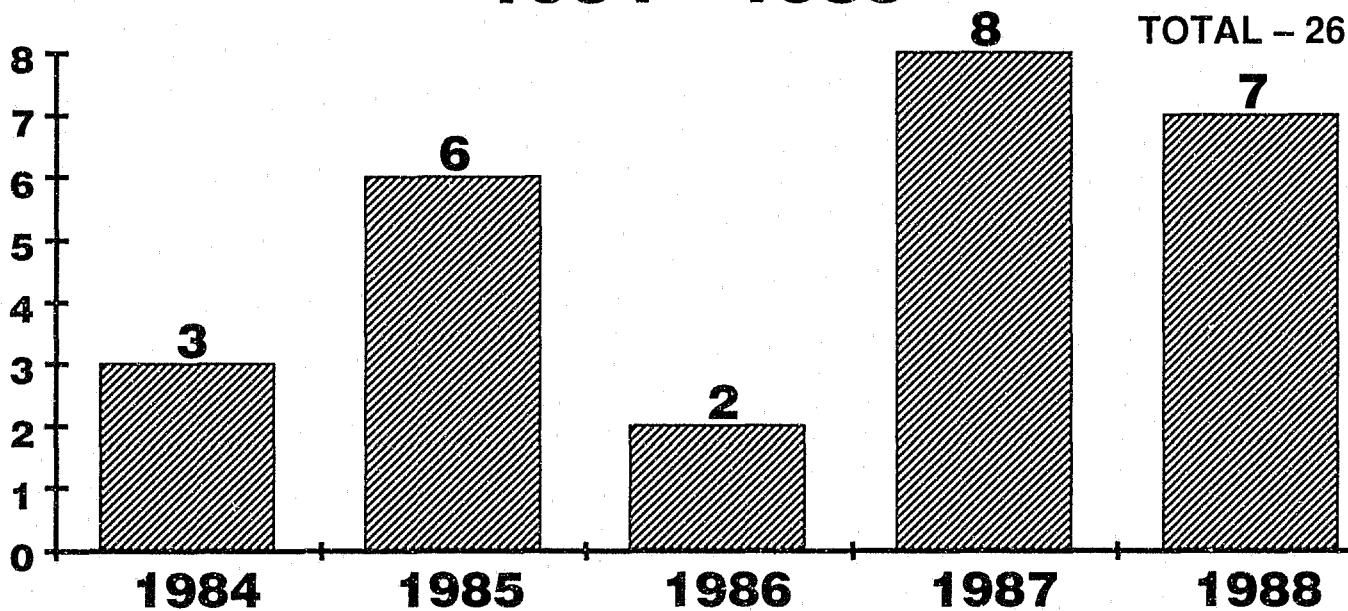


SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS

During the period 1984 - 1988, the FBI recorded 26 suspected terrorist incidents. Similar to confirmed terrorist incidents, the use of an explosive device, both detonated and undetonated, was the most popular weapon (24 of 26). The other 2 involved a hijacking and a murder in 1984. The Miami, Florida, area was the most targeted location, accounting for 9 of the 26 suspected incidents, followed by 5 committed in California, including the areas of Livermore, Laguna Niguel, and Los Angeles. Other areas included Puerto Rico, New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, and Montana. One death and 4 injuries resulted from these suspected terrorist acts. Actual numbers recorded have remained fairly constant during the 5-year period with a slight increase in 1987 - 1988.

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.

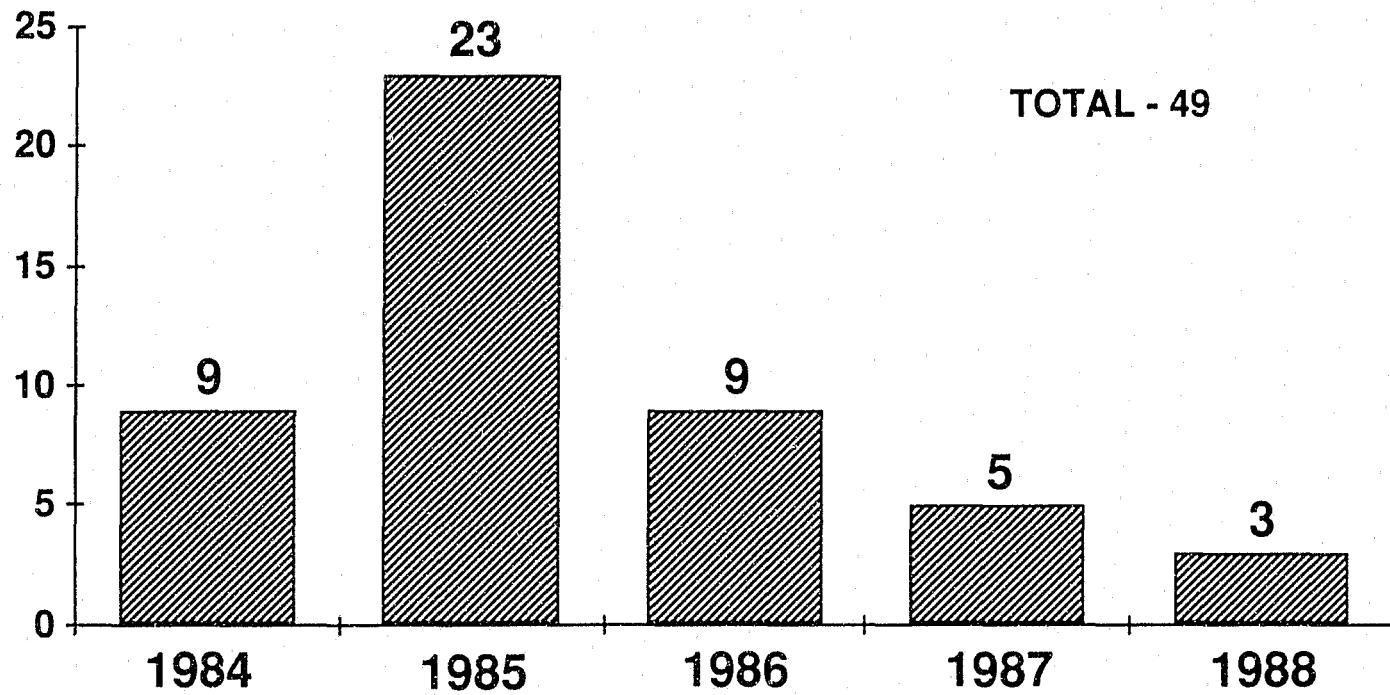
SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1984 - 1988



TERRORISM PREVENTIONS

Forty-nine potential acts of terrorism were prevented during the period under examination. Of this total, 31 potential incidents were attributed to domestic terrorist groups and 18 to international terrorist groups. In recent years, there has been a decline in the number of preventions recorded, largely a result of successful counterterrorism initiatives in the United States. Because of recent counterterrorism successes, it appears that this country is a less-desirable location for international terrorist violence. Among domestic groups, decreasing preventions again are a result of recent successes. Currently, domestic terrorist groups are somewhat destabilized due to recent arrests and convictions. All this notwithstanding, other forms of activity such as recruitment and infrastructure enhancement are still existent. Therefore, the potential for terrorist violence is always present.

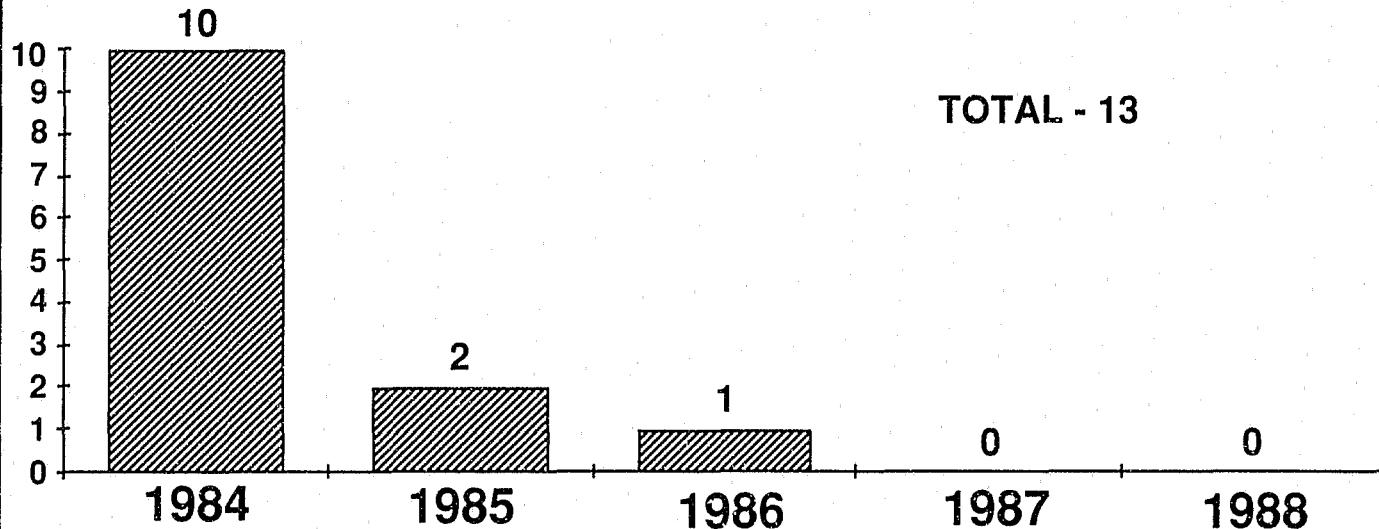
TERRORISM PREVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES 1984 - 1985



TERRORIST-RELATED ACTIVITY

This category captures statistical data relating to activity, committed by known or suspected terrorists, which does not sufficiently meet the definition of terrorism. Thirteen acts in this category were recorded in the 1984 - 1988 period. These included bank robberies, armored truck robberies, and gunfire exchange with law enforcement personnel. These acts have resulted in 6 deaths and 6 injuries and have occurred in several locations. Noticeably, there has been a downward trend in these acts since 1984 with none recorded in 1987 and 1988.

TERRORIST-RELATED ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1984 - 1988



NUMERICAL SUMMARY/ KILLED AND INJURED 1984 - 1988

YEAR	TOTAL INCIDENTS	KILLED	INJURED
1984	13	0	0
1985	7	2	10
1986	25	1	19
1987	9	0	0
1988	7	0	0

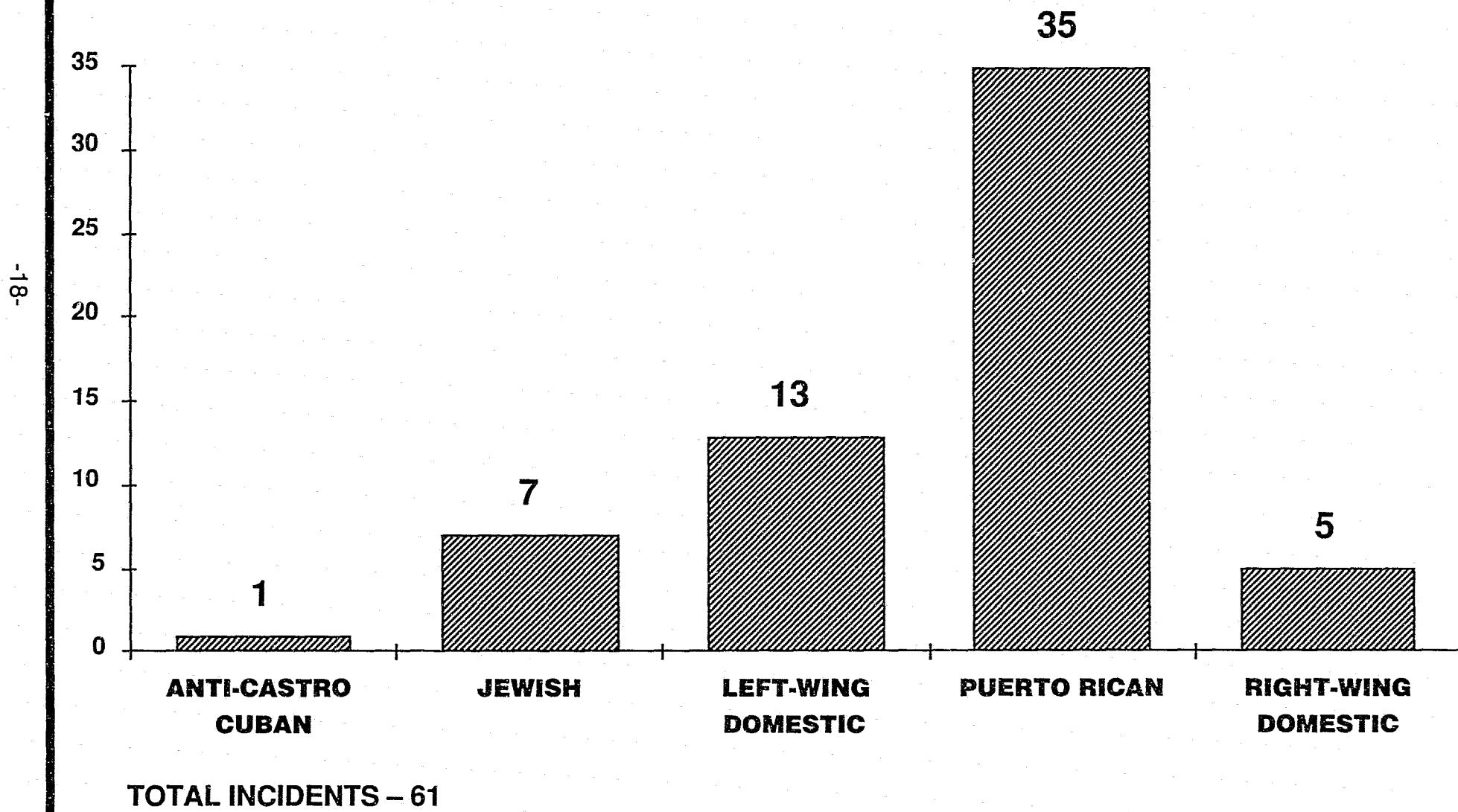
TOTAL INCIDENTS - 61

TOTAL KILLED - 3

TOTAL INJURED - 29

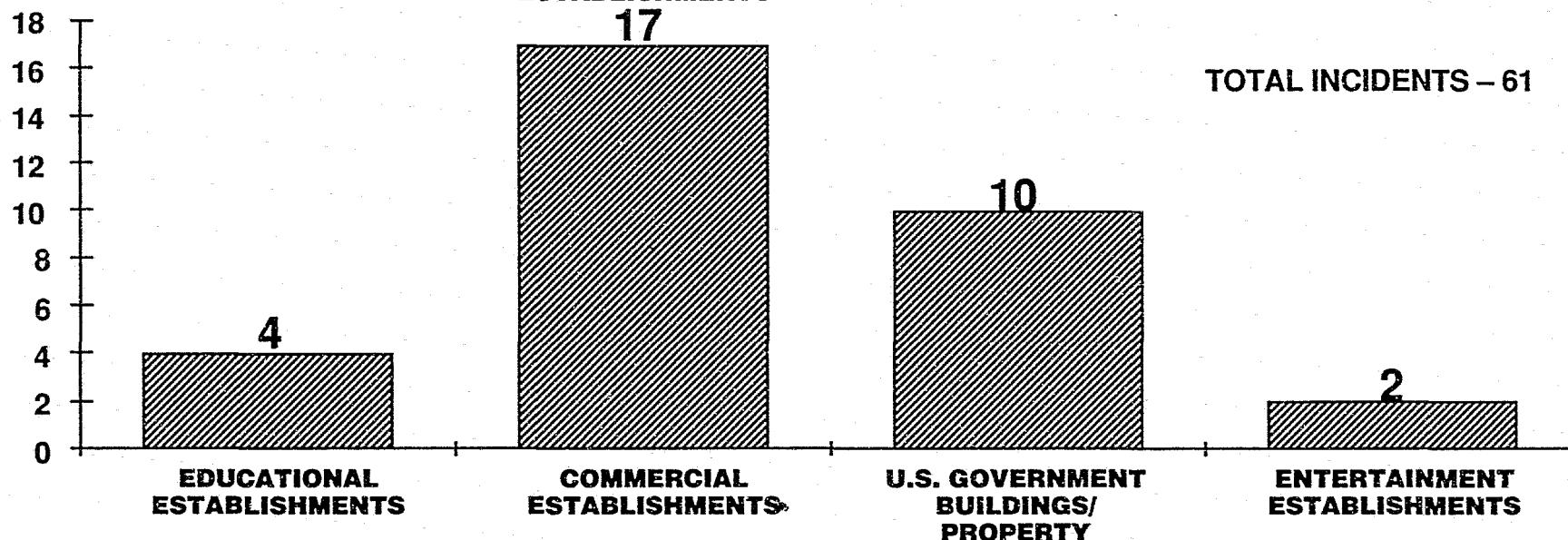
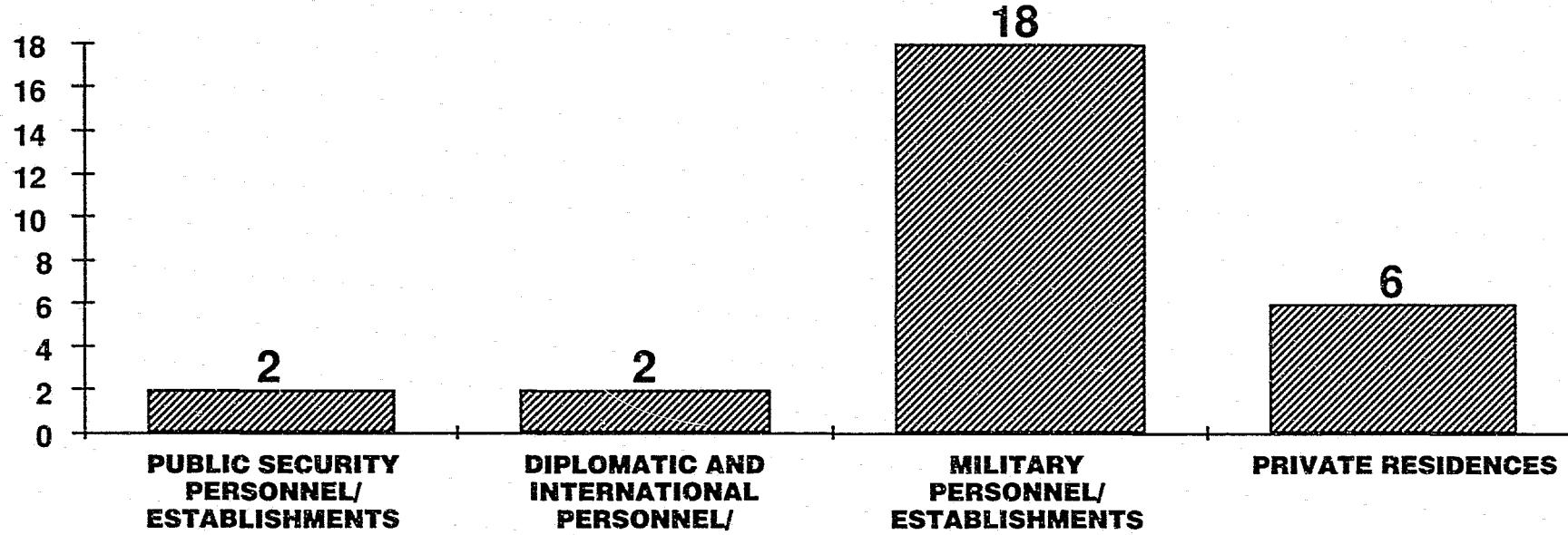
TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY GROUP

1984 – 1988



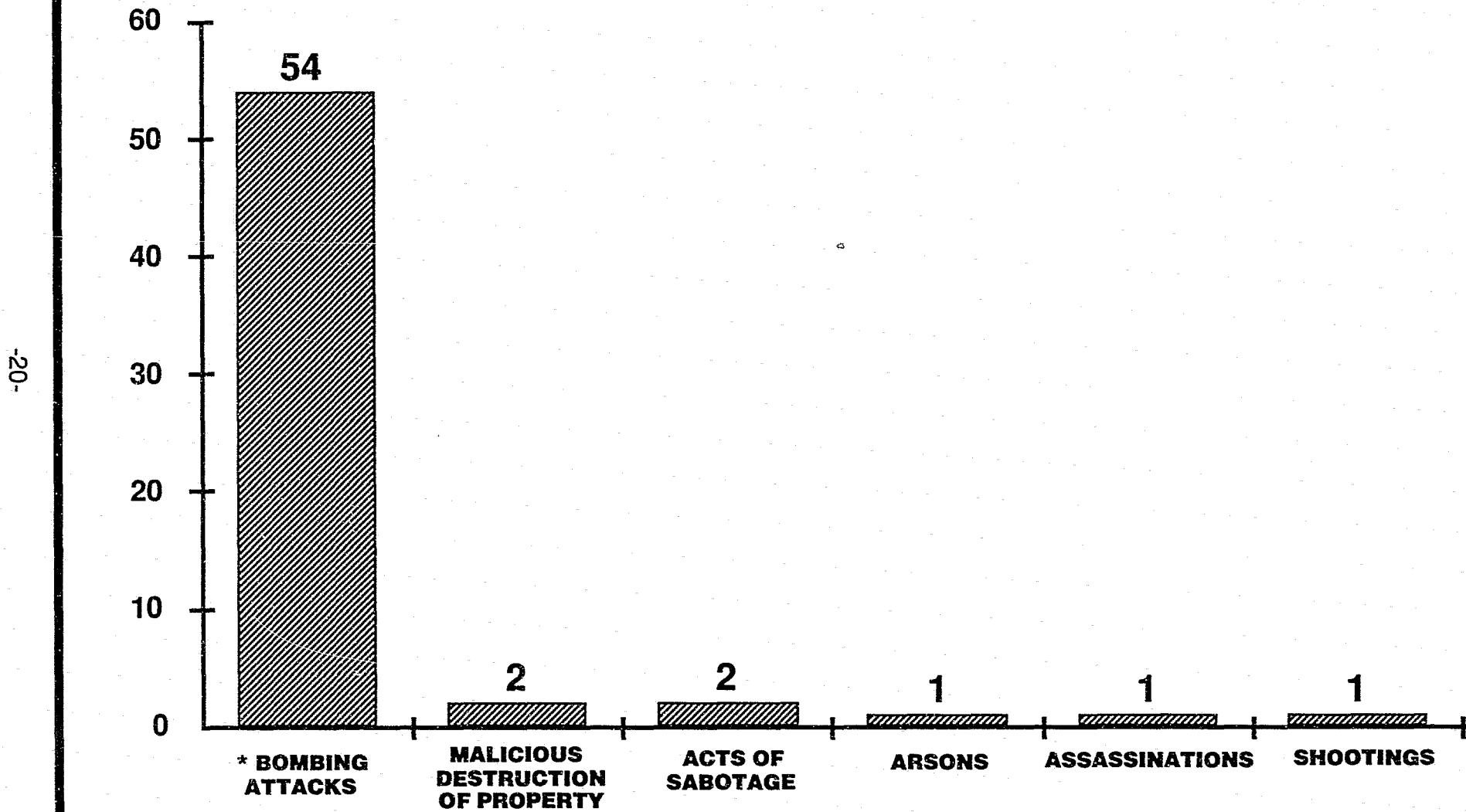
TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TARGET

1984 - 1988



TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TYPE

1984 - 1988



* (Includes detonated and undetonated explosive devices, tear gas, pipe, and fire bombs, and a rocket attack)

TOTAL INCIDENTS - 61

TOPICAL ISSUES

The following articles are presented to give a brief overview of several key topics in the counterterrorism area. They are intended to offer a comprehensive illustration of the terrorism phenomenon in the United States and the U.S. law enforcement response.

NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL, AND CHEMICAL TERRORISM - THE NEW CHALLENGE

Historically, the FBI's mission has been the investigation of actual or alleged violations of Federal laws. The FBI's goal has been the successful completion of these investigations, resulting in the criminal prosecutions of the perpetrators. While the FBI's role in counterterrorism remains primarily investigative, considerable effort has been placed in the planning and coordination of interagency operational responses. For example, response packages are currently being devised to respond to nuclear, biological or chemical (NBC) terrorism. Many authorities have come to believe that the use of these types of deadly, volatile, and sometimes undetectable substances in an act of terrorism is inevitable.

The primary goal of the FBI NBC Counterterrorism Programs is to detect and prevent a potential NBC terrorist incident before it occurs. The achievement of this goal is dependent on 2 factors: (1) the successful collection and exchange of intelligence on potential adversaries and their capabilities, and (2) the identification and protection of potential targets. The FBI cooperates extensively with the Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Defense (DOD), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and other Federal, state, and local agencies in the development of these programs. In particular, the FBI supports the intelligence community through the exchange of NBC information and assists other Federal, state, and local government agencies in the development of their safety and security programs.

In the event a nuclear terrorist incident does occur, the FBI is responsible for coordinating the Federal response in a timely and effective manner. The FBI has developed comprehensive contingency plans at both the Headquarters and field office levels for responding to nuclear incidents. These plans include components for evaluating the credibility of threats, and acquiring the law enforcement and technical resources necessary to successfully mitigate and resolve an incident. The FBI frequently participates in interagency command post and field training exercises designed to test the effectiveness of these established plans.

The threat of nuclear terrorism is of continuing concern to the FBI. Possible acts of nuclear terrorism include:

- Construction and threatened use of an improvised nuclear device.
- Seizure of a nuclear weapon.
- Attack on or sabotage of a nuclear weapons production facility, nuclear power plant, or nuclear waste storage site.
- Attack on or theft of nuclear material in transport.
- Theft and use of radioactive materials as contaminants, or in dispersal devices.
- Credible hoaxes involving any of the above.

The probability that a group or individual will commit an actual act of nuclear terrorism, using a technologically sophisticated device, remains low. However, there is a somewhat greater chance that an individual or a group will engage in nuclear terrorism using dispersal or hoax devices to perpetrate acts of extortion or to garner public attention.

An increasing concern of the FBI is the threat of Chemical/Biological terrorism. Compared to nuclear devices, chemical and biological agents are more easily acquired, cheaper to produce, more difficult to detect, and can be employed against a variety of targets. Possible acts of chemical/biological terrorism include:

- A threat to detonate a stolen chemical weapon or improvised chemical device.
- Threatened or attempted sabotage of a chemical production facility, or chemical storage facility.
- A threat to chemically contaminate municipal water supplies.
- A threat or attempt to spread disease organisms among the civilian population, livestock, agricultural products or natural resources.
- Credible hoaxes involving any of the above.

The probability that a group or an individual will commit an act of chemical/biological terrorism is greater than for nuclear terrorism, but is lower than for the more conventional forms of terrorism. However, the possibility that a

group or individual will utilize chemicals in a terrorist incident has increased for several reasons: (1) the reported use of chemical weapons during the Iran-Iraq war (2) increased availability of chemical agents to terrorist groups through state sponsors of terrorism, and (3) the increased media attention given to the potential use of chemical/biological agents by terrorists.

It is quite possible that no other law enforcement initiative more poignantly illustrates the need for cooperation than the very real possibility of responding to a random act of terrorism such as just described. Massive destruction, mounting casualties, paralyzed infrastructure, and public hysteria transcend the abilities of law enforcement. It demands the full cooperation of the entire Federal Government working in concert with our state and local counterparts to prepare properly and respond effectively.

THE JAPANESE RED ARMY (JRA)

The JRA is a Marxist-oriented terrorist group formed in the early 1970s which is now believed to have approximately 18-20 members. The ultimate goal of the JRA is the "world revolution of communism;" it calls for worldwide struggles against imperialism. The group emphasizes solidarity with the revolutionary forces in the world, especially those working for the Palestinian Revolution (the struggle against Zionism and U.S. imperialism). The JRA regards international terrorism as an inseparable component of armed struggle against imperialism.

The JRA was very active in the 1970s. After 1977, the group remained fairly dormant until May, 1986, when members were responsible for bombing attacks in Jakarta, Indonesia, against the United States, Japanese, and Canadian Embassies. Since then, the JRA has been responsible for numerous bombing attacks in Western Europe targeting United States interests.

On April 12, 1988, JRA member Yu Kikumura was arrested by the New Jersey State Police following the discovery of 3 bombs in his vehicle after he was stopped for a traffic violation. The bombs were modified fire extinguisher cylinders filled with a combination of birdshot and gunpowder. At the time of his arrest, Kikumura possessed a stolen Japanese passport. Stamps in the passport indicated that the subject had entered the United States on March 8, 1988. Kikumura was also found to be in possession of various U.S. maps. Investigation has determined that he traveled throughout the Northeastern United States, and it is believed that his intended target was a military recruiting station in New York City.

The JRA is believed to possess a wide-ranging capability for executing terrorist operations. This is based on the fact that the JRA appears to be a well-funded and entrenched

terrorist group with the capability of conducting terrorist operations in any of the cities to which its members have traveled freely over the past several years.

RADICAL PALESTINIAN TERRORISM

When the state of Israel was created in 1948, many Palestinians fled due to the heavy fighting in the region and sought to live in Arab-controlled territories. By 1949, fewer than half of the original 1.3 million Palestinians remained in their original homes. Many terrorist groups were subsequently created which had the common objectives of the creation of a Palestinian homeland and self-government for Palestinians.

During the 1950s, the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah), was created by a group of Palestinian students led by Yasir Arafat. Al Fatah espoused a conservative nationalist agenda which encouraged Palestinians to engage in armed struggle to pursue their goals of independence.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was founded in 1964 as a Palestinian nationalist umbrella organization which included a number of radical terrorist components dedicated to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The PLO has become an overt, political entity representing a de facto Palestinian Government in exile.

Al Fatah is the largest and most moderate of the Palestinian groups. Its leader, Yasir Arafat, is also the leader of the PLO. Al Fatah is responsible for operating guerrilla training bases throughout the Middle East and Near East and is responsible for a number of terrorist incidents committed against Israel. Al Fatah's activities in the United States have been largely limited to fund-raising activities.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) is a hard-line Palestinian group founded in 1967 and led by George Habbash. Historically, the PFLP is 1 of the more violent Palestinian groups which is politically Marxist and advocates a communist Palestinian homeland. The PFLP was 1 of the first Palestinian terrorist groups to carry out an attack outside of Israel when it hijacked an El Al aircraft en route from Rome to Tel Aviv in 1968.

In 1968, Ahmad Jabril split from the PFLP and formed the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), headquartered in Syria. The PFLP-GC opposes any negotiated settlement with Israel.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine was formed in 1969 when members broke away from the PFLP. This group is a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist organization which advocates a communist Palestinian homeland. It seeks Palestinian

liberation through defeat of imperialism and a proletarian revolution.

The Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) was founded in 1977. The PLF subsequently split into 3 factions, 1 of which is led by Abu Abbas. This faction was responsible for the hijacking of the Achille Lauro oceanliner on October 7, 1985, during which 1 American was murdered.

One of the most violent Palestinian groups is the Abu Nidal Organization (ANO), officially known as Fatah - The Revolutionary Council, and at various times has been known as the Black June Organization, Arab Revolutionary Brigades and Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems. The ANO was responsible for the December 27, 1985, machine gun and grenade attacks at the ticket counters of Israeli's El Al Airlines in the Rome, Italy and Vienna, Austria airports. The ANO opposes all efforts toward political reconciliation in the Middle East and views armed struggle against Zionism as the first priority of the Palestinian resistance movement.

The ANO is thought to be responsible for over 90 terrorist attacks throughout the world in the last 8 years. There has been no violent ANO activity in the United States. However, the ANO has attacked American interests overseas. Between 1985 and 1987 8 of the individuals killed and 50 of those injured during ANO terrorist operations were Americans. Furthermore, members of the ANO were responsible for the hijacking of Pan Am Flight 73 in Karachi, Pakistan, in September, 1986, during which 2 U.S. citizens were killed.

These groups generally have the sympathy of certain radical elements of Middle Eastern communities in the United States. This might include the willingness on their part to support the commission of a terrorist act here. Therefore, the possibility of a terrorist attack in the United States by these groups should not be discounted.

SKINHEADS

Gangs of youth who call themselves Skinheads or "Skins" are growing in number across the United States. Members of these gangs are recognizable by their shaved heads and a "uniform" consisting of shirts buttoned to the neck, flight jackets and black English work boots. Skinheads are generally young, ranging in age from 15 to 25. Although exact numbers are difficult to determine, it is estimated that there are approximately 500 to 1000 Skinheads in the United States belonging to about 10 major gangs each having several subgroups. The gangs usually have anywhere from 15 to 50 members.

The Skinhead movement originated in England in the 1970s as a protest to social unrest and high unemployment.

Skinheads began to emphasize racial (white) pride, patriotism and support of the working class. Neo-Nazi groups in England noticed this trend and successfully began to recruit them.

Skinheads first appeared in the United States around 1980, as certain British rock groups, some of which are racist oriented, gained followers here. These British rock groups have song titles such as "White Power" and white racist philosophy appears in their song lyrics. While some Skinheads in the United States kept the dress and music but not the racist philosophy, others continued to believe in racism, neo-Nazism and hatred of Blacks, Jews and Hispanics.

Skinheads in the United States are split into 2 factions of opposing philosophies. One faction believes in racial harmony; these are known as "straight-edge" Skins. The other faction follows the extreme right-wing philosophies of racism.

As has happened in England, some of the older white supremacist groups in the United States have allegedly begun to actively recruit Skinheads. White supremacist groups such as the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and the National Socialist White American Party (NSWAP) have used Skinheads as "foot soldiers" and security guards at their meetings and demonstrations and to distribute newsletters and pamphlets.

Law enforcement authorities are concerned about the growing number of Skinheads and the fact that gangs are committing violent crimes. Skinheads are very defensive of their "turf" and their arsenals reportedly consist of knives, handguns and even machine guns. There is also concern that Skinheads are being recruited by white supremacist groups whose philosophy includes racial violence. The downward membership trend of the past ten years in white supremacist groups could begin to reverse due to the fact that the right-wing groups may have a new segment from which to recruit members.

COOPERATION - THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Cooperation among the various U.S. Federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement and/or intelligence agencies continues to be effective. This cooperative attitude has in large part been responsible for the decline of terrorist incidents in the United States over the last few years.

On the Federal level, cooperation between the various Government agencies has been strengthened through interagency policy coordination groups focusing on working relationships. Additionally, Federal agencies such as the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the U.S. Customs Service; the U.S. Secret Service; the Immigration and Naturalization Service; and the Departments of Defense, State, and Transportation work

closely where mutual jurisdictional interests are involved. Such a cooperative effort was instrumental in the successful September, 1987, arrest of Fawaz Younis, a Lebanese national charged with the June, 1985, hijacking of a Royal Jordanian airliner in Beirut, Lebanon. This demonstrates the U.S. Government's capabilities in and commitment to the fight against terrorism.

The FBI's cooperative efforts with state and local law enforcement agencies have been greatly enhanced over recent years. For example, where persistent terrorist problems exist, chiefly in our major metropolitan areas, formal joint task force relationships have been created. In 1980, a Joint Terrorism Task Force was established in New York City. Since then similar joint task forces have been established in several other cities. The purpose of these task forces is to maximize interagency cooperation and create a close-knit, cohesive unit capable of addressing the most complex problems facing Federal, state and local agencies within the confines of a specific geographic area. These task forces are staffed and supervised jointly by police officers and detectives, state troopers, agents from U.S. Government agencies and FBI Agents. All involved agencies participate equally in the formulation and implementation of investigative strategies. Experience has shown that the pooling of personnel and resources on Joint Task Forces in major metropolitan areas achieves results.

Local and state police departments have continued to play a significant role in combating terrorism. For example, in May, 1985, the FBI and New Orleans police arrested 5 Sikhs while they conspired to obtain weapons and explosives training at a mercenary facility in Alabama. Those same individuals had also taken steps to implement a plan to assassinate the Chief Minister of the Indian State of Haryana during his visit to New Orleans, Louisiana. During the fall of 1987, Walid Kabbani, a naturalized Canadian citizen born in Lebanon, was arrested by the U.S. Border Patrol in Richford, Vermont, for illegally entering the United States in possession of an explosive device. Kabbani had been located near Richford by the local Chief of Police and returned to the U.S. Border Patrol Office. Although the intended target was never positively identified, the explosive device was capable of inflicting a great deal of damage. More recently, Yu Kikumura, a member of the Japanese Red Army, was arrested on April 12, 1988, in New Jersey by a state trooper. At the time of his arrest, Kikumura had 3 self-constructed bombs which could have caused significant damage should they have been used to commit a terrorist attack.

Cooperation and the sharing of information among various countries' law enforcement agencies have also been part of the success against international terrorism. For example, in May, 1986, the FBI and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were

able to prevent Sikh terrorists from blowing up an Air India aircraft or facility at Kennedy Airport in New York. The joint efforts of the FBI and the Canadian authorities are believed to have interdicted a potential bombing.

In order to ensure that cooperation between foreign law enforcement agencies continues, the FBI has 16 Legal Attaches assigned throughout the world to assist foreign police and government agencies in terrorist-related matters. The FBI also participates in various multinational forums which makes it possible to share information on terrorists.

Terrorism, both domestic and international, continues to affect the United States just as it does other nations. While the FBI, in cooperation with other law enforcement and intelligence agencies, has been successful in countering the activities of terrorists in the United States, this cooperation and exchange must continue if the U.S. Government is going to meet the challenges of the 1990s and beyond.

THE CURRENT THREAT

THREAT ANALYSIS - DOMESTIC GROUPS

In 1988, the one area that has remained relatively consistent with past years is Puerto Rican terrorism. The four Puerto Rican terrorist incidents in 1988 represent the most by any one group or faction for the year. A previously unknown group, Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces, claimed credit for 3 bombings and 1 attempted bombing in 1988. A suspected incident, a pipe bombing at a U.S. Army Recruiting Center in Caguas, Puerto Rico, although not claimed by any group, was not unlike previous Puerto Rican terrorist attacks.

During the 1980s there have been a number of different Puerto Rican groups claiming credit for terrorist attacks in the United States and Puerto Rico. Although names, tactics, and methods of operation differ among groups, the one factor common to all is the desire to rid Puerto Rico of U.S. influence and control. This is what has driven Puerto Rican terrorist groups in the past, and this is what will continue to drive them as long as they see the United States as an imperialist force which must be removed.

Puerto Rican terrorist groups have committed bombings, shootings, and arsons in their campaign against the U.S. Government. Their targets have been U.S. Government buildings, military and national guard personnel and facilities, and police officers, among others. Two of the groups which at one time were considered the most violent of the Puerto Rican organizations, the EPB-Macheteros and the Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution, have not claimed any acts since late 1986. It is thought that this inactivity is the result of court proceedings against Macheteros members in Connecticut, stemming from a September, 1983, robbery of \$7.2 million from a Wells Fargo terminal in West Hartford. Once all legal proceedings are ended, these 2 groups will likely resume their violence. Until then, other groups have and will continue to carry on the fight.

Similarly, while the activity of traditional left-wing terrorist groups has been quieted in recent years, the threat from this quarter, has not been eliminated; it merely lies dormant. The reason is that a number of arrests and trials have occurred during the past several years. Subsequent convictions removed many, but not all, of those responsible for or capable of committing terrorist acts.

Leftist revolutionaries have traditionally undertaken an armed campaign against the U.S. Government to eliminate what in their view is imperialism, militarism, and corporate exploitation of Third World nations. Bombings have been

committed against governmental and military facilities and corporate entities as part of this armed action. This campaign is usually financed through bank and/or armored truck robberies termed "expropriations."

Despite various law enforcement successes, fugitive revolutionaries remain, including 2 FBI Top Ten Fugitives, who are quite capable of conducting terrorist acts. Many of their associates, who support the use of armed action to eliminate perceived ills in this country, also remain. The various wrongs these revolutionaries perceive still exist and the only way they see to correct them is through revolution.

Reactionary right-wing terrorist acts were also non-existent in 1988, in comparison to years past when bombings, armed robberies, and other acts were committed to further the white supremacist cause. The ultra right espouses beliefs that are antitax, antigovernment, anti-Semitic, and anticommunist, in addition to their views of white supremacy. Many ultra rightists realize their views neither conform with nor are acceptable to the majority of Americans. They seek, therefore, to establish an all white homeland carved out of five states in the northwestern United States. Several years ago, a group known as "The Order" began to commit a series of armed robberies to finance an armed campaign to create this homeland. Their enemies were the agents of Zionist Occupation Government (ZOG), police officers, and anyone else who would stand in their way.

More than 50 members of "The Order" and other ultra rightist groups were arrested, tried, and convicted during the past several years for weapons violations, bombings, murders, counterfeiting, and other criminal acts. These actions by law enforcement have largely been responsible for the decrease in activity by the ultra right because radical members of the movement have been incarcerated.

Ultra right terrorist groups remain a viable threat, albeit less so than in the past. Many associates of those imprisoned hold the same white supremacist, anti-Semitic, and antigovernment beliefs, and they too are capable of committing violence. Many violent individuals are in custody, however, and this fact may cause those remaining to be less inclined to act. The leadership of the movement is also becoming older, which may be a factor until a more youthful, and possibly more aggressive, leadership takes control.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the ultra right movement in 1988 was its continued recruitment of racist, neo-Hitlerite Skinheads. These Skinheads, largely youthful street toughs, are increasing in numbers nationwide. Some Skinheads have been associated with violence and crimes, such as vandalism, weapons violations, assaults, and murders. Skinheads have been known to associate with white supremacists at rallies, demonstrations, and other such gatherings, often acting as a

security force. Wherever these racist Skinheads appear, whether on national television or at a counterdemonstration, they are controversial and may cause or be a cause for violence to erupt. It may be because of this controversy that the movement uses the Skinheads. The attention that is generated may lead to an increase in members, just at a time when the movement needs them most.

In addition to Puerto Rican, left-wing, and right-wing groups, which have traditionally committed terrorist acts in the United States, 2 new and entirely different groups have made themselves known. What distinguishes these groups from the others is that they employ violence and criminal acts to bring about social rather than political change. These groups are known as the Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy (EMETIC) and the Animal Liberation Front (ALF). EMETIC is a group of persons seeking to preserve the earth's ecological system by committing destructive acts of sabotage, or "ecotage," (ecology + sabotage) against those considered to be spoilers of the ecology. ALF, in contrast, is a group of persons seeking to eliminate the use of animals in medical research and other industries through direct criminal action. Three acts of terrorism, all "ecotage" incidents, were claimed by EMETIC in 1987 and 1988. ALF claimed 1 terrorist incident, a multi-million dollar arson, in 1987.

The potential for terrorism perpetrated by domestic terrorist groups continues 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. For the near future, the probability of potential violence by domestic terrorist groups will continue to exist.

THREAT ANALYSIS - INTERNATIONAL GROUPS

Although the United States has not, to date, experienced the level of terrorism which is occurring in regions of the Middle East, Western Europe, and Latin America, there are international terrorist groups active in the United States, whose transnational character makes it conceivable that an international terrorist act could occur within our borders. However, through the successful employment of a range of effective counterterrorism measures, the United States has maintained an enviable record of detecting and preventing terrorist acts planned by international terrorist groups.

State sponsored activity worldwide has been most prominent among Middle Eastern Governments (e.g., Iran, Libya, and Syria). Subnational groups currently active around the world include Palestinian, Armenian, Sikh, and Irish terrorists.

There are several international terrorist groups who have shown both the willingness and the capability to conduct violent acts on U.S. soil. In the past, members of international terrorist groups have conducted bombings, murders, assassinations, and acts of extortion in the United States. However, to date, none of these attacks have been against U.S. targets. Rather, the attacks have been against historic enemies such as Armenians against Turks or for opposing political or religious views such as pro-Qadhafi Libyans against Libyan dissidents. Other international terrorist groups are active primarily in collecting funds and distributing propaganda. These groups are not considered likely to resort to terrorism because it would jeopardize their organizational objectives and fund-raising activities.

The major international terrorist threat in the United States emanates from state sponsors of terrorism such as Iran, Libya, and Syria; Palestinian terrorist organizations and various subnational groups such as the Japanese Red Army (JRA). These entities have a presence in this country which could support the commission of a terrorist act, if so directed. In addition, many state sponsors of terrorism maintain a number of students enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities. Although the vast majority of these students do not support terrorism, a minority within these student groups have demonstrated a fanatical dedication to their regimes.

A major concern is the JRA. The April 12, 1988, arrest and subsequent conviction of Yu Kikumura, a JRA member, in New Jersey, clearly illustrates the possibility of a JRA-sponsored terrorist activity in the United States.

The potential for international terrorist attacks in the United States remains a serious concern. Organized terrorist infrastructures are in place which can, on command, be motivated to violence in response to United States foreign policy or because of a desire to strike dissident elements. For example, American military actions in the Persian Gulf in 1988, increased the possibility of an Iranian-sponsored terrorist attack against U.S. establishments and persons. Should Tehran decide to retaliate in the United States for U.S. military actions, such as the accidental downing of the Iranian airbus on July 3, 1988, it could utilize its already established apparatus.

Currently, there is concern that the United States may experience a violent response from certain Palestinian groups who oppose PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat's recent acceptance of two key United Nations resolutions (PLO recognizes the existence of Israel and denounces terrorism.) Certain Middle Eastern factions are dedicated to the continued armed struggle against Israel and will oppose any diminishing of the struggle. As a result, differences among these factions and among the PLO could become more pronounced and increase the terrorism threat.

Despite the success of the U.S. counterterrorism program the violent and unpredictable nature of international terrorists continues to pose a threat to the security of the United States. The explosive situation in the Middle East, opposition to U.S. foreign policies in Europe and Central America, as well as the existence of potential terrorist networks in place in the United States, increases the possibility of future international terrorist attacks occurring within our borders.

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 2 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.

Domestic terrorist groups are composed of both left-wing and right-wing interests. They seek to change the existing American social and political environment through violent means. Left-wing terrorist groups are generally Marxist-Leninist in ideology and strive to bring about revolution in the United States. Right-wing terrorist groups are influenced by racist, anti-Semitic philosophy, which advocates the supremacy of the white race. Also included in the domestic category are Puerto Rican terrorist groups, Jewish terrorist elements, and other organizations which may resort to violent means to achieve their goals.

International terrorist groups are further divided into two areas: state sponsored or subnational. State-sponsored groups represent governments or governmental factions which support terrorism as an instrument of foreign policy. Subnational terrorist groups seek political change. These are antiregime elements which operate with the goal of creating their own independent state within an existing governmental boundary, or seek to overthrow present governments.

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 the act will determine its inclusion in this 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 1983 "Attorney General Guidelines for General Crimes, Racketeering Enterprises and Domestic Security/Terrorism Investigations." International terrorism investigations are conducted in accordance with the 1983 "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. 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.

The following statutes also give the FBI extraterritorial authority to investigate terrorist crimes committed outside the United States:

- Aircraft Piracy and Related Offenses
- Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons
- Crimes Against Select United States Officials
- Crimes Committed Within the Special Maritime Jurisdiction of the United States
- Piracy

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

REVISIONS TO 1986 AND 1987 STATISTICS

INCIDENTS

Pursuant to further investigation by the FBI, it was determined that the 1986 total of terrorist incidents should be amended to include the 1986 sabotage at the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station near Phoenix, Arizona. This incident brings the 1986 total to 25. In addition, the 1987 fire (arson) at the Animal Research Building at the University of California at Davis Campus (UCD), and the 1987 malicious destruction of property at the Fairfield Snow Bowl ski resort near Flagstaff, Arizona, have also been classified as terrorist incidents. Consequently, these 2 incidents bring the 1987 total to 9. A summarization of each incident is as follows:

The additional incident which occurred on May 14, 1986, involved an act of sabotage perpetrated at the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, the largest nuclear-generating station in the United States. Three incoming power lines were damaged at three different locations approximately 10 to 15 miles apart. No claims of credit were issued.

The partially completed Veterinary Medicine Research facility at the University of California was heavily damaged by fire on April 16, 1987. It has been determined that the cause of the fire was arson. Estimated loss is approximately \$3.5 million. The fire destroyed half of the structure that was under construction. The building under construction was intended to house the most modern diagnostic laboratory for animal disease research in the United States. Subsequent to the fire, UCD police discovered that 17 UCD vehicles located on the UCD campus had been vandalized with slogans spray painted on the cars proclaiming "Animal Liberation Front" and "Stop the Torture." Subsequent handwritten communications were received at United Press International and Associated Press offices at Sacramento, California, in which ALF claimed responsibility for the vandalism to the vehicles but did not mention the fire at UCD. An anonymous telephone call was received at a Sacramento television station following the fire in which the unidentified caller advised that ALF was responsible for the arson at UCD.

On November 9, 1987, a letter was received by the Fairfield Snow Bowl ski resort near Flagstaff, Arizona, stating that damage had been done to the cables supporting the chairlift at the resort. The note also advised that if the "trees were not allowed to grow back" and if "ski operations were not discontinued," further damage would occur. The author of the

letter utilized the name "Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy" (EMETIC) as the group responsible for the property damage. An inspection of the chairlift revealed that bolts anchoring the power lines had been cut. The chairlift has the capability of seating 900 persons and serious injury or death may have occurred if this malicious destruction of property had gone undetected. No injuries occurred; however, damages amounted to over \$20,000.

PREVENTIONS

Investigation has also determined that 1 additional prevention should be added to 1987 statistics, bringing the total to 5.

On the evening of October 23, 1987, an individual, subsequently identified as Walid Kabbani, a Canadian citizen of Lebanese extraction, illegally crossed the Canadian/U.S. border with a black bag. Kabbani was subsequently arrested by the U.S. Border Patrol, Richford, Vermont, when it was determined that the bag contained an explosive device. Kabbani had been located near Richford by the local Chief of Police and returned to the U.S. Border Patrol Office. The next morning 2 other individuals were arrested who were linked to this crime. The 3 individuals were identified as members of the Syrian Socialist National Party, a group whose members have been implicated in a number of terrorist attacks. On November 5, 1987, the subjects were indicted by a Vermont Federal grand jury. Walid Majib Mourad pled guilty to conspiracy charges on January 26, 1988. On February 2, 1988, Kabbani and Georges Fouad Nicolas Younan were found guilty on explosives violations. On June 22, 1988, Mourad was sentenced to a total of 8 years' imprisonment and fined. Kabbani and Younan were each sentenced to a total of 16 years and 6 months and fined.

APPENDIX C

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY - (1984-1988) INCIDENTS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF INCIDENT</u>	<u>GROUP ATTRIBUTED TO</u>
<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, 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	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

1986

1/06	Cidra, P.R.	Bombing	National Revolutionary Front Of Puerto Rico
1/06	Guanica, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
1/06	Santurce, P.R.	Bombing	(same as above)
1/06	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	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
5/14	Phoenix, Ariz.	Sabotage	Unknown Group
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	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10/20	New York, N.Y.	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)
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	Unknown Puerto Rican Group

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)

1988

1/12	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Fire Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
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* 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.

1/12	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Fire Bombing	(same as above)
5/26	Coral Gables, Fla.	Bombing	Organization Alliance of Cuban Intransigence (OACI)
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 Piedras, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
11/4	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Attempted Pipe Bombing	(same as above)

TOTAL INCIDENTS - 61

APPENDIX D

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
Deprivation of rights under color of law
Federally protected activities

Section 242

Section 245

--Chapter 19-Conspiracy

Section 371

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

Section 373

--Chapter 25-Counterfeiting and Forgery

Section 472

Uttering counterfeit obligations or securities
Dealing in counterfeit obligations or securities

Section 473

--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

TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

--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

TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

--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, Sedition, 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

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