



# Terrorism and the United States

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## **TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES 1989**

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**TERRORIST RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL CENTER  
COUNTERTERRORISM SECTION  
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION**


## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

*Fellow Citizens:*

Unfortunately, terrorism has become a topic of contemporary concern in our society. As the lead Federal agency for investigating terrorism in the United States, the FBI is committed to providing relevant and pertinent information regarding this issue to all Americans. Toward this objective, I am pleased to present you with the 1989 edition of Terrorism in the United States. It is our intention that this report, which is published annually, will offer a better understanding of this criminal phenomenon and serve as an informative reference tool.

Contained in this publication are: 1) a review of 1989 terrorist activity in the United States; 2) an examination of trends for the five-year period 1985-1989; 3) several brief articles which provide insight into current terrorism issues; and 4) an assessment of the current terrorism threat in the United States. This information will provide an overview of the terrorism threat in the United States, as well as the FBI's counterterrorism efforts.

I hope that this information will enable all citizens to understand this threat and by doing so help make our Nation a safer place in which to live.

  
William S. Sessions



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# **CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1989**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>TYPE OF INCIDENT</b>	<b>GROUP ATTRIBUTED TO</b>
<b>4/3</b>	<b>Tucson, Arizona</b>	<b>Arson</b>	<b>Animal Liberation Front</b>
<b>6/19</b>	<b>Bayamon, Puerto Rico</b>	<b>Bombing</b>	<b>EPB - Macheteros</b>
<b>6/19</b>	<b>Bayamon, Puerto Rico</b>	<b>Pipe Bombing</b>	<b>EPB - Macheteros</b>
<b>7/3-4</b>	<b>Lubbock, Texas</b>	<b>Malicious Destruction of Property</b>	<b>Animal Liberation Front</b>

## **TERRORIST INCIDENTS**

During 1989, the FBI recorded a total of four terrorist incidents in the United States. The following is a synopsis of each act:

### **April 3, 1989**

On April 3, 1989, between the hours of 3:48 a.m. and 4:48 a.m., two fires were set at two University of Arizona buildings in Tucson, Arizona, causing approximately \$100,000 damage. Additionally, over 1,000 research animals were taken on this date. The two buildings were the Pharmacy Microbiology Building and the Office for the Division of Animal Resources. The cause of the fires was determined to be arson, due to the piling of combustible material in the hallways. Neither fire resulted in any injuries or loss of life.

Later in the day of April 3, 1989, letters were delivered to various members of the Tucson news media wherein the Animal Liberation Front (ALF), an animal rights group, claimed responsibility for the fires and theft based on the organization's belief that research animals are the recipients of cruel and inhumane treatment. ALF claimed the fires had been set "as an act of mercy and compassion for the individual animal victims." ALF went on to say

that they planned to continue the raids until "all animal torture at the University of Arizona is stopped."

### **June 19, 1989**

On this date, two incidents occurred in Bayamon, Puerto Rico.

At approximately 1:10 a.m., an improvised explosive device detonated at the Puerto Rico Army National Guard Recruitment Center, in Bayamon. The explosive device had been placed in the front doorjamb. The blast caused damage to the exterior of the building, shattering a plate glass window and door. No injuries or loss of life occurred.

Between the hours of 12:30 a.m. and 1:00 a.m., two time-delayed pipe bombs exploded at the Bank of Boston Branch, in Bayamon. The pipe bombs had been placed behind a concrete planter in front of the bank building. The explosions caused slight damage to the exterior of the building. There were no injuries or loss of life.

Later in the morning of June 19, 1989, the Associated Press, San Juan, received a communique from the EPB-Macheteros claiming responsibility for both bombings. The EPB-Macheteros is a Puerto Rican group committed to the removal of all United States presence from Puerto Rico. According to the

message, the bombings were conducted in response to United States congressional committee hearings on Puerto Rican statehood, and also in response to the then-pending trial of self-proclaimed EPB-Macheteros leader, Filiberto Ojeda-Rios. Ojeda-Rios was on trial for assaulting four Federal officers.

### **July 3-4, 1989**

Sometime between the evening of July 3, 1989, and the morning of July 4, 1989, intruders broke into the Health Sciences Center, located on the campus of Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas. The intruders destroyed sophisticated machinery,

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*"Don't mess with Texas animals-ALF."*

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released research animals, and stole research documents. A slogan was spray painted on the lab wall which stated "Don't mess with Texas animals-ALF." University officials estimated the damage to be approximately \$12,000, and stated that research had been set back several months. No injuries or loss of life was sustained.

On July 5, 1989, ALF claimed credit for the Texas Tech incident in a news release to The People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, another animal rights organization.

## **SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS**

Sixteen suspected terrorist incidents were recorded in 1989. Responsibility for the acts listed below cannot be attributed to a known terrorist group; however, after assessing the circumstances surrounding each of these events, they are considered suspected acts of terrorism.

### **February 24, 1989**

In Miami, Florida, an explosive device was located at the rear of the Almacen El Espanol building. The Miami Police Department determined that the device was two large pipe bombs taped together. The device had been ignited, but had failed to explode. No damages, injuries, or loss of life occurred. To date, no group or individual has claimed responsibility for the attempted bombing, but investigation by the FBI's Miami Division determined that this explosive device appears similar to other improvised explosive devices placed at pro-Cuban establishments during the period of 1987-1989.

### **February 28, 1989**

On this day, three suspected terrorist incidents occurred. Authorities surmise that all three are related to the late Ayatollah Khomeini's February 14, 1989, death decree regarding anyone connected with the publication and/or selling of Salman Rushdie's book, *The Satanic Verses*. Two of the three sites targeted on this

day were bookstores where *The Satanic Verses* was on sale.

- During the early morning hours, a Molotov cocktail was thrown through the glass door of a Waldenbooks store in Berkeley, California. Waldenbooks is a national bookstore chain. No injuries or loss of life occurred, and no group or individual has claimed responsibility for the attack.



- Another Molotov cocktail was thrown through a glass window of Cody's Books, Inc. early in the morning of February 28, 1989. Cody's is a local Berkeley, California, book retailer. No injuries or loss of life occurred, and no group or individual has claimed responsibility for the attack.

- On this date, a package was thrown from a passing car through a window of the Riverdale Press newspaper office in New York. A fire erupted immediately and heavily damaged the paper's newsroom. The Riverdale Press had previously given editorial support to Mr. Rushdie and the book. No injuries or loss of life

was sustained, and no group or individual claimed credit for the attack.

### **March 10, 1989**

At approximately 7:45 a.m., a pipebomb was detonated in La Jolla, California, under the vehicle of Sharon L. Rogers, the wife of U.S. Navy Captain Will C. Rogers, III, the commander of the U.S.S. Vincennes. Mrs. Rogers escaped unharmed from the van prior to detonation. Authorities believe the attempted bombing may be related to the July 3, 1988, incident where the U.S.S. Vincennes shot down Iran Air Flight 565, in which approximately 290 people perished. No injuries or loss of life occurred in the van bombing. No group or individual has claimed responsibility for the incident.

### **March 20, 1989**

On this date, three improvised explosive devices partially detonated on three power poles located near the Olympic Plaza building in Los Angeles, California. Authorities who responded to the scene discovered that each of the three power poles contained a pipe bomb with a timing device. The pipe bombs had been placed in holes drilled approximately five feet from the base of the poles. Minimal damage and no injuries occurred. Although no group or individual has claimed responsibility for the incident, investigators noted similarities between this attempted bombing and four other attempted bombings that were directed against Internal Revenue Service facilities between 1986 and 1988. A 1988 attempt was claimed by an

unknown group calling itself "Up The IRS, Inc."

### **March 26, 1989**

In Miami, Florida, between 11:20 p.m. and 11:30 p.m., two improvised explosive devices detonated at the building of Marazul Charters, Inc., a travel enterprise which charts flights to Cuba twice a week. The explosion caused minor damage to the building. No one was injured or killed by the blast. To date, no group or individual has claimed credit for the bombing.

The FBI investigation determined that these improvised devices were similar to other improvised explosive devices that had been placed at pro-Cuban establishments during the period of 1987-1989.

### **April 18, 1989**

On this date, a suspected arson broke out at the home of Lam Ton, a prominent Vietnamese businessman residing in Chicago, Illinois. No one was killed in the fire, but one of Mr. Ton's children was injured. Mr. Ton had previously received phone calls in which he was referred to as a communist, and his life was threatened. Opposition to Mr. Ton's public call for the Vietnamese community in the United States to negotiate political and social issues with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is the probable motive for this incident.

### **June 16, 1989**

During the early morning hours of June 16, 1989, a pipebomb ex-

ploded in front of the main entrance of the United States Customs Building in Ponce, Puerto Rico. The bomb was placed outside a heavy wooden door, and minimal structural damage occurred. No one was injured or killed, with no group or individual claiming credit for the incident.

### **June 18, 1989**

At approximately 1 a.m., a pipebomb detonated at the Chase Manhattan Bank Branch in Caguas, Puerto Rico. The blast shattered two large plate glass windows and the plate glass above the bank's double glass doors. The doors remained intact. Damages were estimated at \$2,500, and no deaths or injuries occurred. No group or individual has claimed responsibility for the incident.

### **July 14, 1989**

During the early morning hours of July 14, 1989, two bombings occurred in Puerto Rico.

At approximately 1:45 a.m., a pipebomb detonated outside the United States Post Office in Coamo, Puerto Rico. The blast caused minimal damage, and no one was injured or killed. No group or individual has claimed credit for the incident.

At approximately 2:10 a.m., a pipebomb detonated outside the United States Post Office in Guayama, Puerto Rico. The blast caused minimal structural damage to the building, and no one was injured or killed. The pipebomb was similar in construction to the one which

detonated in Coamo. No group or individual claimed credit for the incident.

### **July 24, 1989**

During the early morning hours on this date, two explosive devices detonated minutes apart at separate locations within the Plaza Carolina Mall in Carolina, Puerto Rico. The first device was placed outside the United States Army Recruiting Office, and the second device was detonated outside the corporate offices at Pueblo International, Inc., a large Puerto Rican grocery store chain. The two explosions caused considerable damage at both locations and to adjoining stores. (Two suspected terrorist incidents)

### **August 19, 1989**

At approximately 9:40 a.m., the Executive Director of the Institute for Democracy in Vietnam (IDV), Doan Van Toai, was shot several times and wounded by two unidentified Asians in Fresno, California. Mr. Toai is a well-known Vietnamese writer and political activist, and has received previous threats to his life, including a bullet in the mail. Authorities speculate that the Vietnamese community believes Mr. Toai to be a supporter of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which has resulted in the threats and subsequent attempts to kill him. No group or individual has claimed credit for this incident; however, since 1980, the Vietnamese Organization to Exterminate Communism and Restore the Nation (VOECRN) has claimed





credit for numerous other criminal acts, including murder and arson.

### September 10, 1989

On this date at approximately 5:50 a.m., a pipebomb detonated at Super Optical, a store located in Hialeah, Florida. The pipebomb was placed at the base of the store's glass front door, which was destroyed by the blast, along with the metal door frame. Additional structural damage to the building was also sustained. No one was injured or killed by the explosion.

Relatives of the store owner operate a Cuban museum where works by artists presently residing in Cuba have been displayed. In addition, these individuals recently established the Cuban Counsel for Democracy, a group which supports the reopening of dialogue with Cuba. This activity has generated controversy in the local Cuban community. Although the actual motive for the bombing is unclear, evidence indicates possible terrorist involvement.

## TERRORISM PREVENTIONS

In 1989, seven terrorist incidents were prevented.

### January 5, 1989

In December, 1988, United States Bureau of Prisons, (BOP) officials at the United States Penitentiary (USP) at Leavenworth, Kansas, received information indicating that

three members of the terrorist organization, "The Order," who were incarcerated at the facility, were planning an escape for the early part of January 1989. "The Order" was a violent splinter group of the white supremacist organization, Aryan Nations. (Several members of "The Order" have been incarcerated.) Weapons were to be smuggled into the facility with the plan that the inmates involved would shoot their way out. "The Order" members involved in the escape plan were Bruce Carroll Pierce, Richard Scutari and Randall Evans. Three other prisoners involved in the white supremacist movement were also involved in the escape plan. Pierce, Scutari, and Evans were subsequently transferred to another facility. As a result of the detection and interdiction of this planned escape, it is believed that the FBI prevented injuries and possible fatalities.

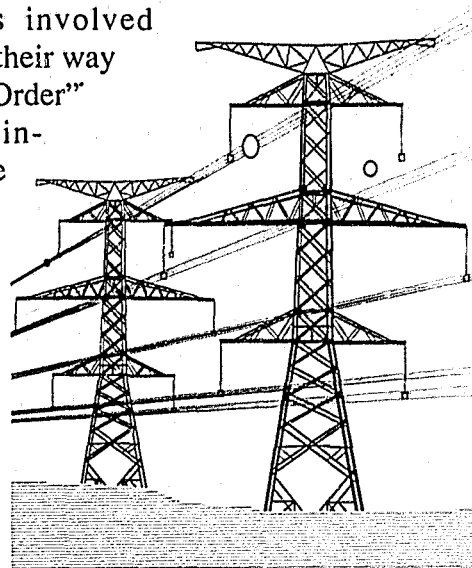
### May 1989

In May 1989, the FBI and the U.S. Customs Service received information that there was a plot to assassinate the Republic of the Philippines President, Corazon Aquino. As a result of this information, Australian authorities seized a concealed weapon from an individual. Because of this action, it is believed that at

least one attempted assassination was prevented.

### May 30-31, 1989

On May 30, 1989, the FBI arrested Mark Leslie Davis and Marc Andre Baker as they were attempting to cut through a metal support tower which held electric lines delivering electricity to the Harcuvar Substation near Wenden, Arizona. Margaret Katherine Millet fled, but was apprehended on May 31, 1989. The three arrested were members of a group called "EMETIC" (Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy). The power pole was the property of the U.S. Department of Energy.



The Harcuvar Substation is under the ownership of the Central Arizona Project (CAP), which is the main source of water supply for Arizona. This attempted act of terrorism was to be a practice session before the subjects committed three simultaneous acts of terrorism at three nuclear facilities: the Diablo Canyon facility in California; the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station in Arizona; and at Rocky Flats, a nuclear weapons facility in Colorado. It is believed that the arrest of these individuals prevented considerable damage to the Harcuvar Substation and the three planned acts of terrorism, which could have resulted in enormous monetary loss and possible human injury or loss of life. (Four terrorism preventions)

**July 12, 1989**

On this date, Richard Clark Johnson, Martin Peter Quigley, and Christina Leigh Reid were arrested and charged with Conspiracy to Destroy the Property of a Foreign Government. The three subjects, plus a fourth person whose whereabouts are unknown, are alleged Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) technical experts. PIRA is a militant organization committed to forcing British withdrawal from Northern Ireland. Allegedly the four subjects worked together for two years in the development and production of remote-controlled improvised explosive devices which were to be utilized by PIRA to shoot down British helicopters. It is believed that the arrest of these individuals prevented considerable loss of life, injuries, and property damage.

## **SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

A number of successful counterterrorism initiatives and countermeasures were undertaken and implemented during 1989. This segment highlights some of the significant law enforcement accomplishments such as indictments, arrests, and convictions.

### **DOMESTIC**

#### **United Freedom Front**

The United Freedom Front (UFF) was a violent, left-wing terrorist group which claimed credit for

numerous bombings in the New York metropolitan area from 1982 to 1984. Some members of the group were also involved in bank robberies, the murder of a New Jersey State Trooper in 1981, and the attempted murders of two Massachusetts State Troopers in 1982. Some members were also allegedly involved in an earlier terrorist group, the Sam Melville-Jonathan Jackson Unit, which claimed bombings in the Boston, Massachusetts, metropolitan area, between 1976 and 1978.

Originally eight UFF members were indicted in May, 1986, on charges of Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) Act violations, RICO Conspiracy, and Seditious Conspiracy. The eight individuals indicted were Raymond Levasseur, Patricia Gros-Levasseur, Thomas Manning, Carol Ann Manning, Richard Williams, Jaan Laaman, Barbara Curzi-Laaman, and Christopher King. In 1986, several of these individuals were convicted of murder and bombings. In 1988, Christopher King pleaded guilty and was sentenced to prison; charges were dropped against Thomas Manning and Jaan Laaman; and Barbara Curzi-Laaman was severed from the other defendants.

On January 5, 1989, Carol Manning was sentenced to a total of 12 years' imprisonment and a \$300,000 fine pursuant to her December 29, 1988, plea of guilty to her RICO and related charges. Trial for the remaining three UFF members commenced on January 10, 1989. On November 27, 1989, the jury returned not guilty verdicts on several counts, but could not reach a decision on the remainder. On November 29,

1989, a mistrial was declared. All defendants are currently in prison, except for Patricia Gros-Levasseur who remains free on bail.

#### **El Rukn**

On February 1, 1989, Melvin Buford, Michael Joiner, and Victor Johnson received sentencing for their October, 1988, convictions on charges of intimidating a Federal witness. The three subjects, all members of El Rukn, were sentenced to a total of 15 years with additional concurrent five-year sentences for each defendant.

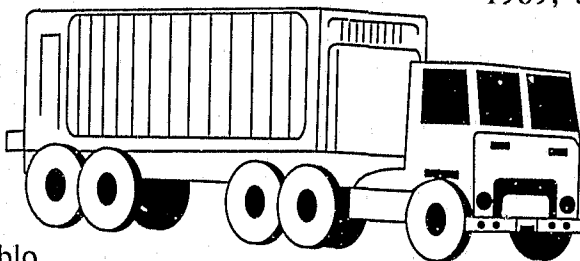
El Rukn, or the El Rukn Street Gang as it has been called, is a violence-prone, criminal organization which in 1986 sought to commit an act of terrorism in the United States. Gang members were arrested in a plan to purchase weapons in order to commit a terrorist act and attempt to develop a surrogate relationship with the Government of Libya, in exchange for financing.



#### **Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy (EMETIC)**

On June 7, 1989, EMETIC members Mark Leslie Davis, Marc Andre Baker, Margaret Katherine Millet, and David Foreman were indicted by the Federal grand jury for the District of Arizona on counts of Conspiracy, Destruction of Property which affects Interstate Commerce, Destruction of an Energy Facility, and Destruction of Government Property. These charges pertain to the subjects' part in the destruction of

property at the Fairfield Snow Bowl Ski Resort, located in Arizona, in October, 1987, and again in October, 1988. In particular, the conspiracy charge relates to the planning of the destruction of power transmission lines leading to the Central Arizona Project and Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Stations located in Arizona, the Diablo Canyon nuclear facility in California, and the Rocky Flats nuclear facility in Colorado.



Hartford, Connecticut, returned guilty verdicts against four defendants convicting them on Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property, Theft from an Interstate Shipment, and Conspiracy counts. On June 15, 1989, Juan Segarra-Palmer, the man charged with planning and implementing the robbery, as well as transporting the money to Cuba, was sentenced to 65 years in prison and fined \$500,000.

corpus, but on September 27, 1989, the judge decided to uphold the earlier decision to grant the United States Government's request to extradite Atta to Israel. This matter is under appeal and Atta is currently incarcerated in New York City.

The ANO is one of the most violent international terrorist groups presently operating. The group is committed to destroying all diplomatic efforts to reconcile Israel and the Arab states. ANO also calls for the overthrow of ruling regimes in such countries as Jordan, Egypt, and the Persian Gulf states.

EMETIC is a small vanguard who commit illegal acts for the sake of protecting the natural environment.

**Partido Revolucionario De Los Trabajadores Puertorriquena (PRTP)**  
**Ejercito Popular Boricua (EPB) - Macheteros**

On September 12, 1983, a Wells Fargo terminal in West Hartford, Connecticut, was robbed of \$7.2 million by Victor Manuel Gerena, an employee of Wells Fargo Armored Car Service. On October 19, 1984, the Macheteros issued a communique stating that they had obtained approximately \$7 million of the stolen funds for the "Revolutionary Movement." The communique also congratulated Gerena for his part in the robbery.

After an intensive investigation of the Macheteros, 19 members and/or associates of the group were indicted on charges related to the robbery. On April 10, 1989, a jury in

In the past the Macheteros has been characterized as the most violent and active Puerto Rican terrorist organization. Its stated objective is the acquisition of Puerto Rican independence through acts of violence such as bombings and murders.

## INTERNATIONAL

### Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)

On February 3, 1989, a Federal judge ruled that Mahmoud El Abed Mahmoud Ahmad Atta should be extradited to Israel to stand trial for his involvement in the April 12, 1986, firebombing of a civilian bus in Israel. The bus driver died in the attack, and one passenger was injured. Atta, an alleged ANO member, was arrested in Venezuela in 1987, and deported to the United States based on his naturalized United States citizenship.

On March 1, 1989, Atta's defense attorney filed a writ of habeas

### Amal

On March 14, 1989, Fawaz Younis was convicted of conspiracy, hostage taking, and air piracy. On October 4, 1989, Younis was sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. Younis was allegedly a member of Amal, a Beirut, Lebanon, based religious-political organization whose members have engaged in acts of terrorism. Younis was arrested by the FBI on September 13, 1987, in international waters of the Mediterranean Sea. His arrest was based on a Federal warrant for his June 11, 1985, participation in the hijacking of Royal Jordanian Alia Airlines Flight 402 en route from Beirut, Lebanon, to Amman, Jordan. Several U.S. nationals were held hostage during this incident.

Younis' arrest marked the first time an individual has been returned to the United States to face charges for violating an extraterritorial statute, Title 18, United States Code, Section 1203 (Hostage Taking).

## Japanese Red Army

On April 12, 1988, Japanese Red Army (JRA) member, Yu Kikumura, was stopped by a New Jersey State Trooper for a routine traffic violation. Three homemade bombs were discovered in his vehicle. Kikumura was arraigned on charges of explosives possession and remanded into Federal custody following the serving of a Federal warrant. Kikumura was subsequently indicted on charges of explosives and passport violations. Following his November 29, 1988, conviction on charges of illegal transport of explosives with intent to kill or injure, and possessing a stolen passport, Kikumura was sentenced on February 7, 1989, to 30 years' confinement, and a fine of \$600 to be followed by three years' supervision and deportation from the United States.

## People's Committee for Libyan Students

On February 14, 1989, indictments were returned against eight individuals affiliated with the People's Committee for Libyan Students (PCLS), charging them with aiding and abetting, wire and credit card fraud, and conspiracy. On February 15, 1989, warrants were issued. Six of these subjects were subsequently arrested, one other individual surrendered himself to the FBI, and the eighth individual has fled the United States. On April 19, 1989, two of the subjects pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to commit fraud. One of these two subjects was fined \$5,000 and deported from the United States. The

other individual agreed to testify for the Government and subsequently received one year's probation and 150 hours community service. On May 1, 1989, a third individual, who had also agreed to testify for the Government, was approved for pre-trial

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*...Japanese Red Army (JRA) member, Yu Kikumura, was stopped by a New Jersey State Trooper for a routine traffic violation.*

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diversion. This subject subsequently received one year's probation and 100 hours community service. The four remaining defendants were found guilty on May 5, 1989. On June 9, 1989, these four subjects received sentences ranging from 60 days to seven years' incarceration, in addition to fines up to \$8,000.

## Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA)

In addition to the July 12, 1989, arrests of PIRA explosive experts Richard Clark Johnson, Martin Peter Quigley, and Christina Leigh Reid, three other PIRA members were arrested in 1989.

During early November, 1989, the FBI received information that four PIRA members would be travelling to the United States for the purpose of unifying opposing factions of the Irish Northern Aid Committee, and to conduct a major PIRA fund-raising tour. Information was provided that all four subjects had previously been arrested or convicted in the United Kingdom on weapons and/or explo-

sives-related charges. The FBI made inquiries with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and determined that the subjects knowingly lied on their visa waiver forms about having any previous arrests and/or convictions. Based on this, the United States Attorney's Office in the Eastern District of New York authorized the arrest and prosecution of all four subjects should they enter the United States. On November 11, 1989, two of the subjects were arrested by the FBI, pleaded guilty to visa violations, and were deported. On November 13, 1989, the third subject was arrested jointly by the FBI and INS, and is awaiting prosecution. The fourth subject was never located, and is believed to have departed the United States. ■

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>TERRORIST INCIDENTS</b>	<b>SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS</b>	<b>TERRORISM PREVENTIONS</b>	<b>*TERRORIST-RELATED ACTIVITY</b>
<b>1985</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1986</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1987</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1988</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1989</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>

\* 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 NOT MEET THE TERRORIST INCIDENT CRITERIA.

Contained in this section is an examination of trends during the five-year period 1985-1989 concerning the four major statistical categories, as defined in this report: terrorist incidents; suspected terrorist incidents; terrorism preventions; and terrorist-related activity. Graphic displays are included to present an outline of terrorism in the United States during this time frame.

## **TRENDS/PATTERNS**

### **TERRORIST INCIDENTS**

During the period 1985-1989, 53 terrorist incidents were recorded in the United States and Puerto Rico. From a regional perspective, the majority of these (33) or roughly 62 percent of the total, occurred in Puerto Rico. The Western region recorded 13 (in Arizona, California, and Idaho), and five took place in the Northeastern region (New Jersey and New York). Two incidents (one each in Florida and Texas) occurred in the Southern region.

Bombing attacks (including explosions, attempted bombings, pipe, tear gas, and fire bombings, and a rocket attack) dominated the type of attack during this period (44 of 53). Also included were three acts of malicious destruction of

property, two acts each of sabotage and arson, one shooting, and one assassination. As a result of these attacks, three deaths and 29 injuries were recorded. No casualties have occurred since 1986.

In the past three years, there has been a general downturn in the number of incidents recorded. In 1986, seven terrorist acts were committed on a single day by one Puerto Rican terrorist group in Puerto Rico. Another Puerto Rican group committed four acts on another day in Puerto Rico. Also, four incidents were carried out by the same right-wing domestic terrorist group on a single day in Idaho. These three days of multiple attacks account for 15 of the 25 incidents recorded during 1986.

Since then, the trend of steady decline has continued with nine incidents recorded in 1987, eight in 1988, and four in 1989. This downswing can be attributed in part to law enforcement successes against terrorists in the United States, including 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 other international terrorist organizations maintain a presence within this country. Terrorist attacks by domestic terrorist groups also continue to occur, as perceived social and/or political conditions, often claimed as the bases for these groups' activities, have not changed to their satisfaction.

### **SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS**

During the period 1985-1989, the FBI recorded 38 suspected terrorist incidents. Similar to confirmed terrorist incidents, the use of an explosive device, both detonated and undetonated, was the most popular weapon (36 of 38). The other two involved an arson and a shooting in 1989. The most targeted locations included the Miami, Florida area (12), followed by ten committed in California, and eight in Puerto Rico. Other areas included Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, and New York. Five injuries resulted from these suspected terrorist acts. Actual numbers recorded between 1985-1988 remained fairly consistent with a substantial increase in 1989.

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.

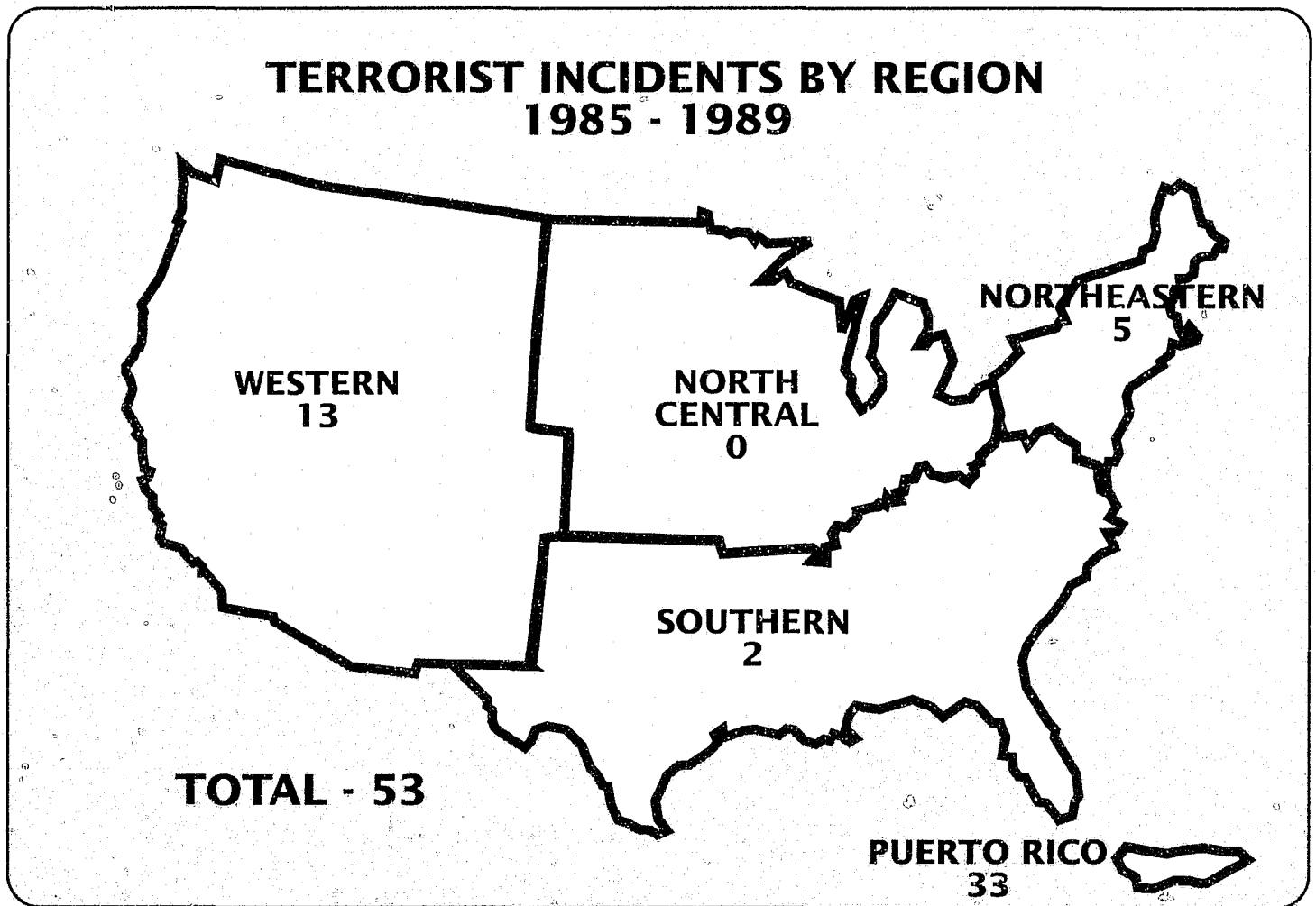
### TERRORISM PREVENTIONS

Forty-seven potential acts of terrorism were prevented during the period under examination. In 1989, seven preventions were recorded; a significant increase from three in 1988. With the exception of 1989, recent years have shown a relative decline in the number of preventions recorded.

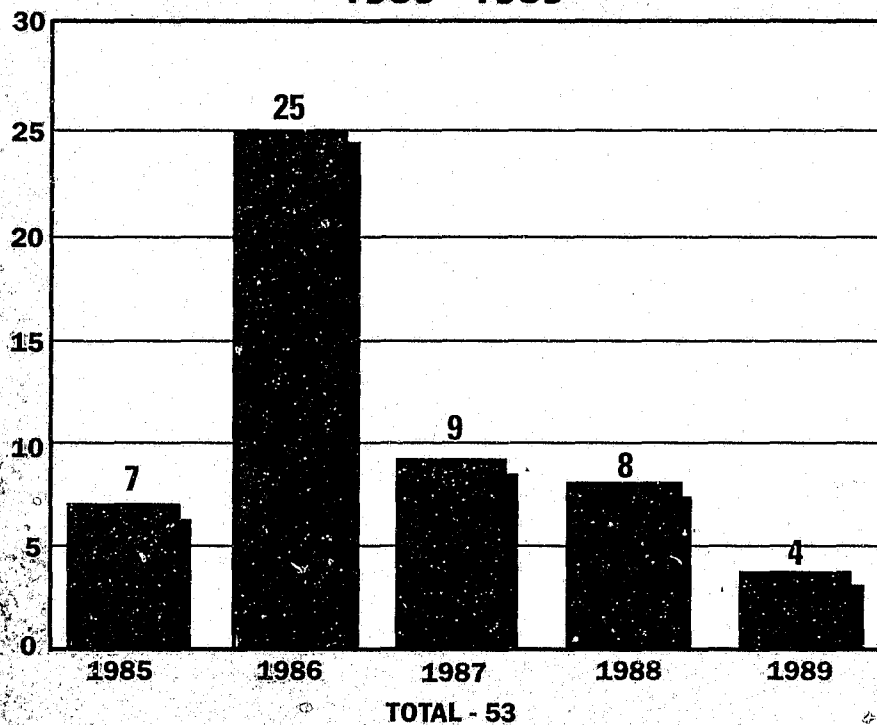
Because of recent counterterrorism successes, it appears that this country has become a less desirable location for international terrorist violence. Among domestic groups, decreasing preventions again are a result of recent successes and changes in the political and social environment. Currently, domestic terrorist groups are somewhat destabilized due to recent arrests and convictions. However, other forms of activity such as recruitment and infrastructure enhancement are still existent. Therefore, the potential for terrorist violence is always present.

### TERRORIST-RELATED ACTIVITY

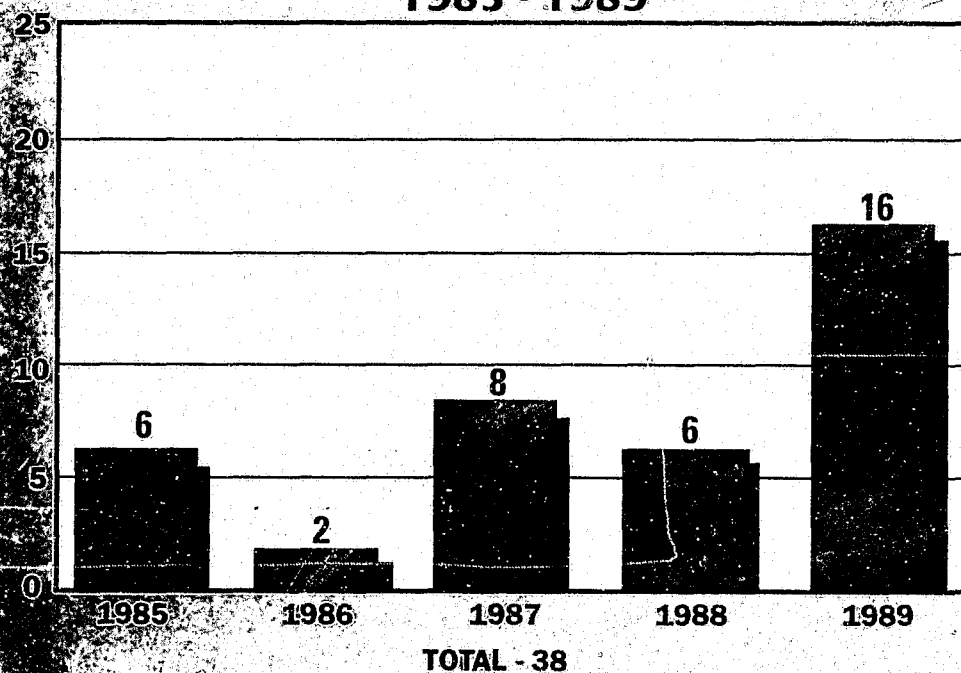
This category captures statistical data relating to activity, committed by known or suspected terrorists, which does not sufficiently meet the definition of terrorism. Three acts in this category were recorded in the 1985-1989 period. These included a bank robbery in Illinois, a gunfire exchange with law enforcement personnel in Missouri, and an illegal trespass in New York. These acts resulted in one death and one injury. Noticeably, there has been a downward trend in these acts since 1985, with none recorded in 1987, 1988, and 1989.■



### **TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1985 - 1989**

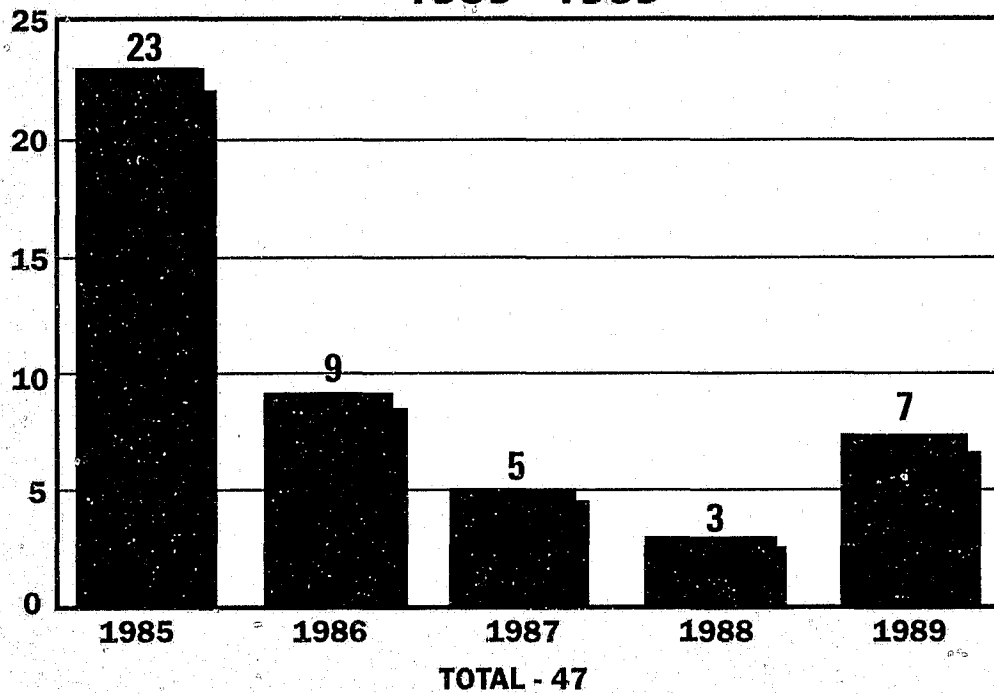


### **SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1985 - 1989**

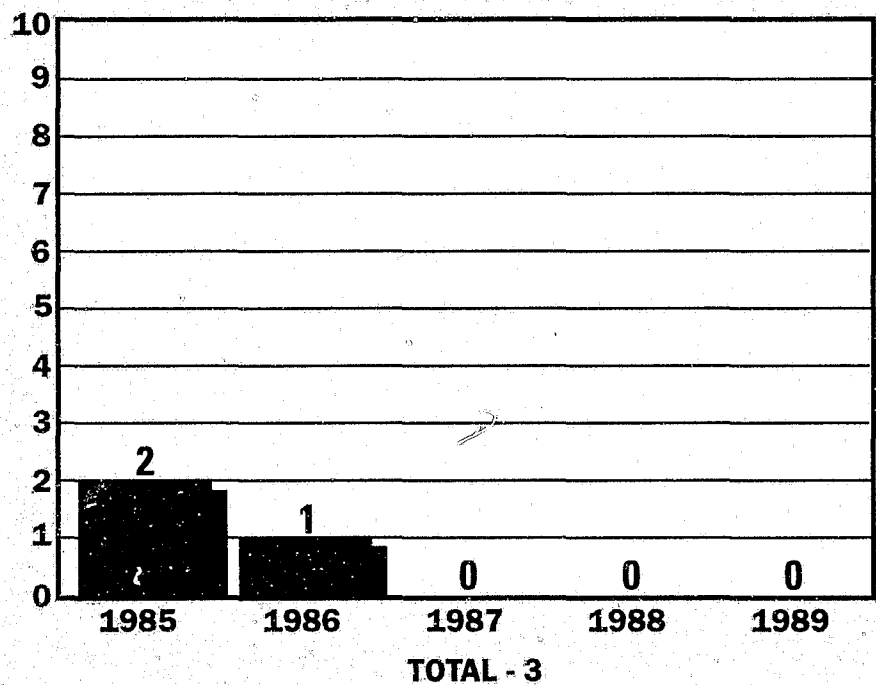




# **TERRORISM PREVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES 1985 - 1989**



# **TERRORIST-RELATED ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1985 - 1989**



**NUMERICAL SUMMARY /  
KILLED AND INJURED  
1985 - 1989**

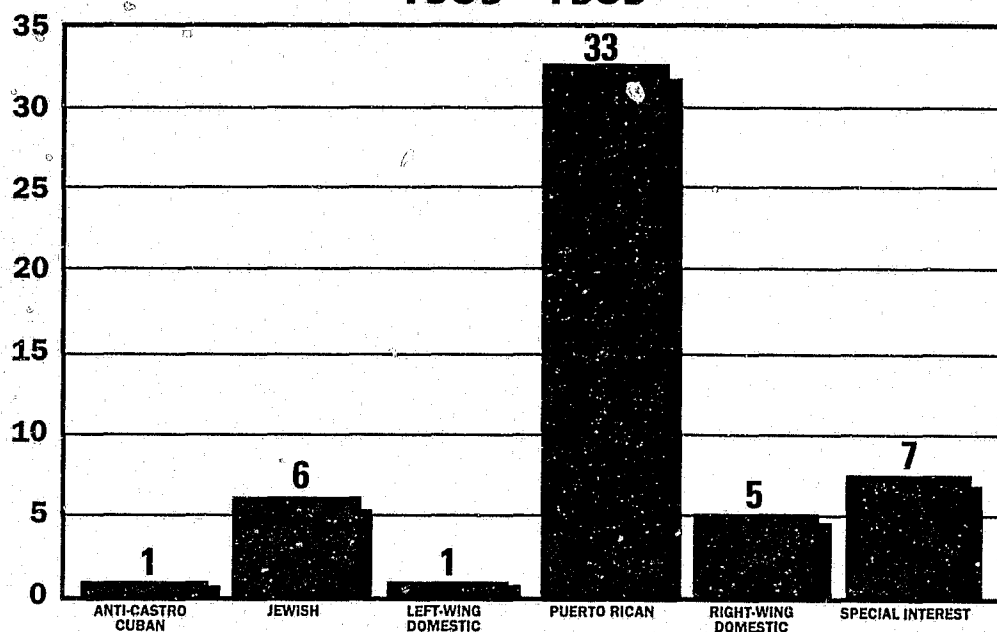
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>TOTAL INCIDENTS</b>	<b>KILLED</b>	<b>INJURED</b>
<b>1985</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>1986</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>1987</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1988</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1989</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**TOTAL INCIDENTS - 53**

**TOTAL KILLED - 3**

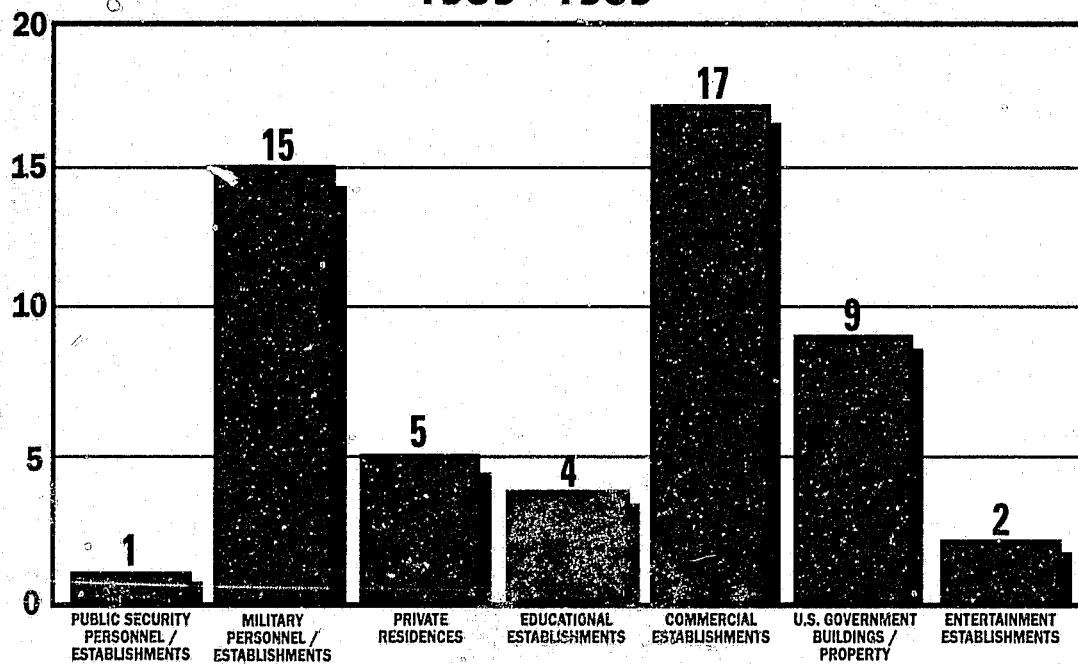
**TOTAL INJURED - 29**

**TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY GROUP  
1985 - 1989**



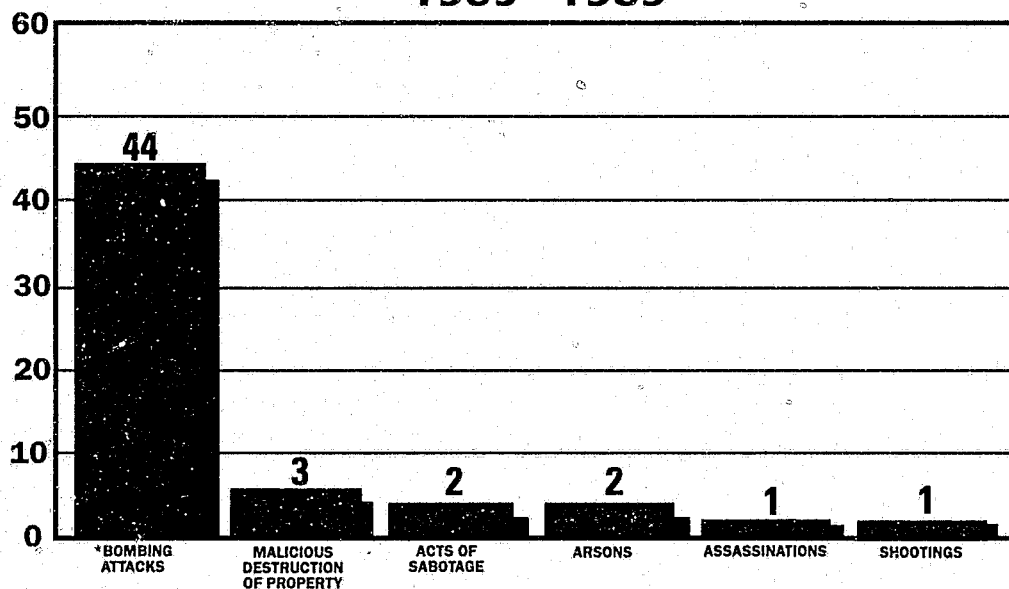
**TOTAL - 53**

## TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TARGET 1985 - 1989



**TOTAL - 53**

## TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TYPE 1985 - 1989



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

**TOTAL - 53**

The following articles are presented to give a brief overview of several key topics in the counterterrorism field. They are intended to provide for a better understanding of the terrorism phenomenon in the United States.

## **TERRORIST GROUP MOTIVATIONS**

Terrorism exists in contradiction to the establishment and the stability of societies. Despite increasing individual governmental attempts to curb terrorism, it has become a prominent international issue. Recognizing this, the solution to terrorism must include the examination of the motivational concerns of the terrorist. In doing so, governments and societies may then treat the causes for this epidemic of political/social violence.

In general principle, terrorism, in all of its manifestations, contains several common recurring ingredients:

- A terrorist group is formed to change an existing political system or to right an alleged wrong which, in its view, cannot be accomplished by working within the system;

- A fanaticism or fervor develops within a political, social, or revolutionary ideology, sufficient to

justify acts of violence by the group and to focus public attention on its goals;

- Elements of secrecy and clandestine activity exist in the group's operation;

- The group procures and provides training, funding, weapons, and other support for its members; and

- Participants in terrorist activity are generally members of a structured group with defined leadership.

In addition, two practical concepts are present: (1) The commission of terrorist acts is less expensive than waging war, in terms of manpower and revenue, and (2) such acts normally receive extensive publicity, through international media, thereby focusing attention on, and generating potential support or sympathy for, the cause. These concepts, coupled with specific social and political desires, make for a complete package of motivation, and are a means of legitimizing the causes and the violence.

### **International Groups**

Although it can be established that the fundamental motivation for most international terrorist activity is political, this general concept can be further explained by two types of groups which espouse political rhetoric:

state-sponsored groups and subnational groups.

State-sponsored groups represent governments or governmental factions which support terrorism as an instrument of state policy. These groups seek to further foreign policy objectives of the state and monitor antiregime elements worldwide. This activity has been most prominent among Middle Eastern governments (e.g., Iran, Libya, Syria). These regimes have trained and used terrorists. They have and also made use of their intelligence and military services in support of terrorist operations. A primary aim is the "showcasing" of revolutionary concepts in other parts of the world. In some cases, underlying religious motivations are present to complement political beliefs. Interpretation of religious teachings may become justification for any act, and may create the existence of surrogate terrorists throughout the world to carry out these acts. Also, the use of surrogates by state-sponsors allows for a measure of plausible deniability.

Subnational groups seek political change. These are antiregime elements which operate to create their own independent state within existing governmental boundaries (e.g., Armenian, Irish, Palestinian, Sikh), or antigovernment elements which seek to overthrow present governments. This is the case in many parts of the world and has recently been

prominent in South America. Groups representing these interests are generally active worldwide as well as in the areas of dispute. For this reason, the victims of terrorism by a subnational group are not limited to the country toward which the group has directed its primary focus.

### Domestic Groups

Domestic terrorist groups, indigenous to the United States, are a collection of elements which represent a broad spectrum of interests. Their arena is the United States and their causes are beholden to issues relating to the American social and political scene. The common goal of domestic terrorist groups is to bring about change in the existing Government, and its policies, through violent means.

Left-wing groups generally profess a Marxist-Leninist doctrine and view themselves as "protectors" of the American people against capitalism. A general belief of theirs is that their goals can be realized through bringing about revolution in the United States. In the past, these groups have supported a myriad of issues relating to anti-United States stances, protest movements, and anti-imperialist views.

The causes these groups align themselves with tend to shift with the political environment and gain impetus from the emergence of salient political issues. A probable cause of renewed activity in the early 1980s was the increased frustration of these

groups with the existing political environment which was perceived by them as very conservative.

Right-wing groups generally are guided by the doctrine of superiority of the white race, and consequently are strongly antiblack and anti-Semitic in their emphasis. While the goal of these groups is similar (i.e., white dominion over the United States), the focus and manifestation of the particular beliefs they exhibit may differ along ethnic, religious, and cultural lines.

Puerto Rican terrorist groups are also included in the domestic category. They are motivated by their drive toward total independence from the United States. Another example is Jewish terrorist elements which are pro-Israel in stance and have at-

tacked interests perceived to be anti-Semitic, anti-Israel, or pro-Soviet Union (in protest of the alleged mistreatment of Soviet Jews). Other "special interest" terrorist groups also exist which may resort to violent means to achieve their goals, which are usually specific and singular in nature.

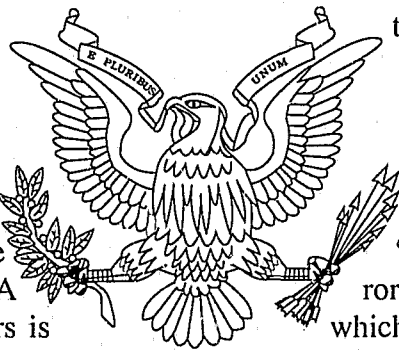
## PUERTO RICAN TERRORISM

During the years 1983-1989, 94 terrorist incidents were perpetrated in the United States and Puerto Rico. Of this total, 41 or roughly 44 percent, were attributed to Puerto Rican terrorist groups. In 1989, two out of

four terrorist incidents recorded in the United States occurred on the island of Puerto Rico.

The chief aim of Puerto Rican terrorist groups is to attain independence for Puerto Rico and thereby eliminate what they perceive to be "U.S. imperialism" over the island, especially the U.S. judicial and military presence there. They also demand freedom for all Puerto Rican "war prisoners" whom they feel are unjustly incarcerated. The struggle for independence dates back to 1898, when the United States acquired influence over the island as a result of the Spanish American War. Puerto Rican terrorists have made public pronouncements that acts of violence are the only means by which they can attain their goal of independence from the United States. Their violent actions have resulted in loss of life and millions of dollars in property damages. Their targets have been U.S. Government facilities and American business interests on the island in addition to private corporations, banks and many other targets on the U.S. mainland.

Since the early 1970s, at least nine clandestine Puerto Rico-based terrorist groups have been waging an armed struggle for independence. The EPB-Macheteros, founded in 1978, has been the most active group. They have perpetrated violent acts both alone and with other terrorist groups, such as the Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution (OVRP), Armed Forces of Popular Resistance (FARP), People's Revolutionary Commandos (CRP), and the Armed Commandos for National Liberation (CALN). On the U.S. mainland, the Puerto Rican



Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) has committed over 130 acts of violence.

On April 11, 1989, four of the 19 Macheteros members indicted in connection with the September 12, 1983, armed robbery of 7.2 million dollars from a Wells Fargo Depot at West Hartford, Connecticut, were convicted, and one defendant was acquitted. Two other defendants have pled guilty and three are currently fugitives. The trial for nine of the defendants is expected to begin in September, 1990.

Filiberto Ojeda-Rios, the self-proclaimed leader of the Macheteros, was arrested on August 30, 1985, for conspiracy to commit bank robbery in connection with the Wells Fargo robbery. During his arrest, Ojeda-Rios resisted and fired an Uzi submachine gun at law enforcement personnel, injuring one of them. Ojeda-Rios was subsequently indicted on eight counts of assault on Federal officers and use of an automatic weapon. On June 24, 1989, the trial of Ojeda-Rios began in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on these charges. On August 26, 1989, he was acquitted on all eight counts of the indictment and was released on bond. Ojeda-Rios is currently awaiting trial for his participation in the Wells Fargo robbery.

Between June 16 and July 24, 1989, there were a total of eight bombings in Puerto Rico. All of them occurred during the early morning hours and did not result in any inju-

ries. Most of the bombings caused only minimal structural damage; however, one of the bombings resulted in over \$20,000 worth of property damage. The targets of these bombings were U.S. and Puerto Rican Government facilities, banks and a commercial business. The EPB-Macheteros has claimed responsibility for two of these bombings. The Fuerzas Revolucionario Puertorriquenas (FRP), Puerto Rican Revolutionary Forces, also has claimed responsibility for two of the bombings, but their claim is not believed to be credible. No other claims of responsibility have been made for these recent bombings.

The people of Puerto Rico are currently debating options for their future political status. A plebiscite which will determine Puerto Rico's political standing is scheduled for a vote in June, 1991. The political future of Puerto Rico is of particular interest to Puerto Rican terrorists. The three alternatives that Puerto Ricans will vote on are: an enhanced commonwealth status, U.S. statehood, or complete independence from the United States. The two major political parties in Puerto Rico favor either the retention of commonwealth status or statehood. The Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP), which represents less than ten percent of the population, favors independence.

As the political status issue is debated, it is likely that the minority which favors complete independence will continue to carry out acts of

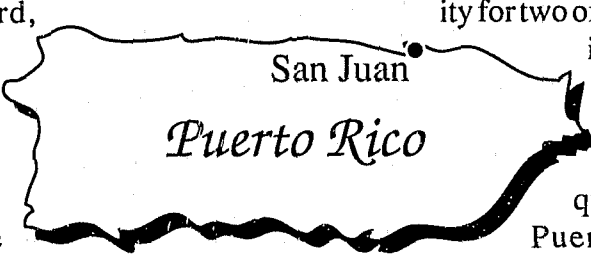
terrorism in an attempt to influence the decision-making process.

## NARCOTERRORISM

As the world approached the end of the 1980s, a new word surfaced in our vocabulary: "narcoterrorism." Is this a new phenomenon or a re-definition of a criminal concept already in existence? Also, how will it affect the United States and are we prepared for it?

In recent years, the issue of narcotics-trafficking organizations and insurgency/terrorist enterprises engaging in working relationships, has become a topic of international attention. These alliances can threaten the stability of the countries' governments in which they operate. They also can threaten United States policy objectives in those countries and the national security of the United States.

From a historical perspective, it is apparent that these relationships have been developed. For example, during the mid-1980s, several insurgent/terrorist groups operating within Colombia emerged in an attempt to topple its government. The most notable among these, The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and The April 19th Movement (M19), also began to participate in the lucrative drug trade. The FARC and the M19 were involved in a wave of violence among and between various insurgent/terrorist groups and established drug-trafficking families. The November 6-7, 1985, takeover of Colombia's Palace of Justice, where judicial proceed-



ings and drug-related extraditions were in progress, is one example of apparent early cooperation between Colombian terrorists and drug lords. During this time, Colombia's highest court was seized by M19 gunmen. This siege resulted in numerous killings with several of the victims being magistrates involved in drug-related proceedings. Speculation is that the key motive for this onslaught was to halt extraditions and intimidate judicial officers acting against traffickers.

Partially as a result of this activity, and in response to the growing speculation of a terrorism-narcotics trafficking nexus, the United States Congress sought to actively address the issue. Legislation in 1986 required that a report be submitted to Congress concerning this topic and the ability of the United States to deal with this threat. In May 1987, the report, which was coordinated by the FBI and summarized the contributions of several departments and agencies, was forwarded to Congress.

Central to this report was the problem of ambiguity in the use of the term "narcoterrorism." It was difficult to draw broad conclusions about this topic because no established definition had surfaced. However, in February 1988, upon further consultation, a general definition for the purposes of future examination and analysis was crafted. The definition incorporated drug trafficking by insurgent/terrorist groups, the commission of violent acts by these groups to possibly influence government policy, and any type of

linkages between terrorist groups and narcotics organizations.

From the FBI perspective, it is apparent that a cooperative relationship between terrorist organizations and narcotics traffickers exists in drug-source countries. Some terrorist elements have obtained funds from narcotics traffickers through charging fees for protection of growing areas, processing facilities, and distribution routes. Such relationships and related criminal activities have not as yet been identified in the United States. However, the United States law enforcement community is acutely aware of this possibility. Certainly, the use of terrorist tactics presents an ominous dimension to the threat of violence against Americans. Accordingly, steps have been taken to address these possibilities.

As mentioned above, the narcoterrorism issue had its genesis some five years ago with the activity in Colombia, and this violent activity has not been eradicated. Because of the acts in 1989 involving bombings, assassinations, and violent crimes in Colombia, the FBI, in conjunction with several Federal, state, and local agencies, has sought to take a proactive stance in an effort to thwart any of this activity in the United States. Inasmuch as south Florida has become a gateway to the narcotics trade in Latin America, and particularly Colombia, a multi-agency task force has been established in the FBI's Miami, Florida Field Division. This unit is responsible for gathering and coordinating the dissemination of all intelligence relating to drug cartels

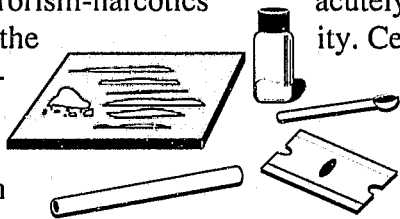
and their criminal narcotics activities and investigating, in the terrorism field, any threats relating to violent activity by possible drug cartel surrogates, like FARC or M19.

The approach in south Florida is not unlike any other investigation of criminal activity. The FBI lawfully collects and utilizes information to preempt and respond to criminal activity. Within our legal system, jurisdiction and criminal statutes exist to address violent acts, whether they are terrorism or narcotics related, or an amalgam of both. This approach requires the close coordination and cooperation of various Federal, state, and local agencies. The establishment of the task force in Miami exemplifies this spirit.

In summary, the United States law enforcement community is well aware of the potential problem of narcoterrorism as the 1990s commence. With this in mind, the FBI has taken steps to deal with what may be a new criminal phenomenon. However, no one organization can fight these crimes alone. Enhanced cooperation, increased collection of relevant intelligence, improved investigative techniques, and better sharing of information, must be stressed. All of this is essential to adequately identify this potential problem and effectively combat it in the 1990s and beyond.

## **SPECIAL INTEREST TERRORISM**

During 1989, two terrorist incidents were committed in the United States by persons seeking change in



a single issue. This activity is yet another category of domestic terrorism which has emerged in the United States during the past several years. This type differs from the more traditional left-wing and right-wing terrorism because specific interest resolutions rather than widespread political changes are sought. These terrorists are attempting through their actions to force various segments of society, including the public, to change attitudes about issues considered important to them.

Two issues are currently being advocated by the special interest terrorists. These involve the otherwise legitimate concerns for environmentalism and animal rights. These issues are part of a belief that all life on earth has the right to exist and be respected. It is further maintained that this life must be protected from destruction by man.

Many people endorse these views. The majority do not commit criminal acts to further their beliefs, but some individuals, albeit a minority on the fringe of the movement, can and do resort to criminal activity. The commission of criminal acts is what separates the actions which are of interest to law enforcement from legitimate protest activity. More than 100 criminal acts, including arsons, vandalism, thefts, and illegal break-ins, have occurred in the United States since 1982 to further the views of this minority. Most of these acts are violations of state laws or local ordinances, and they have been investigated at these levels.

There are two groups of special interest terrorists in the United States

that have claimed credit for acts of terrorism: the animal-rights-oriented Animal Liberation Front (ALF) and the radical, environmentalist Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy (EMETIC). The ALF organization, which has committed acts of violence in other countries, first claimed credit for an action in the United States in 1982. Since then, the group is believed to be responsible for approximately 100 criminal acts in this country. Three of these acts have been designated terrorist incidents by the FBI; two of which occurred in 1989. EMETIC has claimed responsibility for three terrorist acts in the United States in 1987 and 1988.

The long-term goal of ALF is to bring about a relationship with animals, that is, to realize that humans are not the only species on earth that is important. The group is against the use of animals in medical or scientific research, which includes psychological experimentation and operating on or cutting live animals to advance physiological or pathological knowledge (vivisection). ALF's beliefs do not vary much from those of other animal rights protest groups, but their methods are quite different since ALF relies on committing criminal acts to bring about change.

ALF-claimed actions generally have been directed against a variety of targets, including medical and scientific research laboratories, butcher shops, and stores that sell fur. The group has claimed credit for theft of research animals; destruction of costly research equipment, such as computers and microscopes; destruc-

tion of often irreplaceable research records; and vandalisms, arsons, and similar acts. The three terrorist incidents attributed to ALF include:

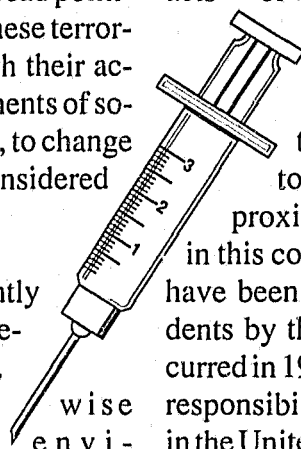
- a multi-million dollar arson at the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, University of California at Davis, and damage to 17 nearby vehicles, in April 1987;

- arson and theft of animals at the Pharmacy Microbiology Building and the Office of the Division of Animal Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson, in April 1989; and

- vandalism and theft at the Health Sciences Center, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, in July 1989.

The actions claimed by ALF have clearly demonstrated that certain members are dedicated fanatics who will commit criminal acts to further their views. ALF has caused extensive and sometimes irreparable physical destruction and damage and/or monetary loss to the resources of those to whom the group is opposed. There is no indication that these acts will soon end.

The group EMETIC is comprised of radical and militant environmentalists who have engaged in terrorist activity to protest what they consider to be acts of destruction to the environment and to wilderness areas. The views of EMETIC are not very different from those of other environmentalist groups. EMETIC members contend that wilderness areas and wild plants and animals should be safeguarded from destruction by man and that the earth should evolve naturally and man's existence should be in complete harmony with





nature. What separates EMETIC from other environmentalist groups is the seriousness of its crimes, which have the potential to harm innocent people.

EMETIC has claimed credit for the following terrorist incidents:

- damage to cable support pylons at the Fairfield Snow Bowl, a ski resort near Flagstaff, Arizona, in October 1987;

- damage to 34 power line poles at uranium mines located at the Grand Canyon in Arizona, in September 1988; and

- damage to a cable support pylon at the Fairfield Snow Bowl, Flagstaff, in October 1988.

As a result of investigation, two EMETIC members were arrested on May 30, 1989, in the Arizona desert. They were attempting to topple power line towers belonging to the Central Arizona Project, which diverts water from the Colorado River to Arizona. Had this act succeeded, the flow of water could have been interrupted and serious flooding might have resulted. Two other individuals were arrested on May 31, 1989. One of them had been at the scene of the arrests but fled into the desert and escaped. All have been charged with a variety of offenses, including conspiracy, in connection with the desert incident and/or other acts claimed by the group. It is believed that the activity in the desert was to serve as practice for future acts of terrorism

against nuclear facilities in Arizona, California, and Colorado.

## **SPECIAL EVENTS MANAGEMENT**

Since the killing of the Israeli athletes by Arab terrorists at the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, West Germany, elaborate security measures have become obligatory at such events to prevent a similar recurrence. Consequently, beginning with Pan American Games held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in July of 1979, the FBI has become increasingly involved in similar types of events of national and international interest. These events, labeled as "special events," received extensive and intense attention by the FBI.

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

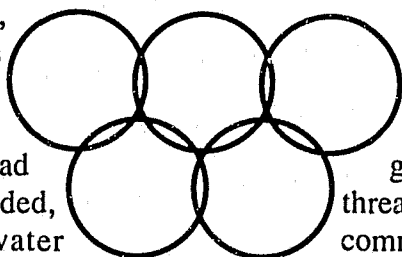
The FBI derives its authority to plan for and have extensive participation in special events from several of its investigative responsibilities.

These include the Act for Protection of Foreign Officials and Official Guests, the assaulting or killing of a Federal officer, the Congressional Assassination Statute, the Extortion Statute, and the Civil Rights - Election laws. Furthermore, the FBI has the lead responsibility for combating terrorism and managing the response to terrorist incidents within the United States.

The FBI also has investigative jurisdiction outside the territorial limits of the United States. This statutory authority is derived from various legislation to include Title 18, United States Code (USC), Section 1203 which makes it a crime to take a U.S. national hostage; and/or Title 18, USC, Section 2331 which makes it a crime to kill or assault a U.S. national as part of a terrorist incident, while such person is outside the territorial limits of the United States. FBI responses are dependent on host country approval and coordination with the U.S. Department of State (USDS).

Some recent special events in which the FBI has participated, include the 1984 Olympic Games held in Los Angeles, California; the 1984 New Orleans World's Fair; the 1988 Democratic and Republican National Political Conventions; and the 1989 Presidential Inauguration.

In addition, to ensure the FBI can meet its extraterritorial investigative responsibilities and also to allow foreign governments to draw on the past experiences of the FBI in the area of Special Events Management, the FBI, in coordination with the USDS and other U.S. Government agencies, has assisted foreign



governments in their pre-Olympic security planning. This was done for the 1988 Seoul, Korea Summer Olympics. Also, the FBI is currently assisting the Government of Spain in their planning for the 1992 Barcelona Summer Olympics and the Government of France in their planning for the 1992 Albertville Winter Olympic Games.

## **HIGH-TECH TERRORISM**

Undoubtedly, we have seen an increased measure of sophistication in the technology, electronics, and weaponry being utilized by terrorist organizations in recent years. The question for debate is whether or not terrorists in the future will escalate their violence beyond what has already transpired. Will we see the use of intrinsically dangerous technology, including modern means of mass destruction? What is the likelihood that terrorist groups will commit spectacular acts by the use of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons? We know that there are terrorist elements in this world which are so committed to the righteousness of their causes and ideologies, that they disregard the concern for favorable public opinion and may plan and carry out actions without regard for destruction and casualties.

In the United States, we rely heavily on the existence and operation of a complex system of networks to provide essential services: electric power, oil and natural gas, the telephone, interstate highways, railroads, telecommunications, financial

matters, air travel, the shipping industry, and water supply. Stated simply, we are a society of intricate networks which are interdependent on each other. Yet, critical service networks are very vulnerable and can present a prime target to a terrorist group.

Fortunately, terrorists active in this country have not yet begun to use anything which we could refer to as implements of high technology. This is not to say that terrorists do not have access to advanced communication devices, remote control instruments for detonating explosives, undetectable firearms or explosives, electronic surveillance devices, and other such technology. It is well known that a number of these items are accessible should terrorist groups choose to use them.

Terrorists can damage highly populated and industrial nations in a variety of ways, including denial of critical services in our network infrastructure and massive loss of life. Attacks such as the mobile suicide truck bombs used by terrorists in Lebanon in 1983 have killed hundreds of Americans. However, these pale in comparison to the use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

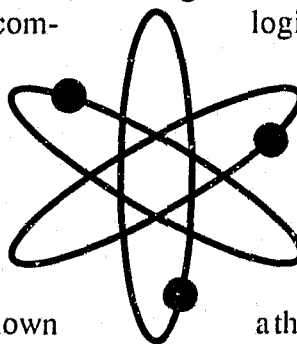
The threat of nuclear terrorism is of continuing concern to the FBI. Possible acts of nuclear terrorism include: construction and threatened use of an improvised nuclear device; seizure of a nuclear weapon; attacks on or sabotage of a nuclear weapons production facility, nuclear

power plant, or nuclear waste storage site; attack on or theft of nuclear material in transport; and theft and use of radioactive materials as contaminants, or in dispersal devices.

Also of concern 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; and a threat or attempt to spread bacterial disease organisms among the civilian population, livestock, agricultural products, or natural resources.

Many observers think of nuclear, chemical, and biological attacks when making reference to high-tech terrorism. However, technological advancements in conventional weapons development and advanced electronics are also causes for considerable concern. Examples of advanced technology which could prove to be valuable tools in a terrorist's arsenal include: high-order explosives; remote-controlled explosive devices and long-range rocket delivery systems; electromagnetic pulse generators to be used for the purpose of erasing computer data bases of banking, financial, national security, or other essential records; and time-delay bombs with digital



timers that can be set to detonate months later.

The list goes on. To be sure, today's terrorists are becoming sophisticated and with the support of technologically advanced nations which use terrorism as an instrument of state policy, the potential for these types of heinous acts is increased.

The fact that we have seen relatively little in the way of high-tech terrorism to date should not allow the U.S. Government to become complacent.

The FBI recognizes its continuing responsibility to prepare ourselves and others to deal with changes in the tactics of terrorist groups. To date, we have developed initiatives designed to address the problems related to a potential terrorist attack against any element of our network infrastructure. In addition to coordinative working relationships and training exercises with other Federal agencies and all law enforcement entities, consultations have been undertaken with officials involved in key industries.

We must rely on the timely collection of intelligence information to enable us to either prevent an attack from taking place, or through contingency planning, effectively respond once a crisis has developed. Knowledge is a valuable tool in the fight against terrorism. It is important, therefore, to enhance our intelligence bases and foster what truly must be a national cooperative effort. We must assess the extent of our vulnerabilities and determine means for protecting critical elements of our network infrastructure.

Perhaps no other law enforcement issue more poignantly illustrates the urgent necessity for coordination and cooperation than the possibility of responding to a random act of high-technology terrorism. Mass destruction, casualties, a paralyzed infrastructure, and public hysteria transcend the abilities of law enforcement agencies. This demands the full cooperation of all segments of our society to prepare properly and respond effectively. ■

## **THREAT ANALYSIS - DOMESTIC GROUPS**

Puerto Rican terrorism continues to be one of the major concerns in the FBI's counterterrorism efforts against U.S. domestic terrorist groups. Two of the four terrorist incidents in the United States in 1989 involved Puerto Rican terrorism. In addition, six of the 16 suspected terrorist incidents last year occurred in Puerto Rico. These eight attacks account for approximately 42 percent of known and suspected terrorist incidents in 1989, representing the highest percentage for any given terrorist group or movement.

The EPB-Macheteros claimed credit for the two terrorist incidents in Puerto Rico in 1989. Although this group was once considered the most violent and dangerous of the Puerto Rican terrorist groups, these two incidents are the most terrorist acts to have been claimed by this organization in several years. The Puerto Rican Revolutionary Front, a previously unknown group, also claimed credit for two attacks. Because no motive was given for these attacks, however, the claim may not be credible, and the two acts are carried as suspected incidents.

The eight attacks in Puerto Rico took place during a five-week period between June 16, 1989 and July 24, 1989. They apparently were in re-

taliation for two events that occurred which involved members of the group. Several Macheteros members had been convicted in Federal court in Connecticut for their participation in a September 1983 multimillion dollar robbery of a Wells Fargo terminal in West Hartford, Connecticut. Juan Segarra-Palmer, the reputed mastermind of the operation, was sentenced to 65 years in prison on June 15, 1989. The first of the eight attacks occurred on the following day. The second event was a trial in Puerto Rico for Macheteros leader Filberto Ojeda-Rios on eight counts of assaulting Federal officers. The trial began on June 24, 1989, five days after the Macheteros-claimed bombings. Ojeda-Rios was acquitted of the charges against him in August 1989. In claiming credit for its two attacks, the Macheteros cited the U.S. judicial system, U.S. military forces on Puerto Rico, and a plebiscite to determine Puerto Rico's political status, as the reasons for its actions.

Puerto Rican terrorism was significantly lower in 1989 than in years past. This can partly be attributed to trial proceedings against Macheteros members for the Wells Fargo robbery. It is believed that terrorist bombings may have been curtailed so not to adversely affect the trial's outcome. Nine Macheteros members, including Ojeda-Rios, are to stand trial sometime in 1990 for their role in the robbery. If the past

several years are any indication, significant terrorist activity from Puerto Rican groups will not likely be resumed until the trial is concluded. Sporadic bombings, however, may occur. One issue which may alter this assessment is the plebiscite vote that is to occur in Puerto Rico in June 1991. Voters are to determine Puerto Rico's political future. The choices include statehood, independence, and an expanded commonwealth status. The Puerto Rican terrorist groups which favor an independent Puerto Rico may resort to violence to either make their position known or to intimidate those who would vote otherwise.

Two other terrorist incidents in 1989 were claimed by the Animal Liberation Front (ALF). This is a group whose members have claimed acts of destruction, arson, and theft to protest what they consider to be abuse of animals in science and medical research. ALF claimed its initial act in the United States in 1982, and it is believed to have committed more than 100 since then. Three of these acts have been designated terrorist incidents by the FBI; no arrests have been made in connection with them. Further acts of violence and terrorism can be expected so long as those responsible remain at large believing that their activities are contributing to their cause.

Four suspected acts of terrorism were committed in 1989, in which a

motive might have been the targets' alleged support of or ties to communist regimes. Because none of these acts were claimed, the motive can only be theorized. A pipe bombing and an attempted pipe bombing occurred in Florida against Cuban businesses. There have been a series of similar attacks

that began in May 1987.

A factor common to all of these attacks is

the target's ties to or alleged sympathies toward the communist Government of Cuba. In addition, there was an arson in Illinois and a shooting in California. The targets were Vietnamese. There have been similar attacks, including murders, during the past several years against Vietnamese who are viewed as either supportive of or sympathetic to the communist Socialist Republic of Vietnam. As none of these four incidents were claimed, they are considered suspected terrorist incidents. Nonetheless, they are a reminder of the potential for this type of terrorist activity.

Since the mid-1980s, right-wing terrorism has appeared to be on the increase, especially in its recruitment of racist Skinheads. These are street youths who are easily recognizable by their shaved heads and their dress, including heavy boots purportedly for stomping and kicking. Not all Skinheads are racist, but those who have appeared at demonstrations and rallies of the far right, and they have been implicated and/or convicted in a number of crimes, including vandalisms and murder, in which racism was a motivating factor.

## THREAT ANALYSIS - INTERNATIONAL - GROUPS

Because of its size, involvement in the global political arena and open society and borders, the United States is vulnerable to acts of international terrorism. Of equal importance is the realization that incidents and developments, far away from and not directly associated with the United States, can become catalysts for terrorist activities in or directed at the United States.

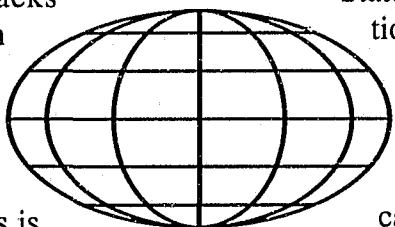
Middle Eastern terrorist groups have attacked United States interests, Government personnel, and citizens traveling or residing abroad. One group, Hizballah, has claimed responsibility for a number of terrorist acts against U.S. personnel beginning with the bombing of the U.S. Embassy and Marine barracks in Lebanon in 1983. Hizballah, a Shia Muslim terrorist group based primarily in Lebanon, has clearly demonstrated an intense hatred for the United States (chiefly as a result of U.S. support of Israel) and for other countries or groups who do not support its ideology.

Recognizing this potential, it is known that Middle Eastern terrorist organizations have infrastructures in the United States and have lent support to their counterparts overseas. In the past, successful counterterrorism efforts by the United States have prevented several international terrorist incidents in this country. However, the threat is not lessened. There are a wide range of factors and developments occurring throughout

the world which could be utilized as a rationale for terrorist activity in the United States. During 1989, events such as the publication of Salman Rushdie's book *Satanic Verses* and the Israeli Government seizure of Sheik Obeid, have led to rhetoric directed at the United States and an increased threat level here. The potential for these types of events to be repeated is quite possible. Also, the possibility of retaliatory action by a terrorist group, in the United States or abroad, is very real.

Outside the Middle East, the vulnerability of the United States to terrorist attacks by groups such as the Japanese Red Army (JRA), was clearly demonstrated in the April 12, 1988, arrest and subsequent conviction of Yu Kikumura, a JRA member in New Jersey. Given this, continual concern exists for JRA retaliation against the United States, either here or abroad.

Terrorist attacks against U.S. citizens in Central and South America increased in 1989. Although there have been no known terrorist acts against Americans by these groups in the United States, the potential does exist. The possibility becomes of more concern as the United States continues its campaign against drug cartels in South America. ■



# 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 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 "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. 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**

### ***REVISIONS TO 1988 STATISTICS***

Pursuant to further investigation by the FBI, it was determined that the bombing which occurred in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on July 22, 1988, should be upgraded from a suspected terrorist incident to a terrorist incident.

On this date, at approximately 12:30 a.m., a pipe bomb was detonated in front of the United States Army Recruiting Center in Caguas, Puerto Rico. The device was placed in a large plastic bag which was filled with trash from the Recruiting Center. Damage was minimal, and no one was injured or killed.

Investigation later revealed that one of the end caps of the pipe bomb bore a hand painted logo of a red star with a green stripe. Hand printed above the star appeared to be the words "EPB" and "Macheteros." These findings seem to indicate involvement by the EPB-Macheteros terrorist organization. Therefore, this suspected terrorist incident was redefined as a terrorist incident.

This change brings the 1988 terrorist incident total to eight, and reduces the suspected terrorist incident total from seven to six.

## APPENDIX C

### CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY - (1985 - 1989) INCIDENTS

DATE	LOCATION	TYPE OF INCIDENT	GROUP ATTRIBUTED TO
<b>1985</b>			
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
<b>1986</b>			
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



<b>DATE</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>TYPE OF INCIDENT</b>	<b>GROUP ATTRIBUTED TO</b>
5/14	Phoenix, Ariz.	Sabotage	Unknown Group
9/02	New York, N.Y.	Tear Gas Bombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements
9/15	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Bombing	Affiliates of the Aryan Nations
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Bombing	(same as above)
9/29	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	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

DATE	LOCATION	TYPE OF INCIDENT	GROUP ATTRIBUTED TO
12/28	Guayama, P.R.	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Puerto Rican Group
<b>1987</b>			
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)
<b>1988</b>			
1/12	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Fire Bombing	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
1/12	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Fire Bombing	(same as above)
5/26	Coral Gables, Fla.	Bombing	Organization Alliance of Cuban Intransigence (OACI)
7/22	Caguas, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros

\* 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.

DATE	LOCATION	TYPE OF INCIDENT	GROUP ATTRIBUTED TO
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)
<b>1989</b>			
4/3	Tucson, Ariz.	Arson	Animal Liberation Front
6/19	Bayamon, P.R.	Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros
6/19	Bayamon, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros
7/3 or 7/4	Lubbock, Tex.	Malicious Destruction of Property	Animal Liberation Front

**TOTAL INCIDENTS - 53**

## 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**

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##### **Chapter 7-Assault**

###### *Section 112*

Protection of foreign officials, official guests, and internationally protected persons

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

###### *Section 241*

Conspiracy against rights of citizens

###### *Section 242*

Deprivation of rights under color of law

###### *Section 245*

Federally protected activities

##### **Chapter 19-Conspiracy**

###### *Section 371*

Conspiracy to commit offense or defraud United States

###### *Section 373*

Solicitation to commit a crime of violence

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

###### *Section 472*

Uttering counterfeit obligations or securities

###### *Section 473*

Dealing in counterfeit obligations or securities

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

###### *Section 842*

Unlawful acts

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

###### *Section 873*

Extortion by officers or employees of the United States

###### *Section 875*

Interstate communications

###### *Section 876*

Mailing threatening communications

##### **Chapter 44-Firearms**

###### *Section 922*

Unlawful acts

##### **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 or 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-Kidnapping**

*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 1962*

Prohibited activities

**Chapter 103-Robbery and Burglary**

*Section 211*

Bank robbery and incidental crimes

**Appendix II-Unlawful Possession or Receipt of  
Firearms**

*Section 1202*

Receipt, possession, or transportation of firearms

**Chapter 113-Stolen Property**

*Section 2314*

Transportation of stolen goods, securities, monies,  
fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in  
counterfeiting

*Section 2315*

Sale or receipt of stolen goods, securities, monies, 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

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**TITLE 26, UNITED STATES CODE**

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

*Section 5861*

Prohibited acts