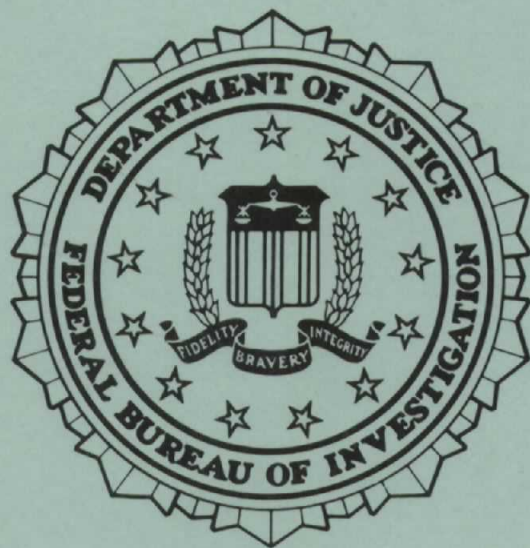


FBI Analysis of Terrorist Incidents and Terrorist Related Activities in the United States 1985



<http://www.higginsctc.org/terrorism/FBI%201985.pdf>
(retrieved 31 August 2014)

Terrorist Research and Analytical Center
Terrorism Section
Criminal Investigative Division

FBI ANALYSIS OF
TERRORIST INCIDENTS AND TERRORIST
RELATED ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES
1985

This Report Was Prepared By:
Terrorist Research and
Analytical Center
Terrorism Section
Criminal Investigative Division

PREFACE

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

Terrorism:

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

Terrorist Incident:

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

Terrorist Incident Prevented:

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

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

Also included is a section which deals with revising statistics from previous publications.

INFORMATION DATE: DECEMBER 31, 1985

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SECTION I
A GRAPHICAL DISPLAY
OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS
1985

Chronological Listing of Terrorist Incidents in the United States 1985

DATE 1985	LOCATION	TYPE OF INCIDENT	GROUP ATTRIBUTED TO
1-25	OLD SAN JUAN, PR	ROCKET ATTACK	EJERCITO POPULAR BORICUA- MACHETEROS/ ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION
2-23	NEW YORK, NY	BOMBING	RED GUERRILLA RESISTANCE
5-15	NORTHRIDGE, CA	BOMBING	JEWISH EXTREMIST ELEMENTS
8-15	PATERSON, NJ	BOMBING	JEWISH EXTREMIST ELEMENTS
9-6	BRENTWOOD, NY	BOMBING	JEWISH EXTREMIST ELEMENTS
10-11	SANTA ANA, CA	BOMBING	JEWISH EXTREMIST ELEMENTS
11-6	BAYAMON, PR	SHOOTING	ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION

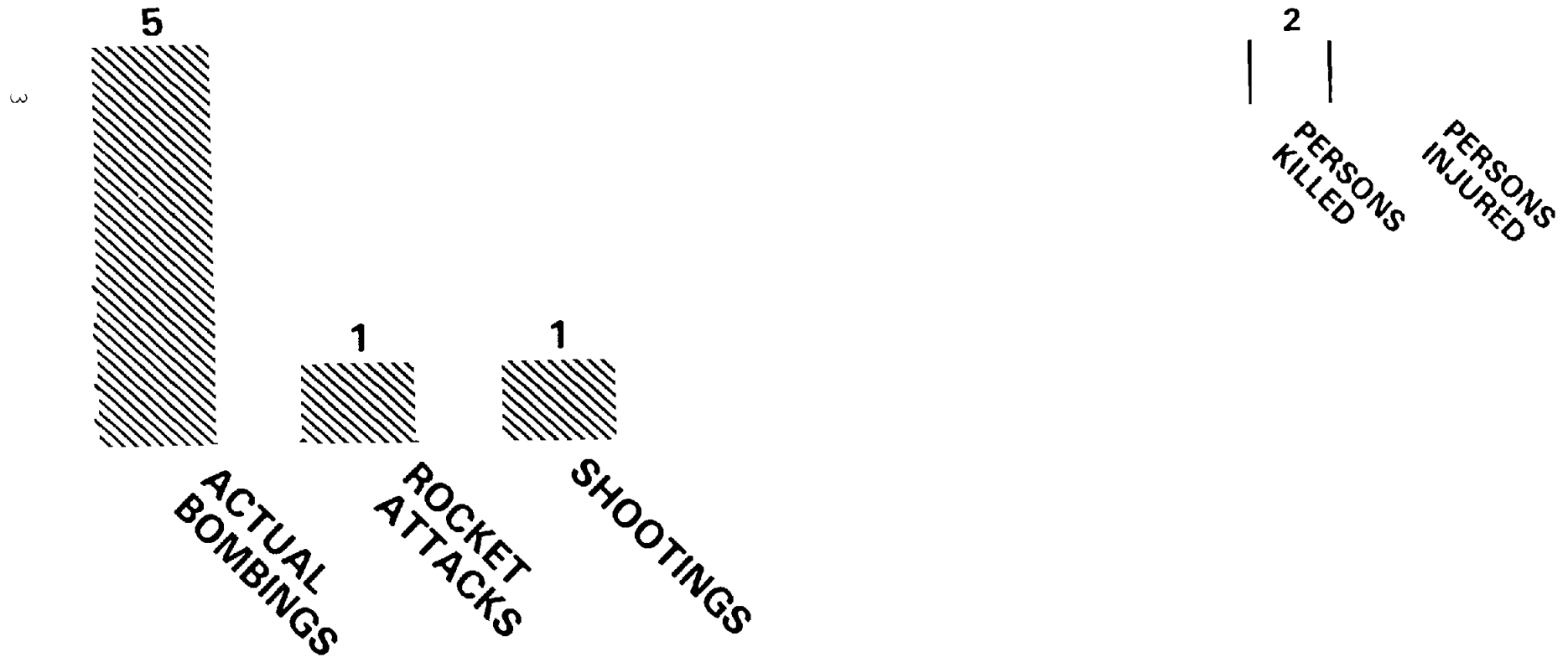
TOTAL INCIDENTS: 7

KILLED: 2

INJURED: 10

Terrorist Incidents in the United States by Type

Calendar Year 1985



TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS: 7



1985 Terrorist Incidents by Terrorist Group, Number and Type of Incident

	TYPE OF INCIDENT	ACTUAL BOMBINGS	ROCKET ATTACKS	SHOOTINGS	TOTAL INCIDENTS	INJURED	KILLED
JEWISH TERRORIST GROUPS					4		
JEWISH EXTREMIST ELEMENTS	4					9	2
PUERTO RICAN TERRORIST GROUPS					2		
EJERCITO POPULAR BORICUA (EPB) — MACHETEROS		1*				0	0
ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION(OVRP)		1*	1			1	0
OTHER DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS					1		
RED GUERRILLA RESISTANCE (RGR)	1					0	0
TOTALS	5	1	1	7	10	2	

* JOINT CREDIT WAS CLAIMED BY THE OVRP AND EPB — MACHETEROS FOR THE JANUARY 25, 1985 ROCKET ATTACK IN OLD SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.

Terrorist Incidents in the United States 1985

NORTHRIDGE, CALIFORNIA (1)
JEWISH EXTREMIST ELEMENTS
1 BOMBING
MAY 15, 1985

NEW YORK, NEW YORK (1)
RED GUERRILLA RESISTANCE
1 BOMBING
FEBRUARY 23, 1985

BRENTWOOD (Long Island), NEW YORK (1)
JEWISH EXTREMIST ELEMENTS
1 BOMBING
SEPTEMBER 6, 1985

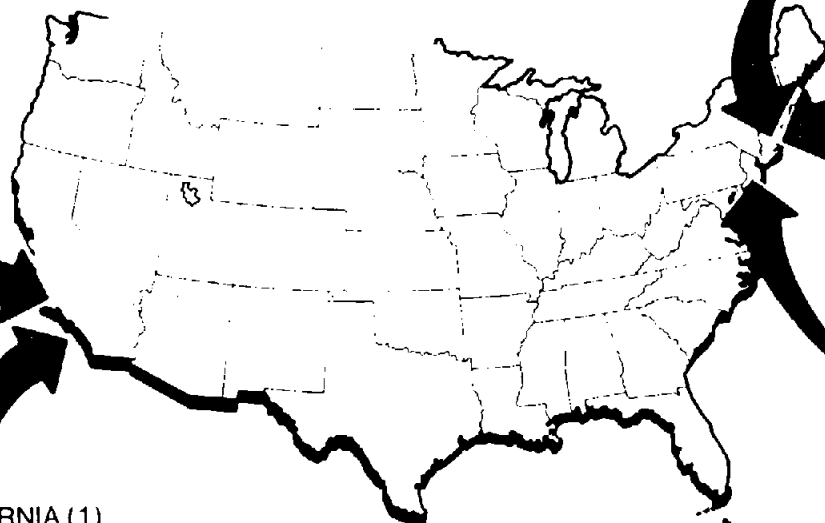
PATERSON, NEW JERSEY (1)
JEWISH EXTREMIST ELEMENTS
1 BOMBING
AUGUST 15, 1985

SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA (1)
JEWISH EXTREMIST ELEMENTS
1 BOMBING
OCTOBER 11, 1985

BAYAMON, PUERTO RICO (1)
ORGANIZATION of VOLUNTEERS for the
PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION
1 SHOOTING
NOVEMBER 6, 1985

OLD SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO (1)
EPB—MACHETEROS/ORGANIZATION
of VOLUNTEERS for the
PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION
1 ROCKET ATTACK
JANUARY 25, 1985

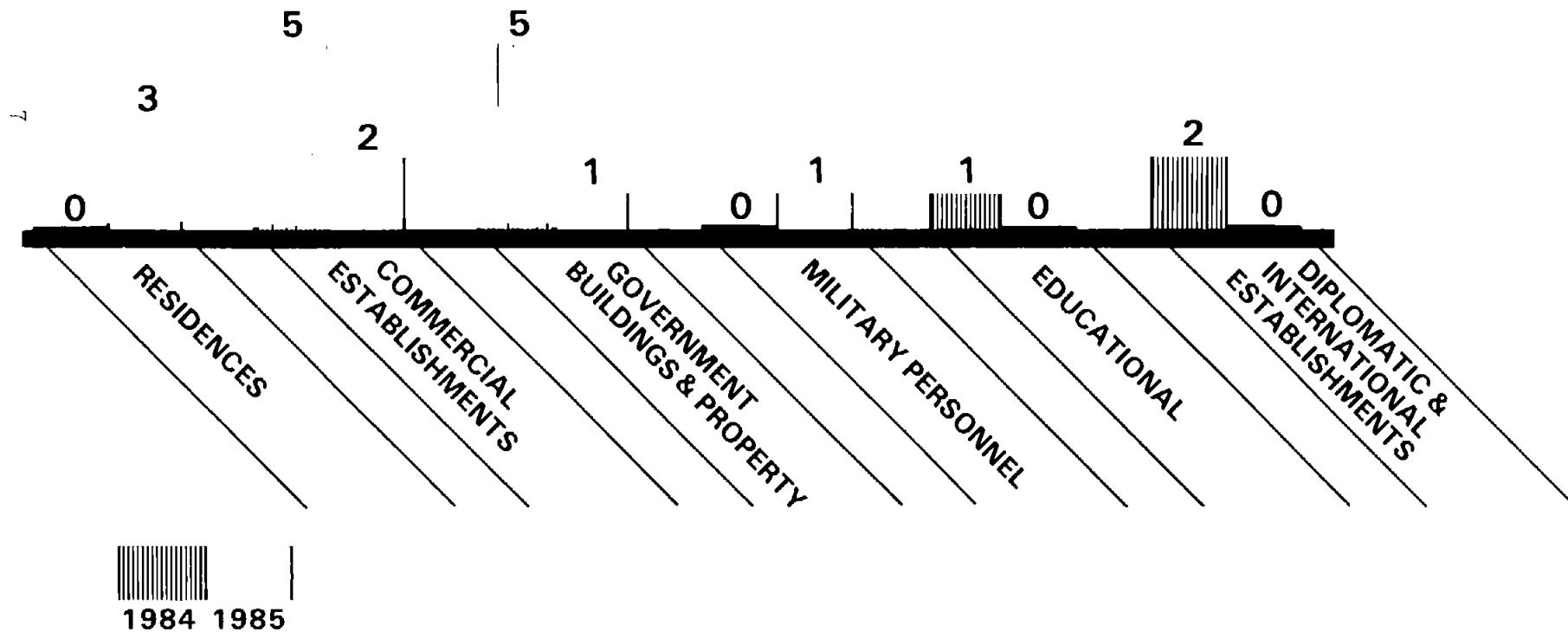
TOTAL NUMBER
OF INCIDENTS: 7



SECTION II
COMPARISON OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS
1981 - 1985

Terrorist Incidents by Targets

1984 - 1985




Terrorist Incidents in the United States by Type

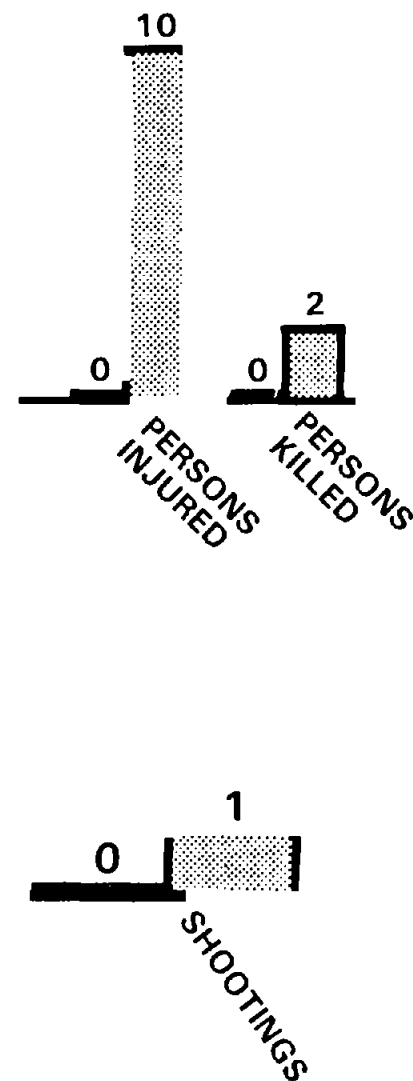
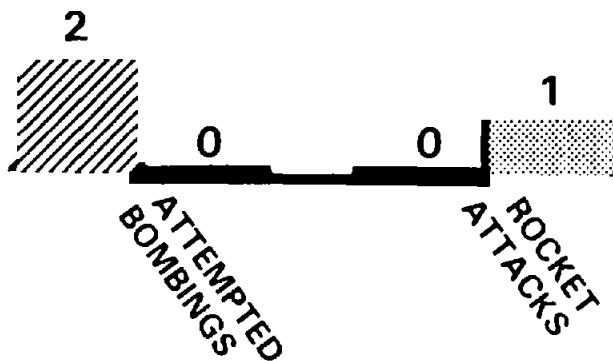
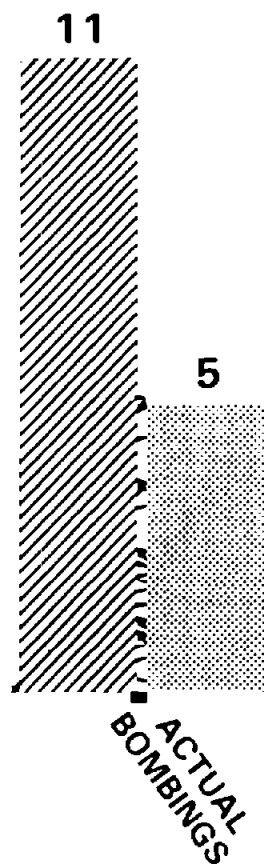
1984 - 1985



TOTAL NUMBER
OF INCIDENTS

13 (1984) 

7 (1985) 



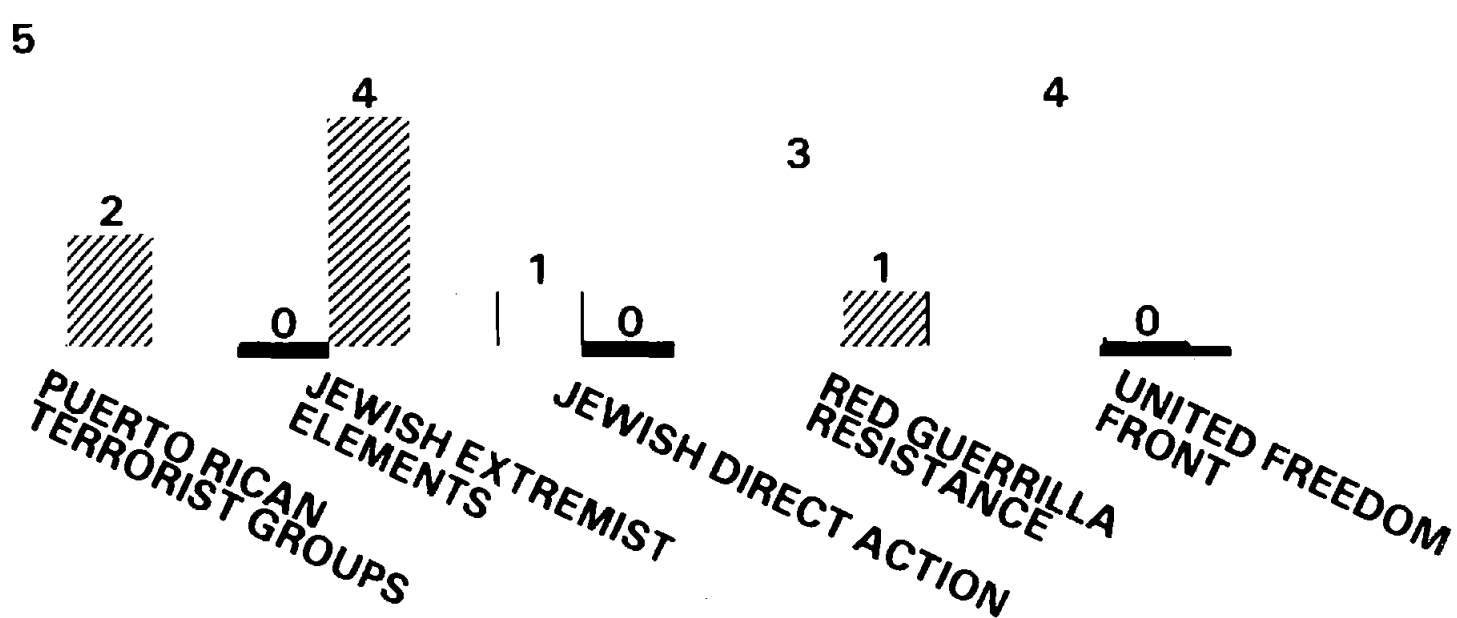
Terrorist Incidents in the United States by Terrorist Group

1984 - 1985

TOTAL INCIDENTS

13 (1984) | |

7 (1985) |



SUMMARY OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES_____

1981 - 1985

<u>DATE</u>	TOTAL INCIDENTS	KILLED	INJURED
1981	42	1	4
1982	51	7	26
1983	31	6*	4
1984	13	0**	0
1985	7	2	10

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

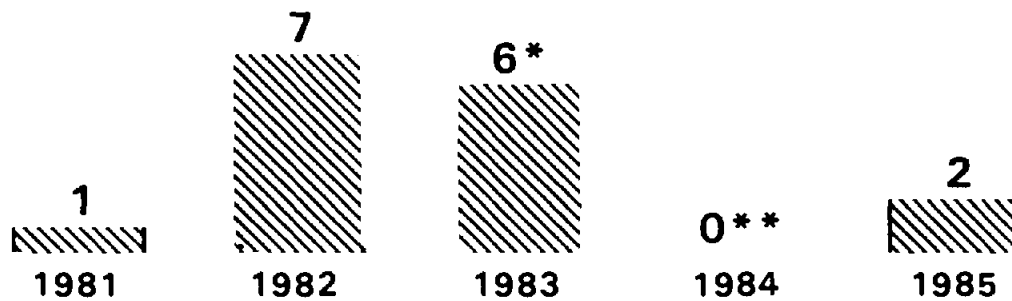
**One death resulted from the attempted arrest of Aryan Nations member Robert Mathews on December 7, 1984.

TERRORIST INCIDENTS 1981 - 1985

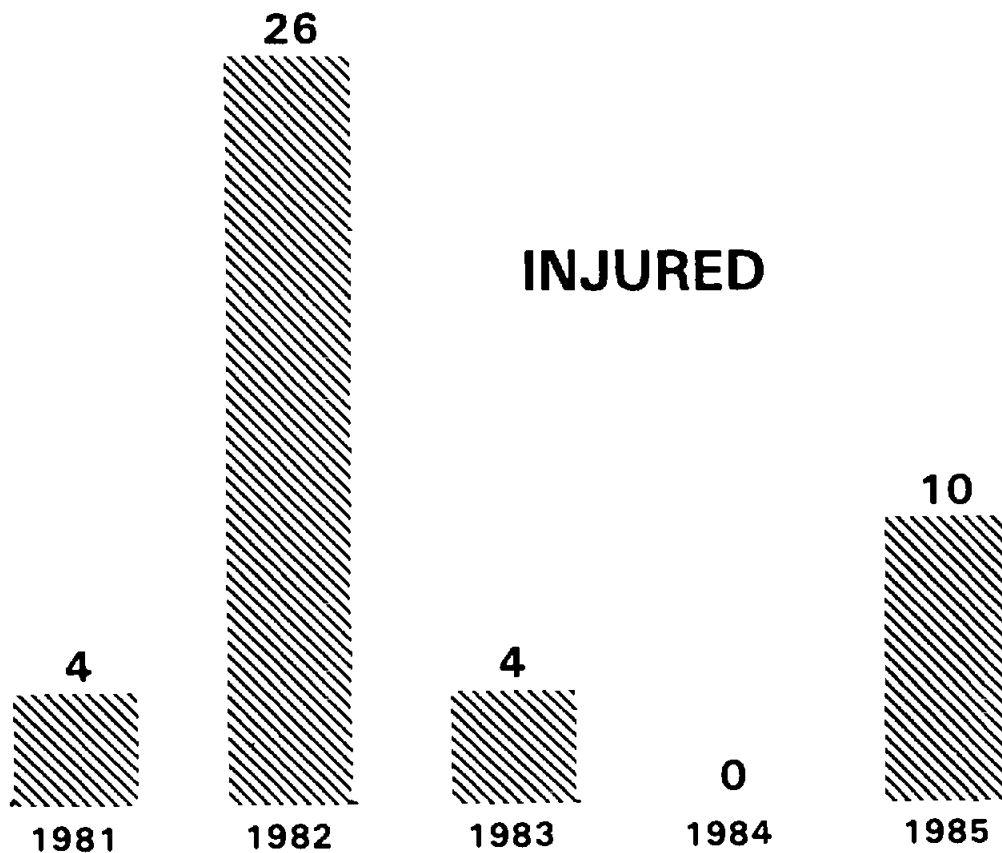
KILLED AND INJURED



KILLED



INJURED



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

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

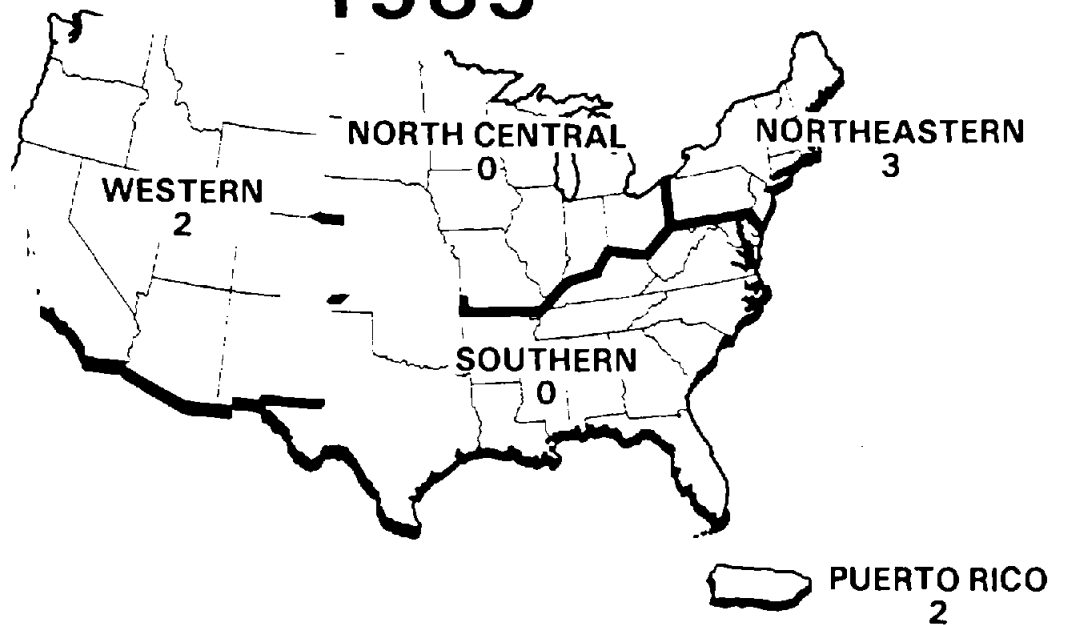
SUMMARY OF TERRORIST INCIDENT BOMBINGS

1981 - 1985

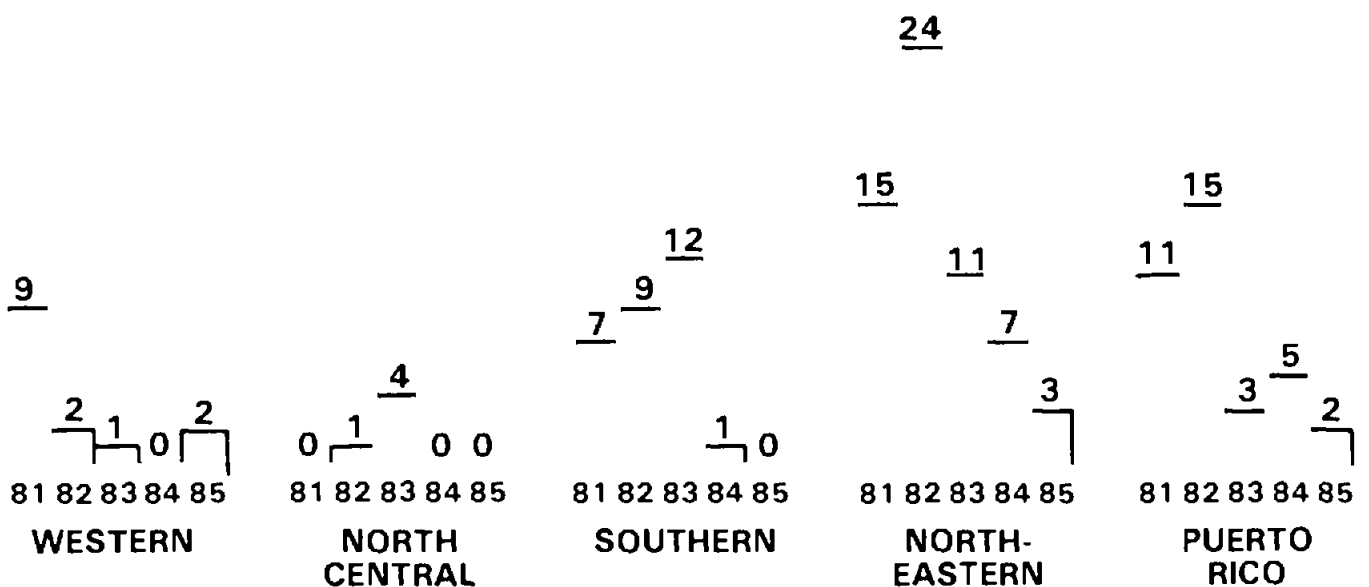
Statistics concerning terrorist incidents:

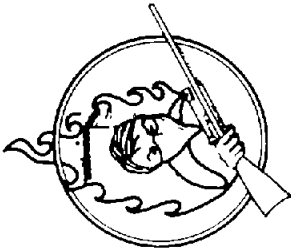
CALENDAR	1981 -- 17 bombings	42 total incidents
	1982 -- 28 bombings	51 total incidents
	1983 -- 14 bombings	31 total incidents
	1984 -- 11 bombings	13 total incidents
	1985 -- 5 bombings	7 total incidents

Terrorist Incidents by Region 1985



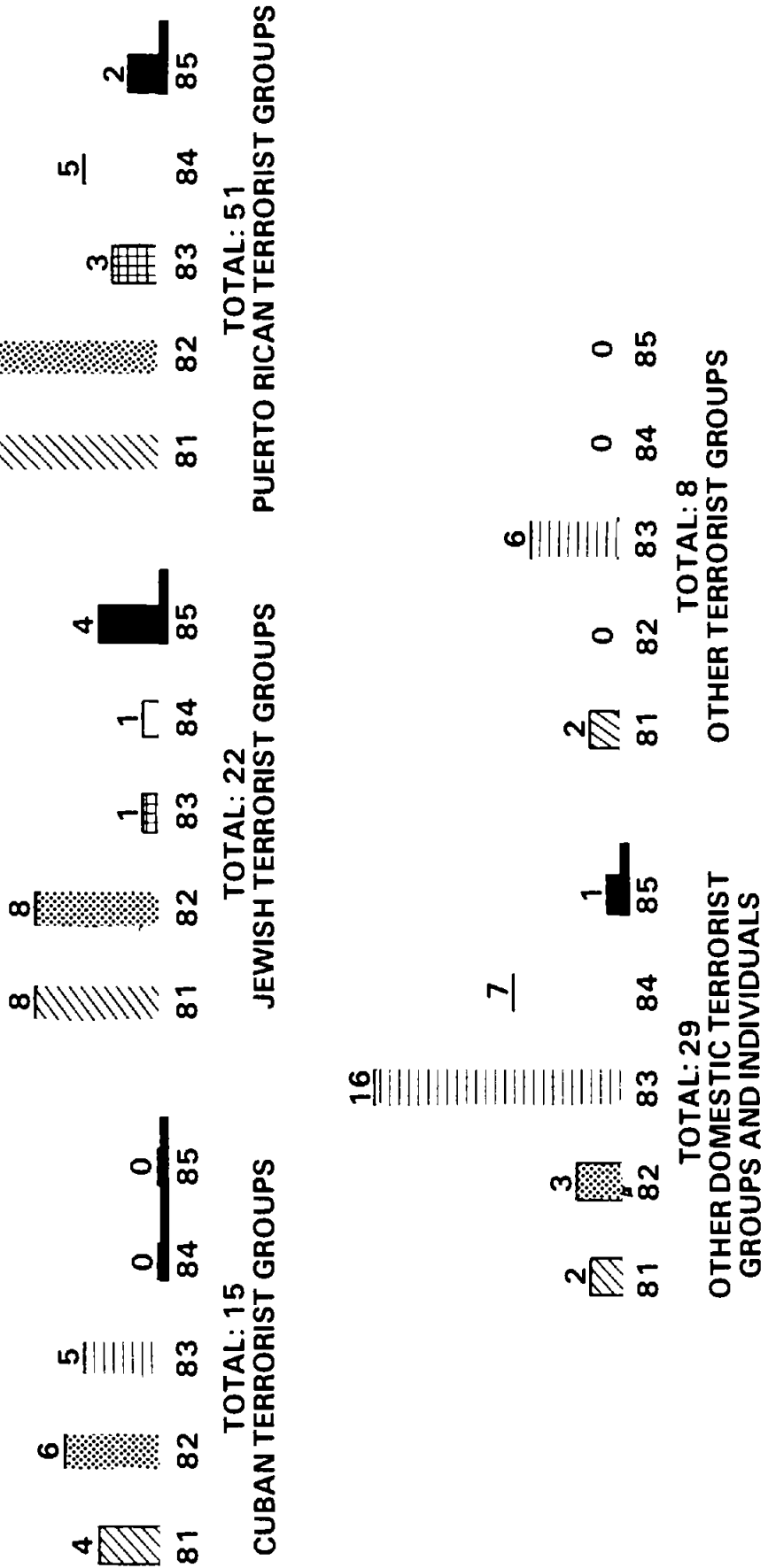
Comparison of Terrorist Incidents by Region 1981 - 1985





Trends in Terrorist Incidents in the United States 1981 - 1985

1985 NUMBER OF INCIDENTS: 7



SECTION III
SUMMARIES OF DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS
RESPONSIBLE FOR TERRORIST INCIDENTS
1985

JEWISH TERRORIST GROUPS

In FBI terrorism analyses published since 1981, responsibility for 18 terrorist incidents has been attributed to groups seeking to publicize past and present injustices suffered by the Jewish people. While claims for some of these acts have been made in the names of the "Jewish Defenders," "United Jewish Underground," and "Jewish Direct Action," 15 of the incidents were attributed to the Jewish Defense League, by far the most well known of these groups.

The JDL was founded on June 16, 1968, by Rabbi Meir Kahane in Brooklyn, New York, and was subsequently incorporated in the state of New York on September 30, 1968. "Never again" is the official slogan of the JDL. This slogan is in reference to the JDL's adherence to the principle that unless a constant vigilance is maintained to battle against anti-Semitism, the Holocaust will reoccur.

While headquartered in New York City, the JDL has chapters located in several of the larger metropolitan areas of the United States. The JDL is composed primarily of young Jewish-American extremists who consider themselves to be a front line of defense against anti-Semitism, as well as being supporters of the state of Israel. Responsibility for numerous acts of violence in recent years, to include arsons, bombings, and assaults, which have been directed against Soviet diplomatic establishments and personnel, individuals associated with the American-Arab community, and persons allegedly affiliated with the World War II Nazi Germany atrocities committed against the Jewish race has been claimed in the name of the JDL. These terrorist activities have been perpetrated in an attempt to focus international attention on the plight of Soviet Jews, as well as to retaliate against Nazi and Arab transgressions against the Jewish people.

In 1985 four incidents are being attributed to Jewish extremists. Although certain evidence leads to suspicion of elements of the JDL, final attribution to any one specific group must await further investigation.

KILLED: 2 INJURED: 9

On May 15, 1985, at approximately 2:30 a.m., a pipe bomb exploded at the front door of Dr. George Ashley's residence in Northridge, California. There were no injuries or deaths as a

result of this blast; however, there was approximately \$2,000 property damage. Ashley is a professor at the Institute for Historical Review, a private research organization in Torrance, California, which has claimed that the Holocaust, the atrocities incurred by the Jewish people during World War II, never occurred. A crime scene investigation determined that Ashley's sidewalk had been spray-painted with the letters "JDL" prior to the explosion.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On August 15, 1985, at approximately 4:25 a.m., a passerby noticed a vehicle on fire in front of 704 14th Avenue in Paterson, New Jersey. This individual alerted the resident at 702 14th Avenue, a Lidia Alonso, to the fire. Alonso, after seeing the car ablaze, ran next door to awaken its owner Tscherim Soobzokov. After Alonso rang his doorbell and pounded on his windows, Soobzokov appeared at his front door and noticed his car on fire. As he opened his screen door to step outside, an explosive device detonated, inflicting extensive and serious injuries to him. Alonso received abrasions of the face and legs. Soobzokov died on September 6, 1985, as a result of the injuries he incurred. Soobzokov was identified in 1977 as a Nazi war criminal in a book by the author Howard Blum entitled "Wanted: The Search for Nazis in America." This allegation resulted in Soobzokov becoming the target of various demonstrations and harassment tactics by anti-Nazi extremists.

KILLED: 1 INJURED: 1

On September 6, 1985, at approximately 4:30 a.m., Robert Seifried observed a fire at the residence of Elmars Sprogis in Brentwood, New York, and, while alerting Sprogis to the fire, triggered an explosive device that had been placed on Sprogis' front steps. Seifried was seriously injured; Sprogis received no injuries.

At approximately 4:55 a.m., Newsday newspaper received a telephone call from an unknown male stating, "Listen carefully, Jewish Defense League, Nazi war criminal. Bomb-Never again." The caller immediately hung up.

At approximately 5:05 a.m., a second call was received at Newsday, and the same message was given with the exclusion of the statement, "Never again."

Sprogis is an alleged former Latvian police official who was purportedly responsible for guarding Jews incarcerated in

Nazi concentration camps during World War II. Sprogis was a defendant in a highly publicized deportation proceeding in Uniondale, New York, wherein all charges against Sprogis were dismissed. Members of the JDL and related militant Jewish organizations were highly critical of the decision.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 1

On October 11, 1985, at approximately 9 a.m. (PDT), a bomb exploded at the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (AAADC) office in Santa Ana, California, killing the AAADC Western Regional Director, Alexander Odeh. Odeh unlocked the door to the AAADC office and upon opening it, triggered a bomb which had been rigged to detonate upon such action. At least seven other individuals were injured by flying debris from the explosion.

KILLED: 1 INJURED: 7

PUERTO RICAN TERRORIST GROUPS

ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION

This group was responsible for a total of two incidents in 1985. One of the incidents was jointly claimed with the Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 1

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

On January 25, 1985, a United States light antitank weapon (LAW) was discharged from the fourth floor of a parking garage located across the street from the U.S. Courthouse, Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. The LAW rocket struck the back side of the fourth floor of the Courthouse building causing extensive damage. On January 30, 1985, a communique was located which stated the rocket attack was carried out by the EPB-Macheteros and the OVRP in memory of the late Puerto Rican revolutionary Juan Antonio Corretjer.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On November 6, 1985, a United States Army Major was shot and wounded by two unidentified individuals approximately one-half mile from his residence in Puerto Rico. On November 7, 1985, several news agencies received communiques which stated the OVRP claimed credit for the attack.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 1

EJERCITO POPULAR BORICUA-MACHETEROS

This group was responsible for a total of one incident in 1985. This incident was jointly claimed with the OVRP.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The Ejercito Popular Boricua (EPB)-Macheteros emerged in 1978, and is a self-described, proindependence clandestine terrorist group which operates alone and jointly with other terrorist organizations in Puerto Rico. The announced goal of this group is to obtain the independence of Puerto Rico through the use of violence. The group, more commonly known as the Macheteros, has claimed responsibility through communiques or has otherwise been linked to some of the most violent terrorist activities in Puerto Rico. Since its emergence in 1978, the Macheteros have been linked to at least 18 incidents including the December 3, 1979, ambush of United States servicemen in Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico, which took two lives and injured nine others.

On January 25, 1985, a United States light antitank weapon (LAW) was discharged from the fourth floor of a parking garage located across the street from the U.S. Courthouse, Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. The LAW rocket struck the back side of the fourth floor of the Courthouse building causing extensive damage. On January 30, 1985, a communique was located which stated the rocket attack was carried out by the EPB-Macheteros and the OVRP in memory of the late Puerto Rican revolutionary Juan Antonio Corretjer.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

OTHER DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS

RED GUERRILLA RESISTANCE

This group was responsible for a total of one incident in 1985.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

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

On February 23, 1985, a bomb exploded inside a rest room adjacent to the New York City Police Department, Police Benevolent Association, New York, New York. This bombing was preceded by a warning call from an unknown female. Extensive damage was incurred; however, there were no injuries. A communique was subsequently recovered claiming credit for this bombing on behalf of the Red Guerrilla Resistance.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

SECTION IV
SUMMARIES OF
SUSPECTED TERRORIST
INCIDENTS
1985

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS - 1985

On February 18, 1985, at approximately 6:30 a.m., an improvised explosive device (IED) was found in the gas tank of a vehicle bearing diplomatic plates and assigned to a Senior Advisor of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations in New York. The IED functioned as designed but failed to ignite the gasoline in the vehicle's tank resulting in minimal damage to the vehicle. The next day, an unknown male telephoned the Associated Press and advised that similar attacks would continue until Soviet prisoners Anatoly Shcharansky and Andrei Sakharov are released. The modus operandi utilized and the target of this device strongly indicate the probable involvement of Jewish extremists.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On April 22, 1985, at approximately 9:30 a.m., an explosive device was discovered in the foyer near the ticket window at the Fox Theater, Venice, California. The device was rendered safe at the scene. No credit was claimed for the placement of the device. The theater was featuring Russian-made films at the time of the incident. The modus operandi utilized, as well as the target selected, indicates possible involvement of Jewish extremists.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On June 26, 1985, at approximately 2:40 a.m., a fire bomb detonated at the Ahmaddiya Movement in Islam (AMI) Mosque in Baltimore, Maryland. The fire was caused by an unknown liquid thrown through windows at two separate areas of the building. While no group claimed credit for this incident, a group known as FUQRA is suspected. In 1983, FUQRA was responsible for three terrorist incidents targeted against AMI using similar modus operandi. (The goal of FUQRA is to eliminate and/or intimidate members of AMI through assassination, fire bombing, and arson.)

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On July 3, 1985, at approximately 8:30 a.m., an explosive device was found at the entrance to the Army-Navy Recruiting Station in Fajardo, Puerto Rico. The device was rendered safe at the scene. Based on modus operandi, the OVRP and/or its supporters are suspected in the incident.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On August 16, 1985, at approximately 8:30 a.m., a bomb was discovered outside a commercial building which houses the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee office in West Roxbury, Massachusetts. The bomb was removed from this property, but during the render safe process, the device detonated injuring three police officers, one seriously.

Later that day, anonymous calls were received at the Boston Globe and Boston Herald newspapers from an individual who claimed to be a JDL spokesman. The caller implied that the JDL was responsible for the placing of the bomb. Based on the above, the JDL and/or its supporters are suspected in this incident.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 3

On August 29, 1985, at approximately 11:50 a.m., an official of the Iranian Mission to the United Nations, New York, New York, reported receipt of a suspicious package addressed to the Iranian Ambassador and marked "personal." The package was examined and determined to be an explosive device. No group claimed credit for this incident.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

SECTION V
SUMMARIES OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS PREVENTED
1985

SUMMARY OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS
PREVENTED IN THE UNITED STATES

1981 - 1985

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL PREVENTIONS</u>
1981	*
1982	3
1983	6
1984	9
1985	23

*This statistic was not maintained in 1981.

TERRORIST INCIDENTS PREVENTED - 1985

As part of an investigation into the criminal activities of several domestic terrorist groups, a search was conducted by the FBI of a safehouse which was identified as being utilized by individuals associated with these groups. During this search, numerous items of evidence were recovered. Among those items were lists of potential bombing targets within the United States. These lists identified at least 14 targets in which the planning stage was well advanced. (14)

In November 1984, the FBI received information that a group of Indian Sikhs were interested in receiving training in the use of firearms and explosives to cause the revolutionary overthrow of the present Government of India. The Sikh terrorists were successfully compromised by the FBI. This investigation prevented three potential violent acts contemplated by the Sikhs to include assassinations and bombings within the United States and India. (3)

In March 1985, the FBI received information that a Libyan national entered the United States and had tasked members of a pro-Qadhafi organization to initiate a program of violence within the United States. (3*)

In May 1985, the FBI learned of a plot to assassinate a cooperating witness in a case against a right-wing terrorist organization within the United States. It was further learned that two other assassinations were contemplated in this matter. (3)

*In all probability, more than three terrorist incidents were prevented; however, due to the lack of documentation, only three were claimed.

SECTION VI
MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE TERRORISM PROGRAM

INTERNATIONAL

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Anti-Castro Terrorism

On April 24, 1985, Eduardo Arocena, the founder of Omega 7, a fanatical, anti-Castro Cuban exile terrorist group, was convicted on charges relating to his involvement in 9 Miami, Florida, area bombings between 1979 and 1983. Arocena was subsequently sentenced to 20 years in prison.

On February 12, 1985, Milton M. Badia, an Omega 7 member, was convicted in Miami, Florida, on a charge of conspiracy to manufacture illegal firearms.

On September 9, 1985, a Federal grand jury (FGJ) in New York returned a 6-count indictment against Omega 7 members Pedro Remon, Andres Garcia, and Eduardo Losada Fernandez for their participation in the September 1980, murder of Cuban Attache Felix Garcia Rodriguez. All 3 were charged with conspiracy to murder and the murder of a foreign official as well as other charges involving explosives and illegal weapons. All 3 are currently serving 5-year sentences for criminal contempt of a FGJ.

Irish Terrorism

On April 24, 1985, Liam J. Ryan was arrested by the FBI in New York for making false, fraudulent and fictitious statements stemming from the purchase of weapons by a Provisional Irish Republican Army gunrunning ring in 1982. On September 13, 1985, Ryan pled guilty to one count of the above charge.

On July 16, 1985, Sean Gerard Mackin, an Irish National Liberation Army member, was arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the FBI at his residence in New York on a visa violation.

Other International Terrorism

On January 9, 1985, 8 individuals were indicted in Miami, Florida, following their arrest in connection with a plan to stage a coup against the Government of Honduras to include the assassination of the incumbent President of Honduras, Roberto Suazo. On April 23, 1985, one of those indicted, Faiz Juan Sikaffy, entered guilty pleas on charges of Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) and narcotics violations. On September 25, 1985, a superseding indictment was issued in Miami which added additional charges against 2 of the defendants. On November 21, 1985, another of those arrested entered a plea of guilty to a charge of Importation of Cocaine. On November 22, 1985, Honduran General Jose Bueso Rosa, also indicted in this matter, surrendered himself to the FBI and was arraigned in Miami, Florida.

On May 4, 1985, 4 Sikh individuals were arrested in New Orleans, Louisiana, in connection with a plot to assassinate the Chief Minister of an Indian state who was visiting the United States for medical treatment. On May 12, 1985, a 5th Sikh was arrested. These arrests not only prevented this assassination, but effectively thwarted other conspiracies.

DOMESTIC

MAJOR DOMESTIC TERRORISM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

On February 21, 1985, 9 individuals associated with the New Afrikan Freedom Fighters (NAFF), a militant left-wing black terrorist group, were indicted on a 66-count superseding indictment in New York following their October 18, 1984, arrest. In August, 1985, eight of these individuals were convicted on various firearms violations, and other underlying counts enumerated in this indictment.

On March 12, 1985, a FGJ in the Eastern District of New York returned a 12-count indictment charging 7 individuals with responsibility for the 11 bombing-related incidents attributed to the United Freedom Front (UFF) (a left-wing terrorist group whose protests include American imperialism, exploitation, and/or militarism in Central America). Among those indicted were former Top Ten Fugitives Raymond Luc Levasseur and Thomas William Manning. All 7 have been arrested and subsequently arraigned in New York where their trial is currently taking place. On June 11, 1985, Jaan Karl Laaman, one of those indicted above, was convicted after trial in Bristol County Court, New Bedford, Massachusetts, for the attempted murder of 2 Massachusetts State Troopers and on several weapons violations. Laaman was sentenced on the same date to 39-45 years in prison.

On March 17, 1985, Susan Lisa Rosenberg and Timothy A. Blunk, reputed members of the May 19th Communist Organization (M19CO), a Marxist-Leninist group which openly advocates the overthrow of the United States Government through armed struggle and the use of violence, were convicted in Newark, New Jersey, on Federal firearms and illegal possession and transportation of explosives violations. On May 20, 1985, Rosenberg and Blunk were each sentenced to 58 years in prison for these offenses.

On April 22, 1985, James Ellison, the leader of The Covenant, the Sword, and Arm of the Lord (CSA) (a white extremist paramilitary group) and 4 members of "The Order" were arrested in Marion County, Arkansas, following a 2-day siege of the CSA compound by Federal, state and local officers. Subsequent searches resulted in the recovery of a large cache of munitions. As a result of the above, indictments were issued in Arkansas against Ellison and other CSA members for RICO, weapons, and other violations. On July 17, 1985, Ellison was convicted and subsequently sentenced to 20 years in prison. In addition to Ellison, a total of 11 members prominent in the CSA have been convicted pursuant to these indictments and have been given sentences which range from 2 years probation to 12 years imprisonment.

On May 11, 1985, Linda Sue Evans, Marilyn Jean Buck, and Laura Jean Whitehorn, M19CO associates, were arrested after extensive investigative effort. All 3 subjects have been indicted on various Federal charges. Buck had been wanted since 1977 as an escaped Federal prisoner. On August 2, 1985, she was convicted of escape and was sentenced to 5 years in prison to be served consecutively to the 6 years remaining at the time of her escape. On October 11, 1985, a FGJ in New York City returned a guilty verdict against Evans for weapon violations. She was subsequently convicted and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. In addition, Evans was arraigned on October 17, 1985, in New Orleans, Louisiana, on an 11-count Federal indictment.

On May 23, 1985, M19CO associate Alan Berkman and M19CO member Elizabeth Ann Duke were arrested. Searches conducted subsequent to their arrest resulted in the recovery of dynamite, ammunition, and weapons. Berkman will be tried later in 1986; Duke forfeited her bond and has fled. An Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution warrant was issued for Duke's arrest.

On August 23, 1985, 17 individuals, who are either leaders of, members of, or otherwise associated with the Puerto Rican Terrorist group EPB-Macheteros, were indicted for their role in the September 12, 1983, 7-million-dollar robbery of the Wells Fargo Terminal, West Hartford, Connecticut. On August 30, 1985, 14 of these individuals were arrested in a coordinated action which occurred on the island of Puerto Rico; Boston, Massachusetts; Dallas, Texas; and Cuernavaca, Mexico. Thirty-seven searches were conducted of residences and vehicles resulting in voluminous amounts of documentary evidence, as well as numerous munitions being seized.

On September 25, 1985, 9 M19CO members were arrested in connection with the takeover of the South African Airlines Ticket Office, New York, New York.

On October 17, 1985, Samuel Loring Morison, an analyst for the Naval Intelligence Support Center in Maryland, was convicted of Unauthorized Disclosure of Classified Information (espionage) and Theft of Government Property. Morison's arrest and subsequent conviction were realized through a joint FBI-Naval Investigative Service investigation. On December 4, 1985, Morison was sentenced to 2 years in prison.

As of December 31, 1985, 36 individuals showing an association with either the Aryan Nations (AN) or "The Order" have been arrested for various criminal activities. (The AN espouses the creation of an all-white Aryan Society, preaches the inherent inferiority of minority races and Jews, and fosters a hatred for Federal Government and, in particular, Federal law enforcement agencies.) Twenty-three AN or "The Order" members were named in a racketeering indictment returned on April 12, 1985, at Seattle, Washington. On July 18, 1985, a superseding indictment was returned naming these same 23 defendants. Eleven of those named pleaded guilty prior to their trial. On December 30, 1985, the trial concluded for 10 others indicted and they were all found guilty of RICO and conspiracy to commit racketeering plus other individual charges brought against certain of these defendants. Of the 2 remaining defendants named in the Seattle indictment, one is currently incarcerated for the murder of a Missouri State trooper, and the other, Richard J. Scutari, is a fugitive.

SECTION VII
SUMMARIES OF
TERRORIST RELATED ACTIVITIES
1985

DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS

THE ORDER

The Order was founded in the fall of 1983, by Robert J. Mathews, who died in a shoot-out with the FBI on Whidbey Island, Washington, on December 8, 1984. The Order is an off-shoot of the Aryan Nations (AN) and is composed of AN members and members of other affinity groups such as the Ku Klux Klan; The Covenant, the Sword and Arm of the Lord; and the National Alliance. (The AN espouses the creation of an all-white Aryan Society, preaches the inherent inferiority of minority races and Jews, and fosters a hatred for Federal Government and, in particular, Federal law enforcement agencies.)

On April 15, 1985, David C. Tate, a member of The Order, was stopped by 2 Missouri highway patrolmen for a routine traffic inspection. Without warning, Tate opened fire on the officers, killing one and seriously wounding the other. Tate was arrested on April 20, 1985, by the Missouri State Highway Patrol and local authorities after a 5-day manhunt in Taney County, Missouri. At the time of the arrest, Tate had been wanted in an indictment brought against 23 members of The Order in Seattle, Washington, charging them with racketeering and other related violations.

KILLED: 1 INJURED: 1

MAY 19TH COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION

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

On September 25, 1985, 9 members of the M19CO forcibly took over the South African Airlines Ticket Office, New York, New York. No weapons were used, and no injuries were incurred.

All 9 were arrested by the FBI without incident. The purpose of the M19CO takeover and subsequent "sit-in" was to protest South Africa's policy of apartheid. They were arrested for a violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 970(b), Protection of Property occupied by Foreign Governments; however, all charges were subsequently dismissed.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

SECTION VIII
HOSTAGE RESCUE TEAM

HOSTAGE RESCUE TEAM

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

In 1985, the HRT was on call to respond to terrorist incidents within the United States, and was on standby at the 1985 Presidential Inauguration in Washington, D.C., should an incident have occurred.

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

The HRT played a major role in the April 1985 seige of The Covenant, the Sword and Arm of the Lord compound in Marion County, Arkansas. (See Accomplishment Section, page 31.)

In August 1985, the HRT was dispatched to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to assist in the arrests of individuals associated with the terrorist group EPB-Macheteros. (See Accomplishment Section, page 32.)

SECTION IX
SUMMARIES OF
REVISIONS TO PREVIOUS TERRORIST
INCIDENT PUBLICATIONS
1985

FBI ANALYSIS OF TERRORIST
INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES REVISIONS

1981

On December 21, 1981, at approximately 4:30 p.m., New Jersey State Trooper Phillip J. Lamonaco apparently stopped a vehicle which contained 2 individuals on Interstate 80 in Warren County, New Jersey. Shortly thereafter, a shoot-out developed between the occupants of the vehicle and Lamonaco which resulted in the officer's death.

Investigation of this matter, coupled with the investigation of the United Freedom Front (UFF) (see Accomplishment Section, page 31), led to the arrests of Thomas William Manning and Richard Charles Williams. Both of these men have been charged with the Lamonaco murder as well as crimes related to their involvement with the UFF.

This terrorist related activity was perpetrated in 1981, but not fully identified as such until 1985.

KILLED: 1 INJURED: 0

1982

On February 7, 1982, at approximately 2 a.m., a Massachusetts State Police (MSP) trooper observed 2 males parked in a rest area along Interstate 95 at North Attleboro, Massachusetts. The trooper approached the vehicle and asked the 2 individuals for identification. Suspicious activity by the passenger caused the trooper to call for a back-up. After a second MSP trooper arrived, the passenger was asked to step out of the vehicle. He was subsequently found to be wearing body armor and had an automatic weapon in his waistband. While this individual was being disarmed, the driver of the vehicle (later identified as Jaan Karl Laaman) fled from the car. As Laaman was fleeing the area, he fired at least 2 rounds at the troopers. The troopers immediately returned fire; however, Laaman escaped.

Investigation into this matter, plus the investigation into the UFF (see Accomplishment Section, page 31), led to the November 4, 1984, arrest of Jaan Karl Laaman along with Top Ten Fugitive Raymond Luc Levassuer and other UFF members. Laaman was brought to trial in New Bedford, Massachusetts, for the attempted murder of the two MSP troopers and was subsequently convicted and sentenced to 39-45 years in prison.

This terrorist related activity was perpetrated in 1982, but not fully identified as such until 1985.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

1983

On November 3, 1983, Richard Wayne Snell, a member of The Covenant, the Sword, and Arm of the Lord (CSA) and the Christian Patriot Defense League, both right-wing terrorist groups which base their philosophical beliefs on radical religious ideals, committed an armed robbery in which at least 5 weapons were stolen in addition to many items of jewelry and approximately \$100 in cash. One of these weapons was subsequently discovered at the CSA compound with the markings removed (see Accomplishment Section, page 31).

During the course of the above robbery, Snell shot and killed the owner of the pawn shop. Snell fled the scene and was apprehended in June, 1984. He was convicted of this murder in 1984 and received the death sentence.

These 2 terrorist related activities were perpetrated in 1983, but were not fully identified as such until 1985.

KILLED: 1 INJURED: 0

1984

On June 30, 1984, at approximately 4:15 a.m., Richard Wayne Snell was stopped in his vehicle by an Arkansas State Trooper. The trooper obtained Snell's driver's license and made a routine license check. Shortly after this check, Snell shot and killed the state trooper. Approximately 45 minutes later, Snell was located in Oklahoma. While law enforcement officers attempted to apprehend Snell, an exchange of gunfire ensued resulting in Snell being shot five times. None of the apprehending officers were injured. Snell survived his wounds and was subsequently tried and convicted for the murder, and was given a life sentence.

KILLED: 1 INJURED: 1

While this terrorist related activity was perpetrated in 1984, it was not fully identified as such until 1985.