



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

*FBI Terrorist Research and Analytical Center*

Washington, D.C. 20535

**ANALYSIS OF CLAIMED TERRORIST  
INCIDENTS IN THE U.S.  
1981**

120256

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by

Public Domain

FBI

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/120256NCJRS.pdf>  
(retrieved 25 August 2014)

120256

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

## SECTION A

A PICTORIAL ANALYSIS OF CLAIMED TERRORIST INCIDENTS, 1981.....	1
Chronological Listing of Claimed Terrorist Incidents, U.S., 1981.....	2
Claimed Terrorist Incidents by Group, Number, and Type of Incident.....	3
Claimed Terrorist Incidents in the U.S.....	4
Claimed Terrorist Incidents by Targets.....	5
U.S. Map of Claimed Terrorist Incidents, 1981.....	6

## SECTION B

SUMMARIES OF CLAIMED TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY GROUPS.....	7
Armenian Groups.....	8
Croatian Groups.....	13
Cuban Groups.....	15
Iranian Groups.....	17
Jewish Groups.....	20
Libyan Groups.....	25
Puerto Rican Groups.....	27
Other Groups.....	35
Other Domestic Groups.....	37

## SECTION C

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN 1981.....	41
--	----

## SECTION D

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF FBI COUNTERTERRORISM PROGRAM IN 1981.....	45
---	----

## SECTION E

TRENDS IN TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE U.S., 1977 - 1981.....	50
---	----

**SECTION A**

**A PICTORIAL ANALYSIS OF CLAIMED TERRORIST INCIDENTS, 1981**

# CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF CLAIMED TERRORIST INCIDENTS, U.S., 1981

DATE	LOCATION	TYPE OF INCIDENT	GROUP CLAIMING CREDIT
1-8-81	Ponce, PR	Firebombing	People's Revolutionary Commandos (CRP)
1-8-81	Rio Piedras, PR	Firebombing	People's Revolutionary Commandos (CRP)
1-8-81	Santurce, PR	Firebombing	People's Revolutionary Commandos (CRP)
1-12-81	San Juan, PR	Bombing	Borinquen People's Army - Macheteros (EPB-Macheteros)
1-23-81	New York, NY	Bombing	Croatian Freedom Fighters (CFF)
1-26-81	San Francisco, CA	Bombing	Jewish Defense League (JDL)
2-2-81	Los Angeles, CA	Attempted Bombing	October 3
2-9-81	Eugene, OR	Assault	Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade (RCYB)
2-22-81	Hollywood, CA	Bombing/Extortion	Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA)
3-15-81	San Juan, PR	Attempted Bombing	Armed Forces of Popular Resistance (FARP)
4-21-81	Santurce, PR	Armed Robbery	Borinquen People's Army - Macheteros (EPB-Macheteros)
4-27-81	Washington, DC	Firebombing	Iranian Patriotic Army (IPA)
5-16-81	New York, NY	Bombing	Puerto Rican Armed Resistance (PRAR)
5-16-81	New York, NY	Attempted Bombing	Puerto Rican Armed Resistance (PRAR)
5-17-81	New York, NY	Attempted Bombing	Puerto Rican Armed Resistance (PRAR)
5-18-81	New York, NY	Attempted Bombing	Puerto Rican Armed Resistance (PRAR)
5-18-81	New York, NY	Attempted Bombing	Puerto Rican Armed Resistance (PRAR)
6-25-81	Torrance, CA	Firebombing	Jewish Defenders (JD)
6-26-81	Los Angeles, CA	Bombing	June 9 Organization
7-30-81	New York, NY	Takeover	Libyan Students in the U.S.
8-7-81	Washington, DC	Takeover	People's Mujaheddin Organization of Iran (PMOI)
8-20-81	Washington, DC	Arson	Black Brigade (BB)
8-20-81	Los Angeles, CA	Bombing	June 9 Organization
8-27-81	Carolina, PR	Bombing	Star Group (GE)
8-31-81	New York, NY	Takeover	Jewish Defense League (JDL)
9-3-81	New York, NY	Attempted Firebombing	Jewish Defense League (JDL)
9-4-81	New York, NY	Firebombing	Jewish Defense League (JDL)
9-9-81	Washington, DC	Takeover	Concerned Sierra Leone Nationals (CSLN)
9-11-81	Miami, FL	Bombing	Omega 7
9-11-81	Miami, FL	Bombing	Omega 7
9-12-81	New York, NY	Bombing	Omega 7
9-22-81	Schenectady, NY	Bombing	Communist Workers Party (CWP)
9-24-81	Miami, FL	Attempted Bombing	Omega 7
10-10-81	Hollywood, CA	Bombing	Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA)
10-25-81	New York, NY	Firebombing	Jewish Defense League (JDL)
11-11-81	Santurce, PR	Bombing	Borinquen People's Army - Macheteros (EPB-Macheteros)
11-14-81	Glen Cove, NY	Shooting	Jewish Defense League (JDL)
11-20-81	Los Angeles, CA	Bombing	Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide (JCAG)
11-27-81	Ft. Buchanan, PR	Shooting	National Liberation Movement (MNL)
11-27-81	San Juan, PR	Bombing	Borinquen People's Army - Macheteros (EPB-Macheteros)
11-27-81	Santurce, PR	Bombing	Borinquen People's Army - Macheteros (EPB-Macheteros)
12-24-81	New York, NY	Attempted Bombing	Jewish Defense League (JDL)



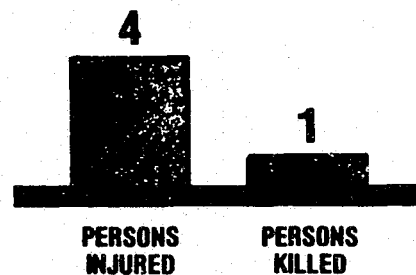
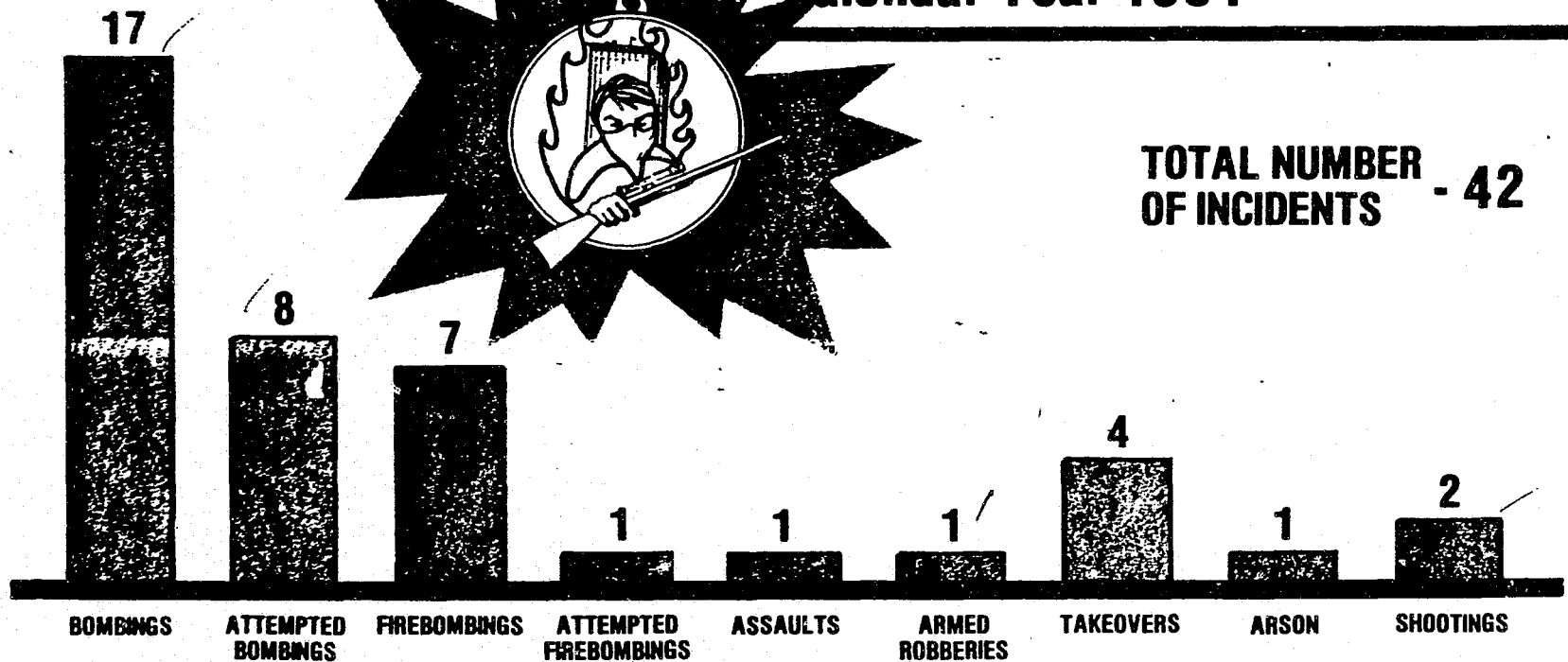
# 1981 CLAIMED TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY GROUP, NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT

TERRORIST GROUP	TYPE OF INCIDENT										TOTAL INCIDENTS	PERSONS INJURED	PERSONS KILLED
	ACTUAL BOMBINGS	ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS	ACTUAL FIREBOMBINGS	ATTEMPTED FIREBOMBINGS	ARMED ROBBERIES	SHOOTINGS	TAKEOVERS	ARSON	ASSAULTS				
ARMENIAN GROUPS										6			
Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia	2									2			
June 9 Organization	2									2			
Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide	1									1			
October 3		1								1			
CROATIAN GROUPS										1			
Croatian Freedom Fighters	1									1			
CUBAN GROUPS										4			
Omega 7	3	1								4			
IRANIAN GROUPS										2			
Iranian Patriotic Army			1							1			
People's Mujaheddin Organization of Iran						1				1	3		
JEWISH GROUPS										7			
Jewish Defenders			1							1			
Jewish Defense League	1	1	2	1		1	1			7			
LIBYAN GROUPS										1			
Libyan Groups in United States						1				1			
PUERTO RICAN GROUPS										16			
Armed Forces of Popular Resistance		1								1			
Borinquen People's Army - Macheteros	4				1					5			
STAR GROUP	1									1			
National Liberation Movement						1				1	1		
People's Revolutionary Commandos			3							3			
Puerto Rican Armed Resistance	1	4								5		1	
OTHER DOMESTIC GROUPS										1			
Communist Workers Party	1									1			
Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade								1		1			
OTHER GROUPS										2			
Black Brigade								1		1			
Concerned Sierra Leone Nationals							1			1			
TOTAL	17	8	7	1	1	2	4	1	1	42	4	1	

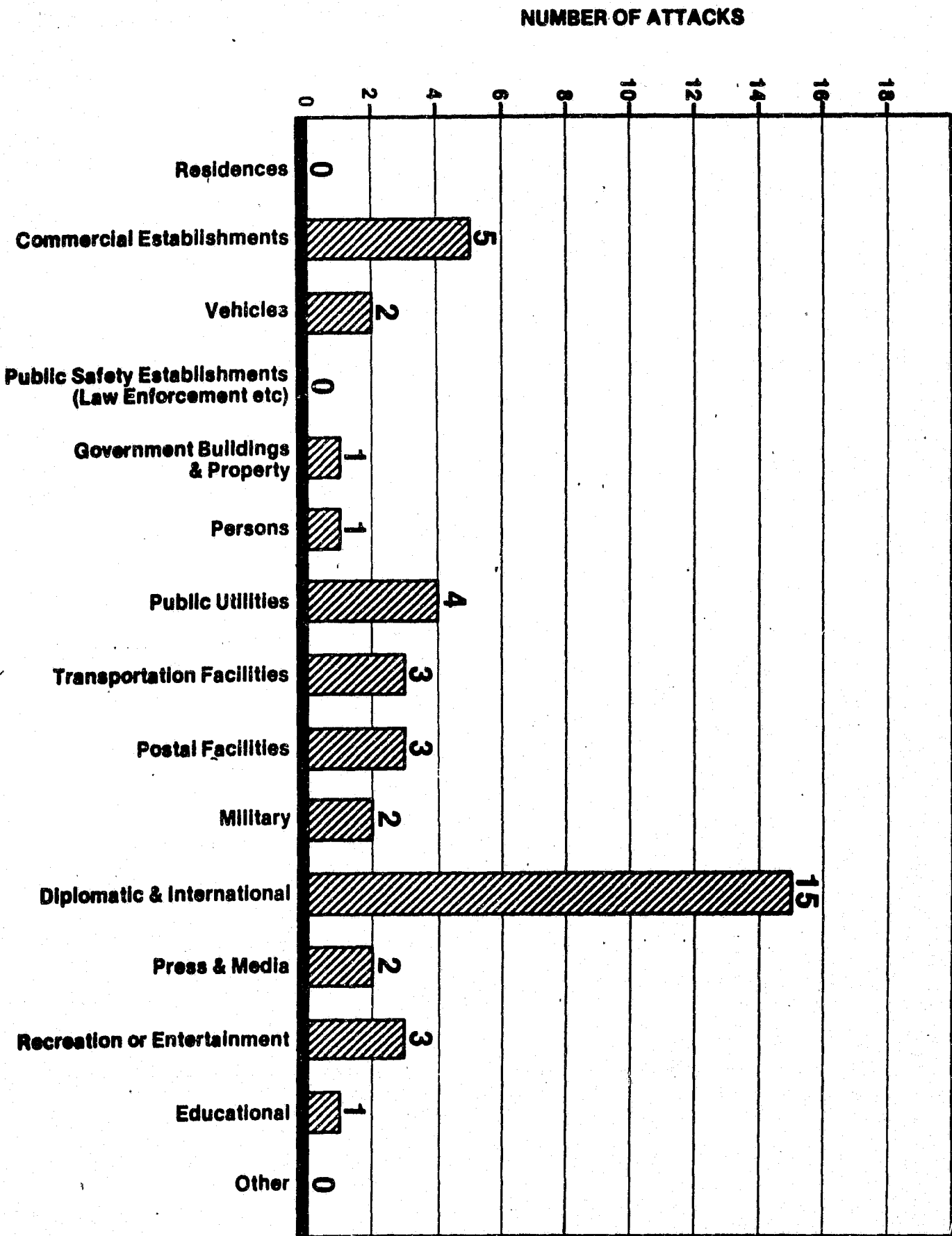


# CLAIMED TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE U.S.

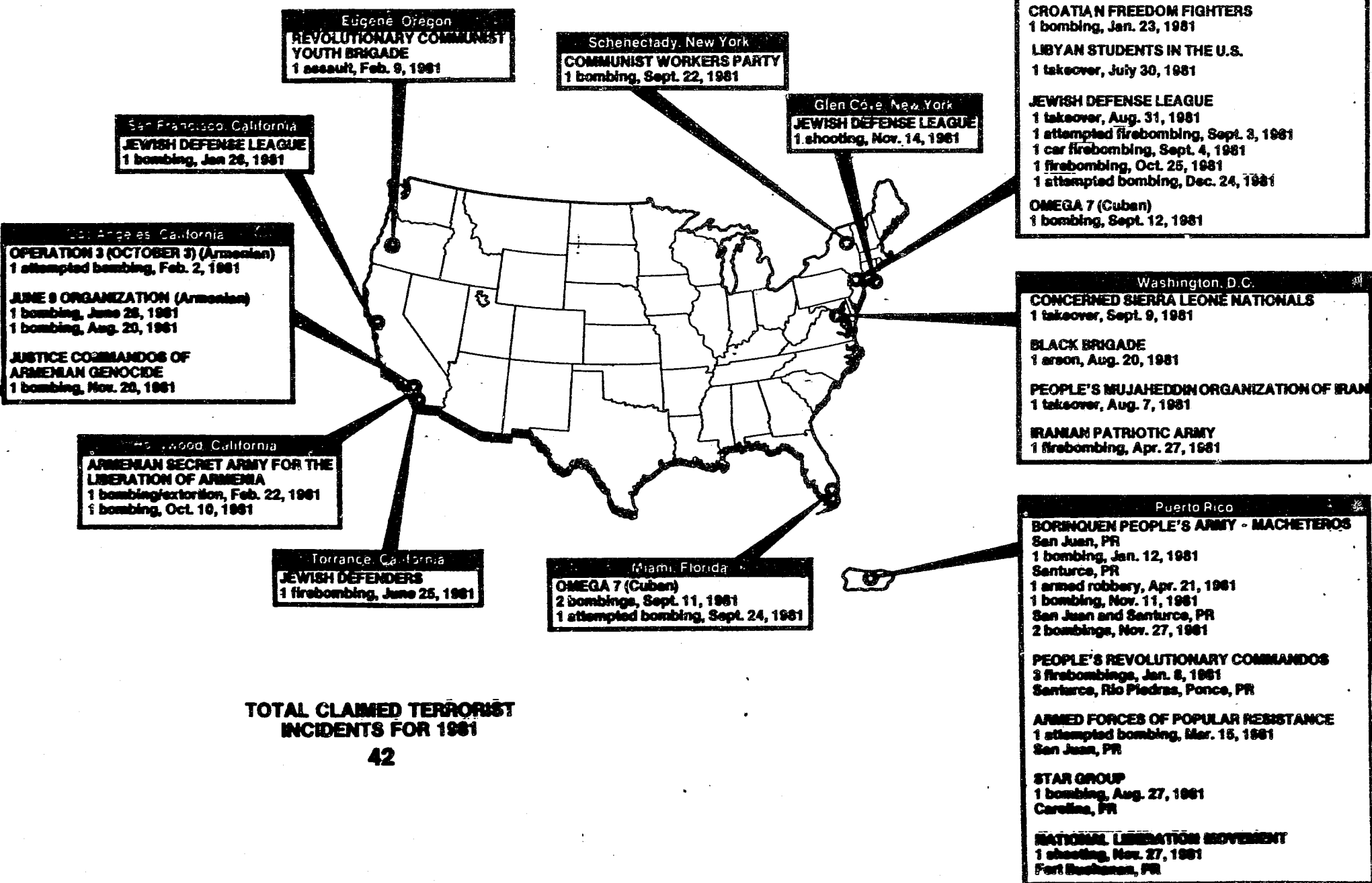
Calendar Year 1981



# TERRORIST ATTACKS BY TARGET 1981



# CLAIMED TERRORIST INCIDENTS - 1981





**SECTION B**

**SUMMARIES OF CLAIMED TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY GROUPS**

## ARMENIAN GROUPS

ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF ARMENIA (ASALA)  
AKA ARMENIAN UNDERGROUND FOR THE LIBERATION OF ARMENIA,  
GROUP 28 MAY, AND AVENGERS OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of two incidents.

The goals of the ASALA are: retaliation against Turks for the alleged massacre of one and one-half million Armenians in 1915; the liberation of historical Armenian lands from Turkey; and reunification with Soviet Armenia as a socialist democratic state. These goals are to be reached by means of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary violence.

On February 22, 1981, at approximately 9:30 p.m., two bombs detonated at the Carpeteria Store located at 1122 North Vine Street, Hollywood, California, causing minimal damage. The executives of the store had previously received an extortion letter from the ASALA, demanding a \$150,000 "contribution."

In October, 1981, a bomb exploded at the Hollywood Palladium, 6215 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California, during a banquet sponsored by the Armenian National Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians. No injuries and minimal damage resulted. The device was similar in construction to previous bombing in Los Angeles, which have been claimed by the Armenians. The bombing was later claimed by communique from the ASALA.

## JUNE 9 ORGANIZATION

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of two incidents.

The June 9 Organization is an offshoot of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA). It derives its name from the killing of a Turkish diplomat in Geneva, Switzerland on June 9, 1981.

On June 26, 1981, an explosive device was detonated in front of the double door entrance of the Swiss Bank Corporation, Suite 1220, 800 West 6th Street, Los Angeles, California. The explosion was low order and caused little damage and no injuries. An unknown male caller informed "Associated Press," Los Angeles, that credit was claimed by the June 9 Organization, an Armenian terrorist group.

On August 20, 1981, at approximately 5:00 a.m., an explosive device went off in front of the Swiss Precision Instrument Company, 875 North Virgil, Los Angeles, California. The device was low yield and it burned rather than detonated. It caused little damage and no injuries.

"Associated Press," Los Angeles, received a call from an unknown male claiming credit for the bombing in the name of the June 9 Organization. He stated the purpose of the bombing was to protest the imprisonment of Armenian nationalists by Swiss authorities.

## JUSTICE COMMANDOS OF ARMENIAN GENOCIDE (JCAG)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

The JCAG is an Armenian terrorist group dedicated to avenge the alleged death of one and one-half million Armenians killed by the Turkish government in 1915. Since 1973, the JCAG have committed terrorist acts against Turkish individuals and establishments throughout the world.

On November 20, 1981, at approximately 7:10 p.m., an explosive device detonated at the Turkish Consulate, 8730 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California. Investigation indicated the device was placed in a hallway outside the Consulate door. The explosion made a small crater in the floor and blew down the door, and the door directly across the hallway. The ceiling in the hallway and offices in the immediate area received moderate damage. Claim for the bombing was received by the "Associated Press," Los Angeles, at approximately 8:20 p.m., November 20, 1981. In a telephone call, an unknown person, who was possibly female stated, "I have an announcement to make and I don't want to be interrupted; this is the JCAG, and we just blew up the Turkish Consulate in Los Angeles." The caller ended by stating "this is only a warning; if he comes to Los Angeles he'll be blown up" (possibly referring to the Turkish Ambassador).

### OCTOBER 3

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

The October 3 Organization is an operational unit of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA). It uses the name October 3 because two young Armenians were arrested on that date by Swiss authorities after a bomb they were fabricating exploded.

On February 2, 1981, a bomb was discovered attached to the wall adjacent to the front door of the Swiss Consulate, Los Angeles. It was rendered safe by the Los Angeles Police Department. The Los Angeles Office of the "Associated Press" received a call claiming credit for this attempted bombing in the name of the "Operation Number Three" group. This group is believed to be the October 3 group and is part of the ASALA.

## **CROATIAN GROUPS**

CROATIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS (CFF)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

The CFF is also known as the Croatian National Resistance (CNR), an international anti-Yugoslav organization committed to the establishment of an independent state of Croatia.

On January 23, 1981, at 12:48 p.m., a bomb detonated at the New York Supreme Court building in New York City. At 9:45 a.m., "United Press International," New York, received a phone call claiming responsibility for the bombing in the name of the CFF.



## **CUBAN GROUPS**

OMEGA 7

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of four incidents.

Omega 7 is a pseudonym for the Cuban Nationalist Movement (CNM), a fanatical, anti-Castro Cuban exile group which was founded in 1960 to keep alive the spirit of the continuing fight of Cuban exiles against the incumbent communist government of Cuba. This group has, for some twenty years, committed numerous terrorist acts, including murder and political assassination, under the guise of fighting communism.

On September 11, 1981, at 10:13 p.m., an explosion occurred at the Mexican Consulate, Brickell Avenue, Miami Florida. The explosion completely demolished the Consulate suite and caused extensive damage to the entire fourth floor of the office building. There were no injuries. Omega 7 claimed credit for this bombing in a telephone call to radio station WQBA, Miami, Florida.

On September 11, 1981, at approximately 1:55 p.m., an explosion occurred at the "Replica" magazine office, 30th Avenue and 7th Street, N.W., Miami, Florida. The explosive device was coupled with a propane tank device and the resultant fire destroyed the office and equipment. There were no injuries. Omega 7 leaflets were found at the scene.

On September 12, 1981, at 1:40 a.m., a bomb exploded at the Mexican Consulate, 10 East 41st Street, New York City, New York. There were no injuries and the blast caused minor damage to the Consulate and the surrounding building. Omega 7 took credit for this bombing in a communique.

On September 24, 1981, at 4:00 p.m., the owner/publisher of the magazine "Replica," Mr. Max Lesnick, was checking the roof of his building at 30th Avenue and 7th Street, N.W., Miami, Florida, when he discovered an unexploded bomb over the front doorway area. He had a friend disarm the bomb which was marked with Omega 7 stickers.

## IRANIAN GROUPS

PEOPLE'S MUJAHEDDIN ORGANIZATION OF IRAN (PMOI)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident during which three persons were injured.

The PMOI is an Islamic fundamentalist organization with Marxist tendencies. Since the era of the Shah, this organization has conducted guerrilla warfare and participated to a considerable extent in the Islamic Revolution of 1978/1979. Since the fall of the Shah, they have become increasingly anti-Khomeini and against the so-called dictatorship of the Mullahs. They have participated in the occupation of several Iranian installations throughout the world.

On August 7, 1981, at 8:50 a.m., 24 individuals (members of the PMOI) forcibly entered the Iranian Interest Section and held seven hostages for approximately one hour. The Washington Metropolitan Police Department responded and terminated the situation through negotiation. As the Metropolitan Police Department officers were departing the scene with the suspects, one shot was fired by one of the seven employees of the Iranian Interest Section who had been held hostage. The shooting resulted in the wounding of one member of the PMOI. In the ensuing confusion, another PMOI member's leg was broken. The alleged shooter also received injuries during the confusion.

As a result of this incident, 24 PMOI members were arrested. Besides the shooter, six PMOI members were also subsequently arrested on charges of assault.

The 24 individuals arrested have been convicted on charges of entering a diplomatic establishment to cause damage.

Seven more are awaiting trial on this matter.

IRANIAN PATRIOTIC ARMY (IPA)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

The IPA is a group of anti-Khomeini Iranians located in the Washington, D.C., area.

On April 27, 1981, at 2:30 a.m., a firebomb was thrown through the window of an Iranian-American merchant in Washington, D.C. In a telephone call received by CBS-Washington, responsibility was claimed by the IPA.

## JEWISH GROUPS

JEWISH DEFENDERS (JD)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

The JD is a group which protests the alleged mistreatment of Jews worldwide.

On June 25, 1981, at 5:30 a.m., an incendiary device was thrown at the window of the Center for Historical Review in Torrance, California. "Associated Press," "United Press International" and "City News Service" had been notified by an anonymous caller between 5:07 and 5:13 a.m., that the incident would take place and were again contacted at approximately 5:30 a.m., when credit was claimed for the firebombing in the name of the JD. The incident resulted in no injuries and approximately \$200 damage.

JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE/AMERICAN REVENGE COMMITTEE (JDL)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of seven incidents.

The JDL was organized in September of 1968, by Rabbi Meir D. Kahane, who proclaimed that violence is necessary to accomplish the objectives of the JDL. Headquartered in New York City, the JDL is composed primarily of young Jewish-American extremists who consider themselves to be protectors of "Jewish rights" and supporters of the State of Israel. Chapters of the JDL are located in several of the larger metropolitan areas of the United States. Many JDL members have been trained in self-defense and the use of firearms. By means of its terrorist activity, the JDL has attempted to publicize the poor treatment received by Jews in the Soviet Union and in Arab nations.

On January 26, 1981, at approximately 12:30 a.m., an explosive device detonated outside the Bank Melli Iran. The Union Bank, across the street, suffered damage to 42 windows and the Bank Melli Iran also suffered property damage. In a phone call to "United Press International," San Francisco, the JDL claimed responsibility for the bombing. KCBS radio, San Francisco, also received a phone call claiming responsibility in the name of the American Revenge Committee.

On August 31, 1981, at 5:50 p.m., the United States State Department telephonically advised that at approximately 4:15 p.m., on August 31, 1981, the Austrian Consulate in New York was occupied by 15 individuals who identified themselves as members of the JDL.

These individuals entered the premises, locked and barricaded the door, and demanded to speak to the Consul General. When the Consul appeared, they demanded that the Austrian government not deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

After approximately 15 minutes, these individuals left the building and there were no injuries or property damage reported nor were any arrests made.



JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE/AMERICAN REVENGE COMMITTEE (JDL)

On September 3, 1981, two soda bottles, filled with flammable liquid and attached to M-80 firecrackers, were found under cars parked near the Soviet Mission to the United Nations. One car belonged to the Soviet Mission, the other to the Romanian Mission. Neither device detonated. Credit for this action was claimed by the JDL by an unidentified male caller to the "New York Post" newspaper.

On September 4, 1981, according to police, an incendiary device exploded beneath a vehicle registered to Adeyemi Bariyu, Minister, Nigerian Mission to the United Nations. Mr. Bariyu's vehicle was parked on 2nd Avenue at 68th Street. As described by bomb squad, the incendiary device consisted of an M-80 firecracker attached to a bottle of gasoline. The device caused relatively minor damage to the vehicle, a flattened left rear tire and a scorched rear quarter panel.

At approximately 1:30 a.m., an unidentified male telephoned "United Press International" and the "New York Post" stating that the Thunder of Zion militant faction of the JDL had just blown up a Soviet automobile. The caller demanded the Soviets release Maria Tiemkin and Anatoly Sharansky. In conclusion, the caller stated, "Russian blood will flow in New York street."

On October 25, 1981, at 5:00 a.m., a Molotov cocktail caused a fire at the Egyptian Government Tourist Office, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Evidence recovered at the scene consisted of an unbroken bottle, one-quarter full of gasoline, and a broken bottle believed to be a Molotov cocktail, which started the fire. The tourist office was heavily damaged by the fire.

At 4:30 a.m., an anonymous caller to "Associated Press," New York, claimed credit for the bombing in the name of the JDL.

On November 14, 1981, sometime between 6:00 and 10:00 p.m., 12 shots were fired at the Soviet residence of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations, Glen Cove, New York. No injuries occurred and all shots impacted in and around two floor-to-ceiling doors on the side of the Soviet residence. The doors are situated approximately seventy-five yards from a public road which passes the Soviet estate. At 10:00 a.m., November 15, 1981, an unknown male telephoned "United Press International" news and claimed credit for the shooting on behalf of the JDL.

JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE/AMERICAN REVENGE COMMITTEE (JDL)

As a result of subsequent investigation, two individuals were arrested and accused of this shooting. There is no apparent connection between these individuals and the JDL. Federal prosecution was declined in favor of local charges because the evidence indicated the residence was chosen at random and not because it was a Soviet establishment.

On December 24, 1981, at 6:40 p.m., the "New York Daily News" received a call claiming credit in the name of the JDL for the bombing of Soviet Mission in New York City. Because no bombing had taken place, a search was conducted by the New York City Police Department and a pipe bomb was located under a 1980 Toyota belonging to the Soviet Mission to the United Nations.

**LIBYAN GROUPS**

LIBYAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES (LSUS)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

The LSUS is a small militant group of Libyan students in the United States who oppose the regime of Muammar Qaddafi in Libya.

On July 30, 1981, approximately 40 Libyan students took over the Libyan Mission to the United Nations in New York City. Libyan Mission personnel were ordered to leave by the protestors and no hostages were taken. The protestors who indentified themselves as members of the LSUS were demonstrating against the current government of Libya. After approximately three and one-half hours, New York City Police broke through the door to the Libyan Mission and arrested the demonstrators.

**PUERTO RICAN GROUPS**

ARMED FORCES OF POPULAR RESISTANCE (FARP)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

The FARP is a Puerto Rican based terrorist group dedicated to an independent Puerto Rico. The FARP has claimed numerous terrorist incidents on the Island of Puerto Rico.

On March 15, 1981, at 6:45 p.m., in the basement of the Condado Convention Center in San Juan, Puerto Rico, a bomb was placed in the trunk of a stolen car. The bomb failed to detonate but did cause the vehicle to catch fire. Ex-Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, was due to deliver a speech in the Convention Center at 7:45 p.m., as a guest speaker for the World University. A three page communique was received by "United Press International," San Juan, in which the Puerto Rican terrorist group, FARP, claimed responsibility. On the same date, a second communique was received by "United Press International," San Juan, claiming responsibility for "all the revolutionary organizations operating in Puerto Rico."

BORINQUEN PEOPLE'S ARMY-MACHETEROS (EPB-MACHETEROS)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of five incidents.

The "EPB" Puerto Rican Popular Army "Macheteros" is a pro-independence terrorist group operating both in Puerto Rico and in the Continental United States.

On January 12, 1981, during the morning hours, a series of explosions occurred at the Puerto Rican Air National Guard Base, which adjoins San Juan International Airport. Eight A-7 jet aircraft were destroyed and two others were damaged. In addition, a pick-up truck and trailer and an F-104 display aircraft were also destroyed. In a communique found at the scene, the Puerto Rican terrorist group, EPB-Macheteros claimed responsibility for the bombing attack. A video tape, received and televised by a San Juan news commentator, showed the Macheteros constructing the explosive devices used in the attack.

On April 21, 1981, a Wells Fargo armored truck was robbed by armed persons. In a communique received by "El Mundo" newspaper on May 7, 1981, the Macheteros claimed responsibility for this armed robbery which netted the Macheteros \$348,000.

On November 11, 1981, at approximately 12:20 a.m., an explosive device detonated at the Puerto Rican Electric Power Authority Substation, located at Calle Wilson Corner of Las Hermanas, Condado Sector, Santurce, Puerto Rico. The explosion damaged the radiators of the substation refrigeration system.

On Saturday, November 14, 1981, "United Press International," San Juan, received a communique in the morning mail from the EPB-Macheteros which claimed credit for this bombing.

On November 27, 1981, two explosions occurred which caused extensive damage to two PREPA substations in the San Juan metropolitan area. Large portions of the Condado and Miramar section of the city were blacked out and were without electrical power for an extended period of time. The Wilson Street, Condado, substation was almost completely destroyed by the explosion and resulting fire. Damage to the Taft Street, Santurce, facility was less severe. Total damage was estimated at over 10 million dollars.

BORINQUEN PEOPLE'S ARMY-MACHETEROS (EPB-MACHETEROS)

On that same date, a call was received at the "San Juan Star" newspaper from an unknown male who claimed credit for the action for the "Macheteros."

On Saturday afternoon, November 28, 1981, a one page communique from the EPB-PRTP-Macheteros was left near "United Press International" office in Santurce. In the communique, the EPB-Macheteros claimed responsibility for the Friday, November 27, 1981, attacks on the PREPA substations.



STAR GROUP (GE)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

GE is an armed clandestine movement within the rank of the Electrical Industry and Irrigation Workers Union (UTIER).

On August 27, 1981, at approximately 10:28 p.m., two explosions occurred at the Autoridad Energia Electrica (Puerto Rican Electric and Power Authority) Substation, Carolina, Puerto Rico. Responding Police of Puerto Rico Bomb Squad personnel discovered two additional unexploded bombs at the scene. These devices apparently failed to detonate due to damage to critical components caused by the first two explosions.

Damage to the substation was estimated at approximately \$20,000.

Shortly after the explosions occurred, news agencies in San Juan were advised telephonically that the bombings were perpetrated by the GE.

## NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT (MLN)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident during which one person was injured.

The MLN is a Puerto Rican independence group which advocates the use of violence to achieve independence for Puerto Rico. The MLN openly supports various Puerto Rican terrorist groups in Puerto Rico and the Armed Forces for National Liberation (FALN) in the continental United States.

FBI investigation has determined that the MLN maintains very close ties to the FALN. It has also been determined that many of the MLN members are relatives of known FALN terrorists.

On November 27, 1981, at approximately 2:45 a.m., at least eight shots were fired at the main gate of the United States Army Post, Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, by unknown suspects. One military policeman on duty at the gate was wounded in the left arm.

Approximately nine hours after the shooting incident, an anonymous caller telephoned the "United Press International" office in San Juan and claimed credit for the shooting in the name of MLN.

PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY COMMANDOS (CRP)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of three incidents.

The CRP is a clandestine terrorist group which has claimed responsibility for eight bombings in the San Juan area since October 11, 1977. The CRP has published communiques claiming responsibility for these bombings and has stated in this communique, "We fraternally salute all revolutionary and clandestine organizations that emerge in these historic moments, and we hope that soon we will unite all efforts for the creation of a powerful revolutionary army of the people."

On January 8, 1981, three incendiary devices ignited.

At 9:20 a.m., the first of three incendiary devices ignited at the Rio Piedras branch of the United States Post Office in Santurce, Puerto Rico. On January 9, 1981, CRP claimed responsibility by communique for the three incendiary attacks that occurred on this date. These communiques were received by "United Press International," San Juan, and "Associated Press," San Juan.

At 9:25 a.m., the second of three incendiary devices ignited at the Rio Piedras branch of the United States Post Office in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. On January 9, 1981, CRP claimed responsibility by communique for three incendiary attacks. These communiques were received by "United Press International," San Juan, and "Associated Press," San Juan.

At 9:45 a.m., the third of three incendiary devices ignited at the United Post Office branch in Ponce, Puerto Rico. On January 9, 1981, CRP claimed responsibility by communique for the three incendiary attacks that occurred on this date. These communiques were received by "United Press International," San Juan, and "Associated Press," San Juan.

PUERTO RICAN ARMED RESISTANCE (PRAR)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of five incidents, including one person killed.

The PRAR is a little known terrorist group which claimed responsibility for the following incidents:

On May 16, 1981, at 9:40 a.m., a pipe bomb exploded in the men's room in the east concourse of John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFKIA) in New York City. One individual was critically wounded from the explosion and later died; no other injuries resulted. Approximately 15 minutes prior to the explosion, an unknown caller phoned JFKIA and stated that several bombs had been planted in the airport terminal by the PRAR. Later the same day, New York City Police, acting on an anonymous phone call, recovered two written communiques from a garbage can on a New York City street. In these communiques the PRAR claimed responsibility for the bombing.

On May 16, 1981, the second of three bombs was found in JFKIA in New York. Responsibility for these three bombings was claimed in a phone call and a communique by the PRAR.

On May 17, 1981, the third of three bombs was found in the women's room of JFKIA in New York City. Responsibility for these three bombings was claimed by the PRAR via a phone call and a communique.

On May 18, 1981, a mail room employee discovered a suspicious package at the United States Mission to the United Nations in New York, which subsequently turned out to be a bomb. Responsibility for this attempted bombing was claimed by the PRAR.

On May 18, 1981, the acting General Consul of the Honduras Consulate in New York City discovered an explosive device in a special delivery package he had just received. Responsibility for this attempted bombing was claimed by the PRAR.

## **OTHER GROUPS**

BLACK BRIGADE (BB)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

It probably evolved as the result of the revolution of Liberia which changed the power base from the immigrant population to the indigenous population.

On August 20, 1981, at 1:40 a.m., the United States State Department telephonically advised that the Liberian Chancery, 5201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., had been set afire. A letter was found attached to the front door stating a group calling themselves the "BB" had set the fire in protest.

CONCERNED SIERRA LEONE NATIONALS (CSLN)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

This is a group of dissident Sierra Leone Nationals who demanded that the incumbent President of Sierra Leone resign.

On September 9, 1981, eleven members of the CSLN appeared at the Chancery of Sierra Leone, physically and verbally accosted the Charge D'Affaires and Chancery personnel, and demanded that a telegram be sent to the President of Sierra Leone instructing him to resign. FBI Washington Field Office, United States Secret Service Uniformed Division, and the Metropolitan Police Department responded to the scene and all eleven were arrested.

**OTHER DOMESTIC GROUPS**



## COMMUNIST WORKERS PARTY (CWP)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

The CWP, aka Workers Viewpoint Organization (WVO), envisions itself as the political party of the United States multi-national working class. Its members come from all backgrounds and nationalities. Their immediate goal is to overthrow the United States Government by violence and the establishment of a socialist system - the dictatorship of the proletariat. Their ultimate aim is communism.

On September 22, 1981, at about 1:15 a.m., a powerful bomb exploded in front of the offices of the Eastern Rugby Union of America. The Union offices are located at 406 State Street, Schenectady, New York. The bomb was placed in the corridor on the second floor and damage was estimated at \$40,000. There were no injuries reported and no known witnesses. The explosion was preceded by a telephone warning to a radio station in Schenectady. An employee at the radio station said he received a call from an anonymous female at 1:00 a.m. The call was not taped but he reports the caller said "a bomb will go off in Schenectady regarding the rugby match." He neglected to notify the police.

Later that morning about 9:00 a.m., a telephone call was received by another local radio station and credit was claimed for the bombing by the Black Liberation Army (BLA).

Although this was claimed by a supposed member of the BLA, information obtained through investigation suggests that members of the CWP were probably responsible for this bombing.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST YOUTH BRIGADE (RCYB)

This group has claimed responsibility for a total of one incident.

The RCYB forms a part of the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) which believes in the use of force and violence to overthrow the United States Government.

On February 9, 1981, at 3:00 p.m., Victor Tomseth, a former hostage in Iran, was addressing an audience when he was assaulted by two individuals. A male and a female approached the stage and ignited a yellow ribbon soaked in a flammable liquid and threw it at the former hostage. Upon their arrest the two individuals claimed to be members of the RCYB.

**SECTION C**

**SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN 1981**

## SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS

The following incidents were not claimed by any terrorist group but because of the type of target or the method of attack, they are suspected to be terrorist acts:

1. An explosive device detonated at the Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim, California, on June 3, 1981. The explosion caused about \$2,000 worth of damage but no deaths or injuries. The Convention Center was the proposed site for a performance of the Turkish Folk Ballet on June 5, 1981. The Ballet group was to perform at a number of locations around Anaheim and it was known that a large group of Armenians planned to protest the performances. Armenian terrorists are suspected in this incident.

2. On August 27, 1981, pipe bombs detonated at three commercial establishments in the Detroit, Michigan area; the Belgrade Bakery, 24057 Van Dyke, Centerline, Michigan; Kalandee World Travel, 19741 Van Dyke, Detroit, Michigan; and the Nitra Travel Agency, 11657 Jos Campau, Hamtramck, Michigan. All were slightly damaged by pipe bombs. These establishments are all owned by Yugoslav Americans and Detroit police advised their street sources indicated that disgruntled Albanians were responsible for the attacks.

It is noted that Croatian terrorists have cooperated with Albanians in demonstrations and protests over the difficulties which Yugoslavia is having with its Kosovo region. Croatian terrorists have, in the past, used pipe bombs and it is possible that they assisted the Albanians in this activity. There were no claims by any group, organization, or person for these bombs and investigation is continuing.

3. On October 24, 1981, a pipe bomb exploded at the American European Market, 11916 Jos Campau, Hamtramck, Michigan. There was only minor damage and no injuries or deaths occurred. This incident was similar to the three pipe bombs on August 27, 1981, in that the market is owned by a Yugoslav American, it is in the same area and a pipe bomb was used. Disgruntled Albanians and Croatian terrorists are also suspected in this bombing.

4. On October 20, 1981, at approximately 3:55 p.m., a Brinks armored car making a currency pickup at Nanuet National Bank, Nanuet, New York, was robbed by four unknown persons armed with shotguns and automatic weapons. In the robbery one Brinks guard was killed and two were wounded. The suspects fled with \$1,589,000 in currency. After leaving the scene in a red van, the subjects fled to a nearby shopping center, abandoned the van and entered a U-Haul vehicle at the entrance to the New York State Thruway. When the police

attempted to question the occupants of the U-Haul, a gun fight ensued, two police officers were killed, and an unknown number of suspects escaped on foot. A yellow Honda, leaving the scene at a high rate of speed, was pursued by officers. As a result of the shootout at the U-Haul and the crash of the Honda, police arrested Judith Alice Clark, Samuel Brown, Kathie Boudin, and David Joseph Gilbert. All these individuals were known as members and associates of radical and subversive groups of the sixties and early seventies. When search warrants were executed at their residences, police found extensive false identification, weapons, ammunition, explosives, paramilitary training manuals, and radical and subversive literature and publications. There was also evidence of a network of safehouses and a coalition of members from the Black Liberation Army, Republic of New Africa, and the May 19 Communist Organization banded together to perform criminal activity.

Five previous robberies or attempted robberies have since been associated with the group responsible for the October 20, 1981, robbery by modus operandi.

- A. On February 20, 1980, an attempt was made to rob an IBI armored truck making a delivery to a Korvettes Department store, Scarsdale, New York, by three Negro males with handguns and shotguns. Getaway van rented by white female with legitimate citizen's identification.
- B. On February 25, 1980, an armored car was robbed of \$52,000 by two Negro males with shotguns and handguns at Bronx, New York, during which a guard was killed. Getaway van rented by white male using identification of legitimate citizen.
- C. On April 22, 1980, at Inwood, Long Island, New York, a Purolator truck was robbed of \$529,000 by five Negro males with automatic rifles, shotguns and 9mm handguns. Escape made in van rented by white female with identification of legitimate citizen.
- D. On March 23, 1981, an attempt was made to rob a Purolator truck in Danbury, Connecticut. The driver was wounded. Four Negro males made their getaway in a van rented by a white male with legitimate citizen's identification.
- E. On June 2, 1981, Brinks truck at Bronx, New York, was robbed by three Negro males with shotguns, automatic rifles and 9mm handguns. They opened fire, killing one guard

and wounding another. The getaway car (station wagon) was rented by white male with legitimate citizen's identification. There was a \$292,000 loss.

These incidents are significant with regard to terrorism because of the individuals involved and the ideologies of the groups they represent. However, so far it appears that they were involved in criminal activity only for their own profit and not necessarily for political or subversive reasons. Investigation into the nature of these incidents and the groups and individuals involved is continuing.

**SECTION D**

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF FBI COUNTERTERRORISM PROGRAM IN 1981**

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF FBI COUNTERTERRORISM PROGRAM, 1981

Ten of the eleven members of the Armed Forces of Puerto Rican National Liberation (FALN) who were arrested on April 4, 1980, by the Evanston, Illinois Police were indicted and convicted on a variety of Federal charges. They were sentenced to terms ranging from 50 to 90 years in prison. The eleventh member, Haydee Torres, was extradited to New York, tried and convicted for a murder in the August, 1977, Mobil Oil bombing. She was sentenced to life in prison.

Another key member of the FALN, Oscar Lopez Rivera, was sentenced to a total of 55 years in prison for his conviction on Seditious Conspiracy, Hobbs Act, Federal firearms and Federal vehicle theft charges.

Five of seven members of the Croatian National Resistance (CNR), arrested in New York in December of 1980, were convicted on Federal charges. Charges against one were dropped and one was acquitted. These seven were arrested after technical and source information, combined with evidence obtained with search warrants, revealed that they were involved in a bombing and assassination plot. They were sentenced to terms ranging from 20 to 35 years in prison.

Additionally, as the result of a RICO-Terrorism investigation, ten other members of the CNR were arrested and indicted on a variety of Federal charges. Nine of those arrested were apprehended by the FBI in various cities throughout the United States and one was arrested by Canadian authorities in Ontario. The ten were accused of at least two murders and several murder, arson and bombing conspiracies. The targets of these actions were representatives of the Yugoslav government, or individuals of Croatian origin who refused to make extortion payments, or who publicly opposed the use of violence to win independence for Croatia. The ten are awaiting further judicial action.

In an operation directed at the activities of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in the United States, three men, George Harrison, Thomas Falvey, and Patrick Mullin, were arrested and a large quantity of arms and ammunition destined for Northern Ireland was seized. These arrests were a significant accomplishment in reducing the flow of arms to Northern Ireland.

FBI assistance to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) resulted in the identification, arrest, and deportation of four other IRA activists who were in the United States illegally.



## Accomplishments of FBI Counterterrorism Program, 1981

Eleven members of the Concerned Sierra Leone Nationals (CSLN) were arrested and charged with violation of the Act for the Protection of Foreign Officials after they took over the Chancery of Sierra Leone in Washington, D.C. The United States Attorney is considering future action against these individuals.

Michael Eugene Perdue and nine others were arrested and charged with violations of neutrality, gun control, and munitions control statutes because of their involvement in a plot to attack the Caribbean Island of Dominica. Perdue and his associates had chartered a boat and loaded it with explosives, small arms and ammunition. Apparently, their plan was to sail the boat to Dominica, and with the aid of local insurgents, invade the Island and overthrow the Government. Arrested with Perdue were Michael Stanley Morris, Wolfgang Walter Droege, Robert William Prichard, Jr., William Burnett Waldrop, Jr., Christopher Billy Anderson, Joe Daniel Hawkins, George Taylor Malvaney, Stephen Don Black, and Larry Lloyd Jacklin. All participants, except one who was acquitted, either pled guilty or were convicted and are serving a three year sentence.

Alpha 66 members, Maximo Fernandez, Florenzio Fernandez, Ramiro Rodriguez Fuentes, Eduardo Herrera, Jose Luis Escobar Martinez, Jorge Acevedo Avilo, and Elioberto Pulido Musterio were arrested by the FBI at Knights Key, Florida, while in the possession of numerous weapons and explosive devices. They planned to travel to Cuba by ship to conduct sabotage and assassinations. Recovered at the arrest were explosives, one 55mm anti-tank rifle, seven 38 caliber revolvers, one colt AR-15 semi-automatic rifle, and two Heckler and Koch semi-automatic rifles.

Six of the seven pled guilty to a ten count indictment charging them with being aliens illegally and unlawfully in the United States and knowingly receiving, possessing, and transporting firearms. Charges against the seventh defendant, Eduardo Herrera, are still pending, due to motions to suppress some of the evidence against him.

A Cuban Nationalist Movement (CNM) member, Jose Tenreiro, was convicted of perjury on March 6, 1981, and was sentenced to two years in the custody of the Attorney General.

Armando Santana, a prominent member of the CNM in New Jersey, was arrested for passport violations and local charges after a search warrant was executed at his residence and an illegal passport, weapons, and drugs were found.

## Accomplishments of FBI Counterterrorism Program, 1981

Eugene Tafoya, an ex-member of the United States Army Special Forces, was arrested and convicted of third degree assault and conspiracy to commit third degree assault for his attack on Faisal Abdula Zagallai on October 14, 1980. This case was significant because Zagallai, a Libyan student, is an outspoken critic of Colonel Mu'ammur Qadhafi and it was believed that Tafoya may have been working for the Libyan government. It was investigated by the FBI as an FCI-Terrorism case and assistance was rendered to the local police. Tafoya was sentenced to two years in jail and investigation into the possibility of his connection to the Libyan government is continuing.

As a result of the investigation of the assassination of Ali Akbar Tabatabai, Horace Anthony Butler was convicted of being an accessory after the fact to first degree murder and for the unauthorized use of a motor vehicle. Ali Abdul Mani was convicted of being an accessory after the fact to first degree murder. Tyrone A. Frazier, a Postal Service employee, pled guilty to Federal bribery charges. David Belfield, the alleged gunman, remains a fugitive.

In addition, there have been at least 13 convictions against members of the Islamic Guerrillas in America for weapons and related charges through the course of this investigation.

Naser Rahimi Almaneih, an anti-Khomeini Iranian, was sentenced to serve 50 years for the bombing of a Berkley high school convention of pro-Khomeini Iranian students on August 20, 1980.

Iranian students, Hamid Jiuseppe Arjomand, Keyvan Sabery, and Ramin Karimpour, were arrested at Burlington, Vermont, and charged with violation of Title 26, U.S. Code Sections 5861 and 5871, receipt and possession of unauthorized weapons. These individuals attempted to purchase an M-16 automatic rifle and a submachine gun from an undercover FBI Agent. All three later pled guilty.

Twenty four members of the People's Mujaheddin Organization of Iran (PMOI) were arrested for the takeover of the Iranian Interest Section of the Algerian Embassy. They later pled guilty to a charge of entering a diplomatic establishment to cause damage and were sentenced to one year in prison-suspended, probation and 25 hours community service.

Akbar Maleki Nauchedehi, an employee of the Iranian Interest Section, was arrested for shooting one of the members of the PMOI after the takeover of the Iranian Interest Section.

Accomplishments of FBI Counterterrorism Program, 1981

Mark Levey was arrested by the FBI in Los Angeles and charged with the bombing of a Nigerian vehicle in New York. The bombing had been claimed by the Thunder of Zion Faction of the Jewish Defense League, and Levey is a suspect in a number of similar incidents.

Michael Albert Hawkins was arrested in Albany, New York on weapons violations charges for his activity on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

FBI assistance contributed to the conviction of Mohammed Shabata on a charge of second degree murder for the killing of a fellow Libyan student, Nabil Mansour, at Weber State College in Ogden, Utah.

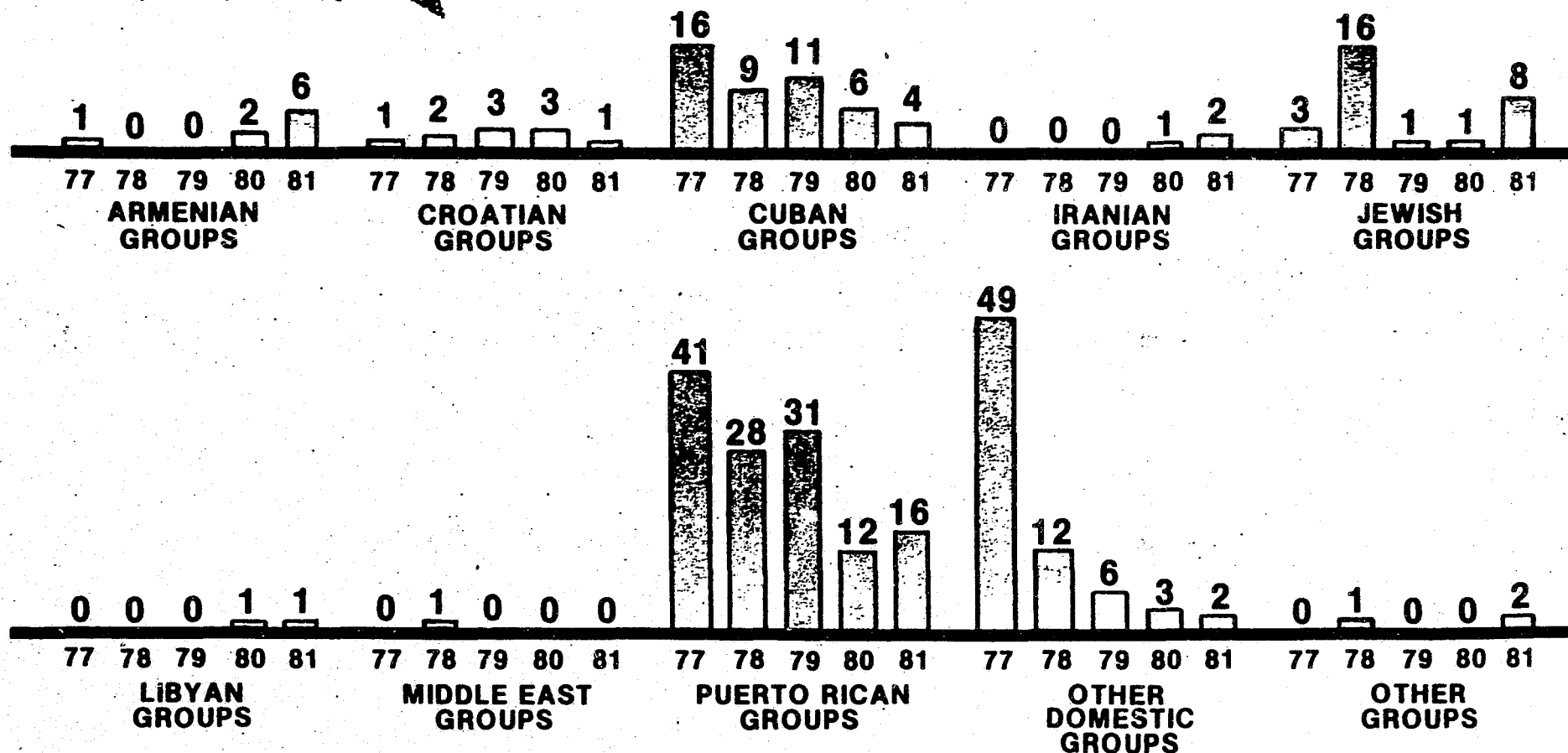
**SECTION E**

**TRENDS IN TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE U.S., 1977 - 1981**



# Trends in Terrorist Activity in the U.S. 1977 - 1981

## NUMBER OF INCIDENTS



# CLAIMED TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY REGION 1981



## Comparison of Claimed Terrorist Incidents By Region 1977-1981

