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TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES



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Foreword



One year and six days after a massive bomb exploded in the parking garage under the World Trade Center complex in New York City, four men stand convicted of numerous charges related to this crime. The attack, which killed six innocent people and injured more than one thousand, is considered to be the greatest act of international terrorism ever to take place on American soil.

The swift and decisive action taken by federal, state and local rescue and law enforcement entities in the hours and days immediately following the blast serves as a model of interagency cooperation during a major crisis of this nature. Each agency brought individual areas of expertise to bear at the scene of the explosion. Working together, they were able to save the lives of many persons trapped in the World Trade Center complex in the chaotic moments after the attack. They were then successful in locating and preserving the evidence needed to identify those who were responsible for the attack, ultimately bringing them to justice in a court of law.

The bombing of the World Trade Center was the second international terrorist attack to occur in the United States since the end of 1983. The takeover of the Iranian Mission to the United Nations in New York City in April, 1992, was the first in the ten-year period from 1983 to 1993. Thus, in less than one year, there have been two acts of international terrorism conducted in the United States.

We remain painfully aware that the United States is not immune to the violence which many other countries have and continue to experience from international terrorists. The Federal Bureau of Investigation pledges to continue to wage an effective campaign against terrorists here and abroad. The cooperation of the public and our law enforcement community is essential if we are to overcome the terrorist challenges of the future.

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1993 in REVIEW

TERRORIST INCIDENTS

During 1993, the FBI recorded twelve terrorist incidents in the United States. The following is a synopsis of each act:

February 26, 1993

On February 26, 1993, at 12:18 p.m., a massive explosion occurred on the B-2 level of the parking garage at the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York City. The FBI determined that the explosion was caused by a bomb consisting of roughly 1,200 pounds of explosives. The blast resulted in a crater 150 feet in diameter and five stories high.

The attack caused enormous damage to the underground parking area of the WTC and the connecting Vista Hotel. Six levels of the parking garage were perforated by the blast, and hundreds of vehicles were demolished. The Vista Hotel, located directly above the detonation site, took much of the force of the explosion and was badly damaged.

Property damage to the WTC amounted to over half a billion dollars, and caused serious disruptions in international trading. The WTC had to be closed for one month to complete extensive structural repairs. At the time of the explosion, there were approximately 50,000 people in the WTC complex, six of whom were killed and 1,042 of whom were injured.

Due to the loss of human life, serious bodily injuries, extensive

property damage, and economic loss, the bombing of the WTC is considered to be the single largest international terrorist incident ever conducted in the United States. Five conspirators have been arrested for their involvement in this plot. (This incident constitutes one incident of terrorism.)

July 20, 1993

On July 20, 1993, two members of the American Front Skinheads threw a pipe bomb through a glass window in the front door of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) headquarters in Tacoma, Washington. The NAACP offices, which were unoccupied at the time, suffered minor damage to an interior wall and door. At the time of the incident, no one claimed responsibility for this bombing. (This incident constitutes one incident of terrorism.)

July 22, 1993

Shortly after midnight on July 22, 1993, three members of the American Front Skinheads dropped a bomb down the chimney of the Elite Tavern, a homosexual bar in Seattle, Washington. The detonation of this bomb caused little damage. As above, at the time of the incident, no one claimed responsibility for this bombing.

Two of the Skinheads involved in the July 20 and July 22 bombings were arrested by the Salinas, California, Police Department on July 27, 1993, for

shoplifting. Three pipe bombs and several weapons were discovered during a search of their automobile. The local police notified the San Francisco FBI Office upon discovery of the pipe bombs, and the FBI proceeded to interview the two Skinheads.

During these interviews, it was determined that the two Skinheads had bombed the NAACP headquarters and the Elite Tavern. It was also discovered that they had constructed six pipe bombs. One of these bombs was used at the NAACP headquarters and a second on the Elite Tavern. The Skinheads proclaimed that the bombings were intended to initiate a race war. (This incident constitutes one incident of terrorism.)

November 27-28, 1993

On November 27-28, 1993, nine incendiary devices were placed in four Chicago department stores. They were intended to ignite flammable material located near the devices, which would activate the store's sprinkler systems.

Five of the nine incendiary devices erupted during the evening and nighttime hours. Two other devices were discovered by store employees, one of which ignited as a store security guard attempted to open the device. The two remaining devices failed to explode and were rendered safe by bomb and arson technicians. All of the fires were

extinguished by store sprinkler systems. On November 29, 1993, the Chicago Sun-Times received a communique in which individuals who claimed to be representatives of the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) took credit for these acts.

The following is a detailed synopsis of the four Chicago department store incidents:

At 7 p.m., on November 27, 1993, a Saks Fifth Avenue Department Store clerk discovered a suspicious package (a tightly wrapped paper bag secured with a paper clip) on a shelf on the seventh floor. The clerk summoned a security guard, who removed and attempted to open the bag, whereupon it erupted. The security guard extinguished the flames and called the Chicago Police Department. Later that evening, at midnight, a fire began in a Christmas tree on the sixth floor of the same department store.

Also on November 27, 1993, at 11:30 p.m. two fires were ignited on the sixth floor of Carson's Department Store in Chicago. While the fire department was on the scene for these fires, a third device erupted in another section of the store.

At 2 a.m. on November 28, 1993, a fire began on the eighth floor of Marshall Fields Department Store in Chicago. The store's sprinkler system extinguished the fire. Police searching the store subsequently discovered another

concealed device approximately 35 feet from the fire. This device was rendered safe by the Chicago Police Department's Bomb and Arson Squad.

On November 28, 1993, an eighth device was found at the Neiman-Marcus Department Store in Chicago. It was concealed on the fourth floor. This device, identical to the other seven, had failed to ignite. Bomb and arson technicians rendered this device safe.

On November 29, 1993, the Chicago Sun-Times received a communique which stated that the ALF had planted nine incendiary devices in four Chicago department stores. The communique further stated that the devices were designed to start small fires which would activate the stores' sprinkler systems, causing water damage to the stores and their inventories.

The ninth device was recovered after the ALF claimed responsibility for the previous attacks. Late in the afternoon of December 2, 1993, an FBI Agent conducting interviews at the Marshall Field's Department Store was advised by an employee that a suspicious package was located on the eighth floor. The Agent recognized the package as an incendiary device, identical to those found at the other stores. This device was rendered safe by bomb and arson technicians. (These incidents constitute nine incidents of terrorism.)

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS

Two suspected terrorist incidents were recorded in 1993. 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.

January 17, 1993

At approximately 11:30 p.m. on January 17, 1993, a fire occurred at the Serbian National Defense Council of America (SNDCA), in Chicago, Illinois. After extinguishing the fire, arson investigators determined that a large window on the front of the building had been broken, and three molotov cocktails had been placed inside the building.

Investigation determined that only one of the devices functioned and caused the fire. The building was unoccupied at the time of the fire, and damage was limited to the first floor area near the window. Damage was estimated to be \$5,000. There were no injuries as a result of this incident.

The Chicago Joint Terrorism Task Force, which is headed by the FBI, responded to the scene and initiated an investigation of this incident. The task force was advised by SNDCA employees that the office had received harassing and threatening telephone calls. Additionally, in September and

December, 1992, the SNDCA office had been the target of anti-Serbian vandalism. There were no claims of responsibility for this incident.

January 19, 1993

During the night of January 19, 1993, a fire was set at the rear door of Ideal Mikron Typesetters, in Chicago. The fire extinguished itself and was discovered on the morning of January 20, 1993. The owner and employees of the business were not aware of any specific reason for the arson. They indicated, however, that anti-Serbian slogans had been painted on the rear wall of the building. The company is located in the same building as the SNDCA and, although the front entrances are clearly marked, the rear doors are not marked. Therefore, it is possible that the anti-Serbian slogans were intended for the SNDCA.

There were no claims of responsibility for this incident, and no injuries were reported. (These incidents constitute two suspected acts of terrorism.)

TERRORISM PREVENTIONS

During the latter part of 1992, information was obtained which identified a group of International Radical Fundamentalists who were receiving paramilitary training in the United States. Although it was not known at the time, several of these individuals would later be identified as associates

of subjects arrested in connection with the bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC). During the subsequent WTC investigation, it was determined that these individuals were part of a network which was also planning to bomb several sites in and around the New York City area.

June 24, 1993

On the morning of June 24, 1993, eight subjects were arrested on conspiracy charges while constructing several bombs for use against multiple targets in New York City. The targets included the United Nations (UN) Building; 26 Federal Plaza, which houses the FBI's New York Field Office; and the Lincoln and Holland Tunnels. On June 30, 1993, a ninth subject was arrested in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a part of this conspiracy.

The subjects arrested in this conspiracy were Siddig Ibrahim Siddig Ali; Clement Rodney Hampton-el; Fares Khallafalla; Amir Mohamed Abdelgani; Tarig ElHassan; Victor Alvarez; Fadil Mahmoud Abdelgani; Mohammed Saleh; and Earl Gant. Trial for those charged is scheduled to begin in fall, 1994. (These preventions constitute four terrorist incidents prevented.)

July 15, 1993

During the course of an investigation, an FBI undercover Agent and cooperating witness met several members of the Fourth Reich Skinheads (FRS), to include Christopher David Fisher and Carl Daniel Boese, the leaders of the group. During several meetings, these two individuals discussed plans to initiate a race war by killing Rodney King. King gained national media attention when he was shown on videotape being assaulted during his arrest on March 3, 1991, by members of the Los Angeles Police Department. King was assaulted following a high-speed chase after officers attempted to stop him for speeding. The group also mentioned plans to attack the First A.M.E. Church of Los Angeles and to mail a letter bomb to a Jewish rabbi in the Los Angeles area.

The FRS members had attempted to locate King's residence and had discussed explicit details about the attack on the First A.M.E. Church. As the investigation progressed, it was learned that the FRS members intended to commit a campaign of terror against Jewish individuals and symbolic or religious targets. They intended to use pipe bombs, Molotov cocktails, and letter bombs to carry out these attacks. Fisher and Boese were arrested on July 15, 1993, before they were able to orchestrate their intended attacks.

If these individuals had succeeded in carrying out their plans, numerous deaths and

serious injuries would have resulted. (These constitute three potential terrorist acts prevented.)

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

International

A number of successful counterterrorism initiatives and countermeasures were undertaken and implemented during 1993. This segment highlights some of the most significant law enforcement accomplishments in combatting the activities of major terrorist groups. These accomplishments include arrests, indictments, and convictions.

Iranian Terrorism

On January 13, 1993, five members of the Mujahedin-E-Khalq (MEK), pled guilty to violations of Title 18, U.S. Code (USC) Section 112, A (Protection of Foreign Officials); and Title 18, USC, Section 970, A and B (Protection of Property of a Foreign Government). They were sentenced on September 1, 1993, to a period of three months incarceration.

By way of background, on April 5, 1992, the Iranian Mission to the United Nations in New York City was forcibly entered by five individuals identifying themselves as members of the MEK. The attack in New York City was one of 12 nearly simultaneous attacks against Iranian diplo-

matic establishments conducted worldwide that day. The MEK is characterized as an Iranian oppositionist group which opposes the current Iranian regime. The five subjects were ultimately arrested and charged with the above violations.

Iraqi-Sponsored Terrorism

On April 14, 1993, former U.S. President George Bush made a visit to Kuwait to celebrate the Allied victory in the Persian Gulf crisis of 1991. Accompanying Bush on this trip were his wife, two sons, former U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker III, former White House Chief of Staff John Sununu, and former U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady.

During Bush's visit to Kuwait, authorities of the Government of Kuwait arrested 16 subjects and charged them in a conspiracy to assassinate the former President and execute other "acts of terrorism, sabotage, infiltration, and robbery." The trial of the conspirators began on June 5, 1993, but the sentencing, originally scheduled to take place in December, 1993, has been postponed several times by the State Security Court in Kuwait. The alleged perpetrators could face the death penalty if convicted.

Shortly after the Government of Kuwait reported the arrests, the U.S. Department of Justice determined that the assassination attempt was a violation of Title

18, U.S. Code, Section 2331 (Extraterritorial Terrorism Statute), over which the FBI has jurisdiction. Subsequently, the FBI sent a team of investigators on several trips to Kuwait City, Kuwait, and other countries to conduct interviews and examine the evidence against the alleged conspirators. These teams were tasked with the duty of determining whether evidence existed concerning the alleged assassination plot and, if so, establishing responsibility for the conspiracy.

On June 26, 1993, after reviewing the evidence collected by the FBI and U.S. intelligence information concerning the assassination plot, President Bill Clinton ordered two American warships to launch a total of 23 Tomahawk cruise missiles against the Iraqi Intelligence Service headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq, in retaliation for the plot.

15 May Organization

On March 3, 1993, a five-member Greek Court of Appeals convened to review the case of Mohammad Said Rashid, a convicted 15 May Organization terrorist. On March 11, 1993, the Court rejected Rashid's request for a retrial. However, on June 18, 1993, the Court of Appeals reduced Rashid's 18-year sentence by three years as a result of good behavior. The Court's decision rules out further appeals by Rashid.

Rashid is the 15 May Organization member responsible for the August 11, 1982, explosion aboard Pan Am Flight 830, which was en route from Tokyo, Japan, to Honolulu, Hawaii. The explosion killed a Japanese teenager and injured 15 other passengers. The flight originated in Athens, Greece.

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

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

On October 7, 1991, the trial of Rashid began in Athens, Greece. FBI Agents participated in the trial as witnesses for the prosecution. Rashid was convicted on January 8, 1992, and sentenced to 18 years' imprison-

ment. Rashid's attorneys subsequently appealed his conviction.

Sikh Terrorism

On April 25, 1993, Kulbir Singh, a prominent member of the Sikh terrorist group, the Khalistan Commando Force, was detained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the Los Angeles International Airport, while entering the United States on a forged passport. Singh is wanted by the Punjab Police in India for 19 offenses of murder and is currently being held without bond pending extradition.

Due to the testimony of the FBI and other U.S. Government agencies, Singh was subsequently denied a request for political asylum. The FBI, in a joint effort with the U.S. Department of State and the Government of India, is currently processing Singh's extradition to India.

Irish Terrorism

On July 28, 1993, two U.S. citizens, Randall L. Folgate and John Joseph Lynch, were arrested in West Palm Beach, Florida, and Ridgeland, South Carolina, respectively, on charges of supplying weapons and munitions to the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA). Additionally, William Francis Kelly, who was already incarcerated on an unrelated matter, was also indicted. These individuals, and five other defendants, were indicted by a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona.

The indictment charges the subjects with conspiring to procure weapons and munitions, including a "Stinger" surface-to-air missile, explosive detonators for use in bombs, and .50 caliber sniper rifles for use by PIRA in Northern Ireland and elsewhere. The indictment further alleges that the defendants acquired 2,900 detonators in Tucson, Arizona, shipped them in cardboard boxes aboard a bus to New York City, and then transported them overseas.

Frente Farabundo Martí De La Liberación Nacional (FMLN)

On May 24, 1993, El Salvadoran authorities hastily released two FMLN members despite strong U.S. objections. The U.S. Government is actively seeking to have these two individuals stand trial in El Salvador on charges relating to the murders of two U.S. servicemen.

Two years previously, on January 29, 1991, members of the FMLN shot down a U.S. military helicopter in El Salvador. A joint FBI/Salvadoran police investigation subsequently determined that two U.S. servicemen survived the crash of the helicopter, but were subsequently murdered by the FMLN.

Through the efforts of the FBI, the U.S. Ambassador in El Salvador ensured that this incident received priority attention by Salvadoran authorities. The FBI assisted in

identifying the perpetrators. Evidence developed by the FBI investigation was then presented before the federal grand jury, in Washington, D.C.

On July 11, 1991, an indictment was returned by the federal grand jury charging Fernan Hernandez-Arevalo, also known as Porfirio, with the murder of the U.S. servicemen. On March 17, 1992, two FMLN suspects surrendered to El Salvadoran authorities. However, the El Salvadoran Assembly enacted an amnesty law on March 20, 1992, relative to political murders which occurred during the 12-year civil war. This law led to the release of the two FMLN members.

Sendero Luminoso (SL)

In May, 1993, Jose Antonio Manrique Vega was found guilty by a Peruvian court of terrorism against the state and aggravated homicide of Todd Carter Smith, a U.S. citizen. Smith was found murdered on the side of the road in the town of Uchiza, Upper Huallaga Valley, Peru, on November 20, 1989.

The presiding judge recommended that Vega be sentenced to 30 years' incarceration, fined \$100,000 soles (U.S. \$51,000), and an additional fine of 70,000 soles (U.S. \$36,000), to be paid to Smith's relatives.

Attached to Smith's body was a note which espoused rhetoric endemic to the Sendero Luminoso (SL), one of

Latin America's most notorious and violent terrorist groups. However, to date, the SL has not claimed responsibility for Smith's murder.

During the investigation of Smith's murder, a cooperating witness positively identified Jose Antonio Manrique Vega, reportedly an SL member, as being one of the individuals who beat Smith to death. On August 30, 1992, based on FBI information, Vega was arrested by the Peruvian National Police.

Ejercito Popular de Liberacion (EPL)

On May 25, 1993, Scott Heimdal, a U.S. citizen, and an FBI Agent testified before a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., regarding Heimdal's kidnaping in South America in 1990. Upon completion of these testimonies, the Assistant U.S. Attorney confirmed that a U.S. indictment of two individuals involved in the kidnaping will be sought for violation of the Federal Hostage Taking and Weapons Statutes.

On April 28, 1990, Heimdal was working along the border of Ecuador and Colombia, when he was forcibly kidnaped. The kidnapers claimed to be members of the EPL, a Colombian terrorist organization.

In furtherance of extraterritorial responsibilities, the FBI deployed personnel to Ecuador to work closely with Ecuadoran authorities and secure the safe

release of Heimdal. During early May 1990, a ransom demand was received from the EPL. The Heimdal family subsequently decided to pay a ransom to the kidnapers in an attempt to gain their son's release. On June 29, 1990, Heimdal was released unharmed by his captors. The kidnapers fled into the guerrilla-controlled jungle near the Ecuadorian and Colombian border.

Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)

On April 1, 1993, ANO member Saif Nijmeh was arrested in St. Louis County, Missouri, following his indictment by a federal grand jury in the Eastern District of Missouri on March 31, 1993. This indictment culminated an investigation which began in 1986. Three other ANO members, identified as Luie Nijmeh, Zein Isa, and Tawfiq Musa, were also indicted.

Luie Nijmeh and Tawfiq Musa were also arrested on April 1, 1993, by FBI Agents in Dayton, Ohio, and Racine, Wisconsin, respectively. Zein Isa is presently incarcerated in the State of Missouri Correctional System after receiving a death sentence for the murder of his 16-year-old daughter Tina in 1989.

The Nijmehs, Musa, and Isa were all charged with violation of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Statute, based on their illegal activities in connection with their association with the ANO.

The six-count indictment includes a substantive violation of the RICO Statute, Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1962 (d), three counts of traveling in interstate and foreign travel in aid of racketeering enterprise; Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1952; and one count of conspiracy to commit passport fraud, Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 371. The maximum sentence upon conviction of all charges is life in prison, with no possibility of parole, plus 20 years.

Palestinian Terrorism

Khalid Al Jawary was convicted on March 8, 1993, for his part in the March 4, 1973, attempted bombing of three vehicles in New York City. Pamphlets from the Black September Organization (BSO) were located inside the vehicles at the time. The BSO was an operational terrorist wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization created by Yasir Arafat. Additionally, BSO terrorists were responsible for the 1972 massacre at the Munich Olympics.

On April 16, 1993, sentence was imposed in the Southern District of New York. Al Jawary was sentenced on three counts of violating Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 844 (i), Attempted Destruction of Buildings Used in Interstate Commerce. He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine on each count, consecutively, for a total of 30 years' imprisonment and a \$30,000 fine.

Mohammed Ali Rezaq

On July 15, 1993, Mohammed Ali Rezaq was taken into custody in Nigeria, flown to the United States, and charged with air piracy in violation of Title 49, U.S. Code, Section 1472(n). Rezaq is charged with the hijacking of Egypt Air Flight 648 on November 23, 1985, en route from Athens, Greece, to Cairo, Egypt. During the siege, which ended in Malta, Rezaq shot three Americans and two Israelis in the head at point-blank range, dumping their bodies onto the tarmac. Two of these shooting victims, one American and one Israeli, died.

International Radical Fundamentalism

During September, 1993, the trial for World Trade Center (WTC) bombing suspects Mohammed Salameh, Nidal Ayyad, Mahmud Abouhalima and Mohammed Ahmad Ajaj, commenced in the Southern District of New York.

Previously on March 4, 1993, Salameh was arrested in Jersey City, New Jersey, for his involvement in the bombing of the WTC. Ayyad was arrested on March 10, 1993, and Bilal Al-Kaisi and Abouhalima were arrested on March 24, 1993.

FBI investigation subsequently determined that Ajaj and Ramzi Ahmed Yousef were involved in the bombing conspiracy. Ajaj and Yousef entered the United States at New York City on September 1, 1992, on a

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5 YEAR STATISTICS

1989 thru 1993

		Terrorist Incidents	Suspected Terrorist Incidents	Terrorism Preventions
1989		4	16	7
1990		7	1	5
1991		5	1	4
1992		4	0	0
1993		12	2	7

Totals:

Terrorist Incidents: 32

Suspected Terrorist Incidents: 20

Terrorism Preventions: 23

**...the international
terrorist threat
in the United States
has both changed and
increased, as the aura
of invincibility against
terrorist attacks
on U.S. soil has now
been challenged.**



TREND ANALYSIS

In this section, the trends and patterns during the five-year period from 1989-1993 are examined. Included are terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and terrorism preventions.

Terrorist Incidents

During the period 1989-1993, 32 terrorist incidents were recorded in the United States and Puerto Rico. From a regional perspective, the majority of these, 12, or roughly 37.5 percent of the total, occurred in the North Central region of the United States. This was closely followed by 11 incidents, or roughly 34 percent, occurring in Puerto Rico. The Western region recorded seven (in Arizona, Texas, California and Washington State). The remaining two incidents were perpetrated in the Eastern region of the United States. There were no incidents during this time frame in the Southern region.

Bombing attacks (including detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipe and fire bombings) dominated the type of attack during this period. They were responsible for 24 of the 32 incidents which occurred. Also included were two cases of malicious destruction of property, one hostile takeover, and five arsons. During this time frame, six deaths and 1,042 injuries occurred, which are all attributed to the bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC).

From 1989-1992, there had been a relatively steady number of terrorist incidents recorded.

This number increased slightly in 1993, with 12 incidents recorded. This increase is attributed to the bombing of the WTC in New York City, Skinhead activity on the West Coast, and incidents perpetrated in several Chicago department stores by individuals claiming to represent the Animal Liberation Front.

The years 1992 and 1993 each contained one act of international terrorism. In April, 1992, the Iranian Mission to the United Nations in New York City was forcibly taken over by members of the Mujahedin-E-Khalq, an Iranian oppositionist group, and in February, 1993, the WTC was bombed. These incidents mark the first acts of international terrorism perpetrated in the United States since the end of 1983.

Consequently, the international terrorist threat in the United States has both changed and increased, as the aura of invincibility against terrorist attacks on U.S. soil has now been challenged. Worldwide political and social events, such as the end of the Cold War, the civil war in the former Yugoslavia, and the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Accord have brought many dramatic changes to the world as Americans looked on. There are those who may use these occurrences as justification to conduct acts of terrorism in the United States or against Americans and U.S. interests overseas, in furtherance of national causes or their own political agendas.

Suspected Terrorist Incidents

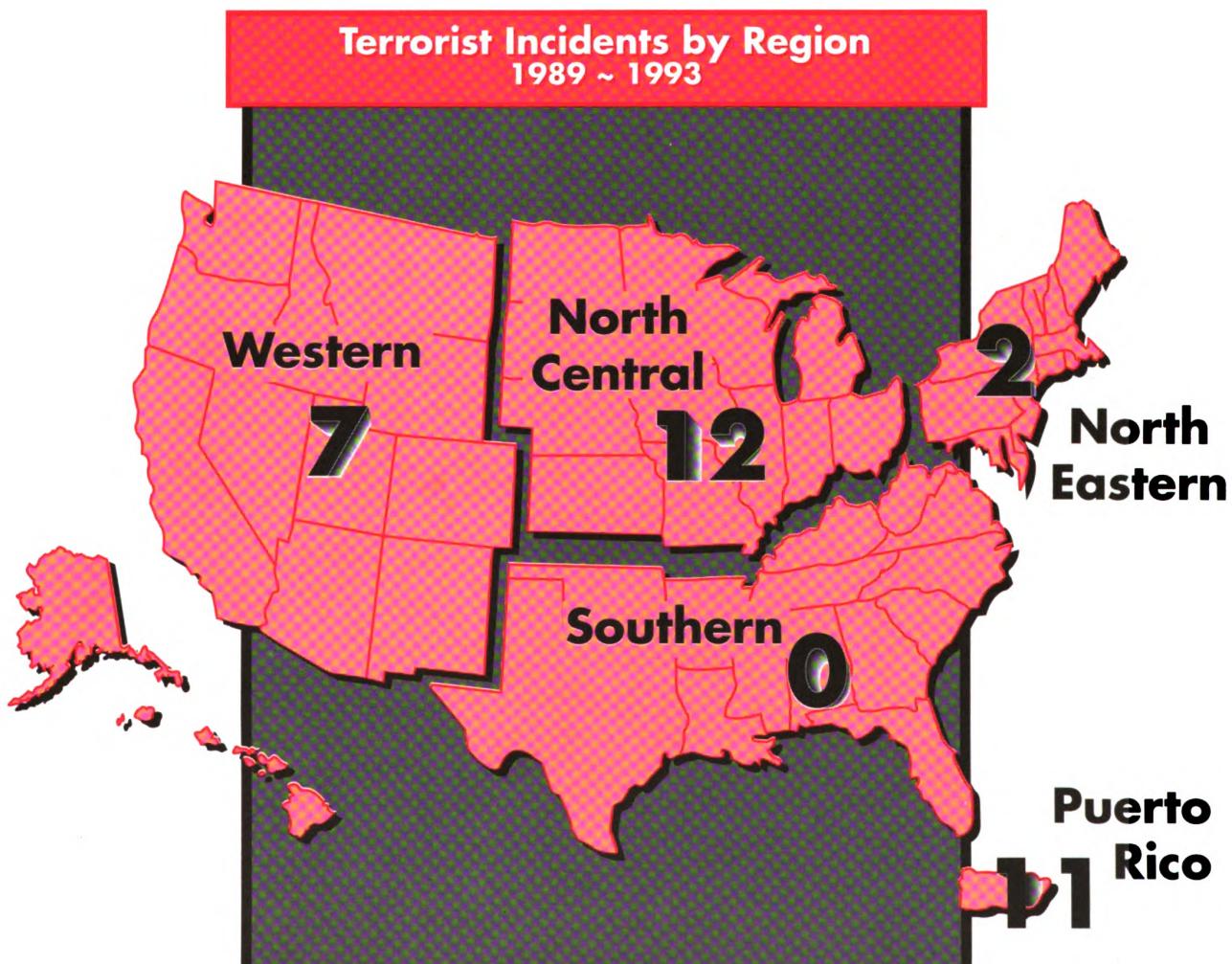
During the period 1989-1993, the FBI recorded 23 suspected terrorist incidents. There has been a noticeable decline in this statistic over the past five years. There was a high of 16 suspected incidents in 1989; one suspected incident each for the years 1990 and 1991; no suspected incidents in 1992; and two suspected incidents in 1993. The most popular weapon was the use of explosive devices, both detonated and undetonated. Targeted locations included California;

Florida; Illinois; New York; and Puerto Rico. Two injuries resulted from these suspected terrorist incidents.

Suspected terrorist incidents are characterized as lacking specific evidence which links these acts to known or suspected terrorist groups; subsequently, these incidents are recorded under this category. Should additional investigative data reveal specific responsibility and attribution for any of these suspected incidents, the classification will be upgraded to a terrorist incident.

Terrorism Preventions

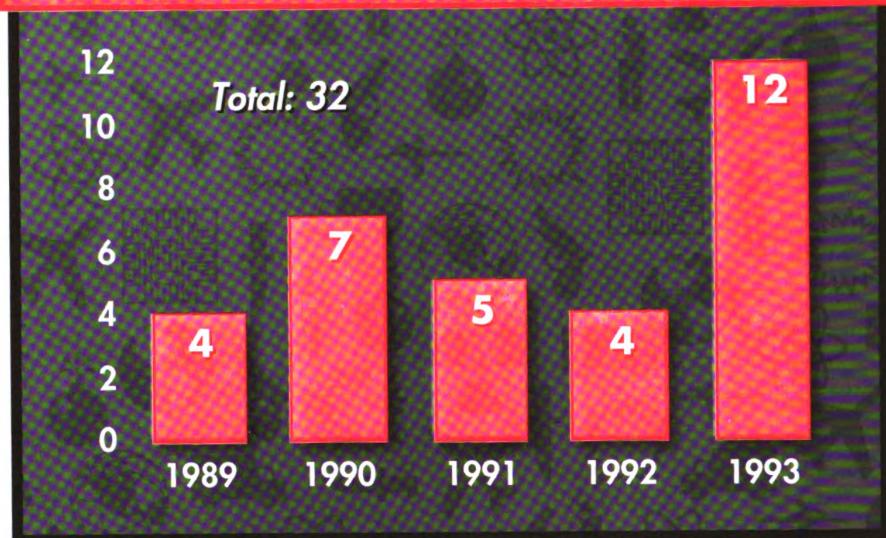
Twenty-three potential acts of terrorism were prevented during the period 1989-1993. In 1993, seven preventions were recorded. If these attempted attacks had actually been perpetrated, numerous deaths, injuries, and substantial property damage would have resulted. Therefore, the significance of terrorist incident preventions cannot be over-estimated. The FBI's goal is to prevent acts of terrorism before they occur.



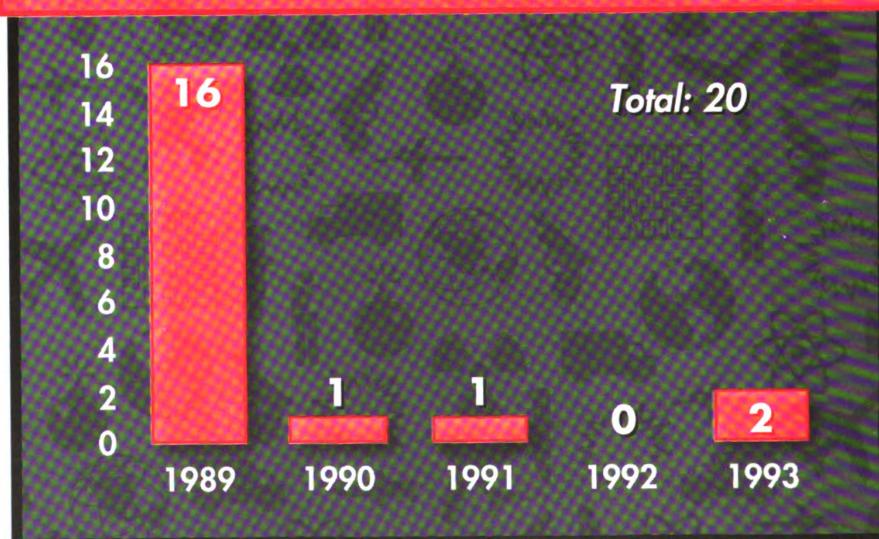
5 YEAR STATISTICS

**1989
thru
1993**

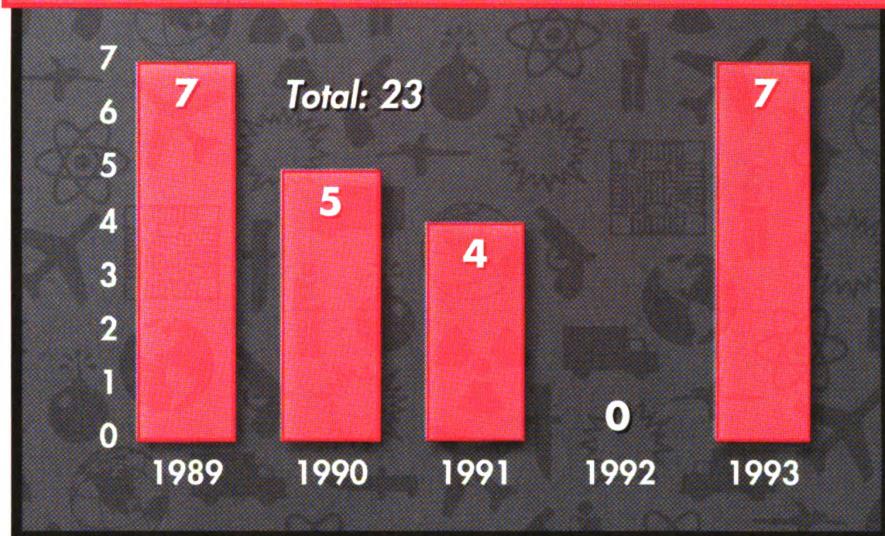
**Terrorist Incidents in the United States
1989 ~ 1993**



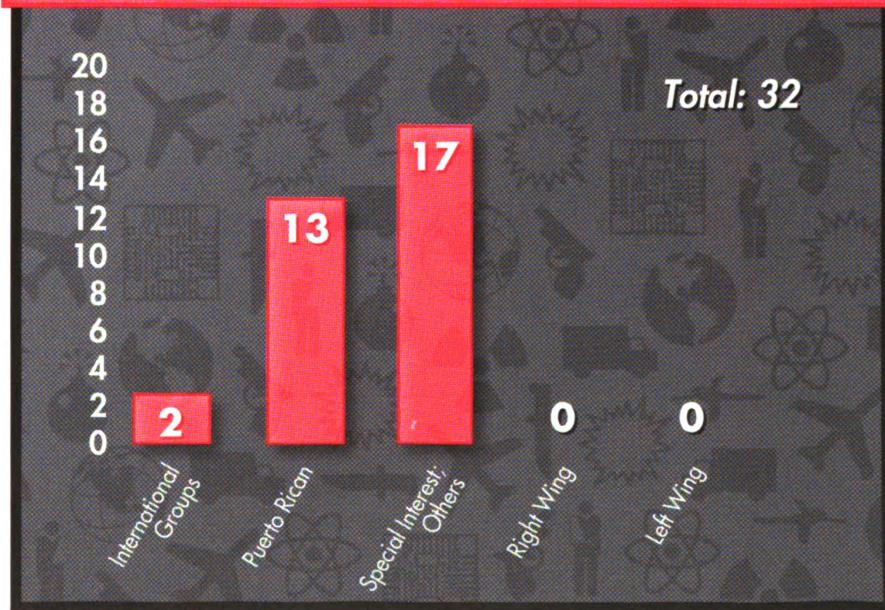
**Suspected Terrorist Incidents in the United States
1989 ~ 1993**

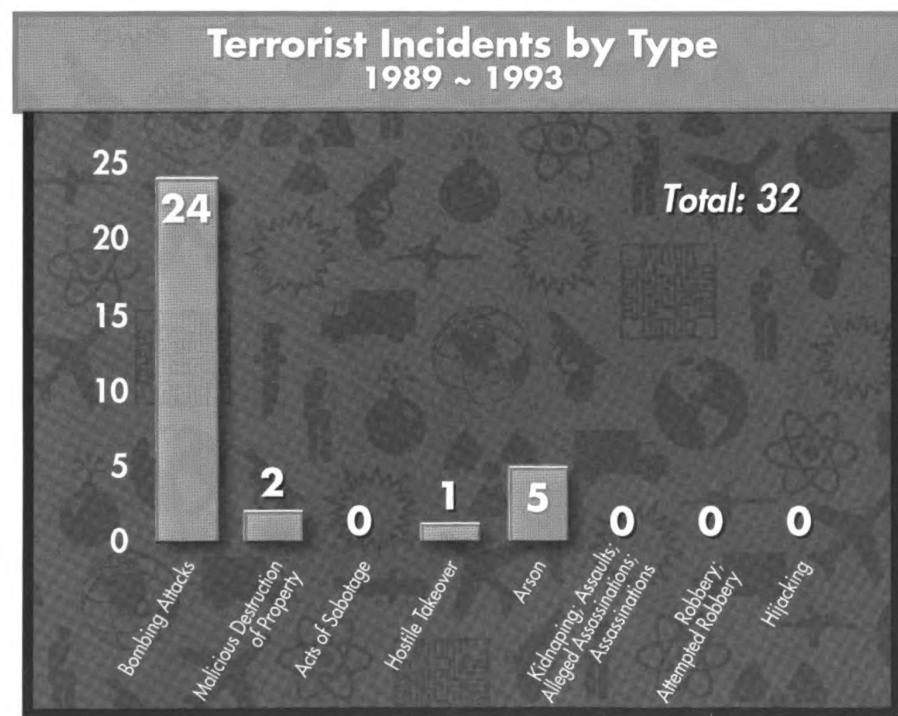
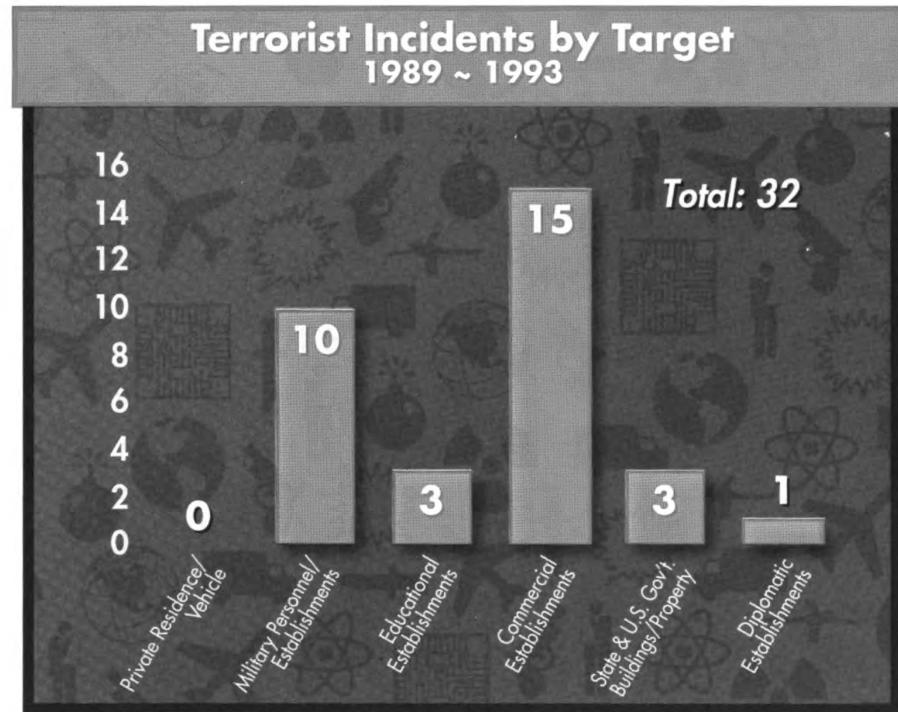


Terrorism Preventions in the United States 1989 ~ 1993



Terrorist Incidents by Group 1989 ~ 1993





TOPICAL ISSUES

TERRORISM INVESTIGATIONS ARE PREVENTIVE, PROACTIVE, AND REACTIVE

On February 26, 1993, the world looked on as the United States became the scene of the most dramatic terrorist attack in its history. In a matter of minutes, the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City brought international terrorism to America's shores and once again, to the hearts of the American people. Nothing has served to highlight the importance of the FBI's counterterrorism mission more than the stark image of the World Trade Center's Twin Towers on that fateful day.

A recurring factor of terrorism is the use of violence to elicit fear and effect political change, with the world becoming an international staging area for such activity. One disturbing worldwide trend is that during the past ten years, large-scale, indiscriminate acts of violence continue as terrorists set off bombs in highly populated areas. These attacks have occurred aboard airplanes; in airports; office complexes; military barracks; and diplomatic establishments, with flagrant disregard for human life. When senseless, brutal acts of terrorism occur against the United States, FBI efforts are directed at swiftly pursuing and arresting for prosecution those who commit, or aid and abet those engaged in these criminal acts of

terrorism. This is a responsibility the FBI assumes with the greatest urgency when a terrorist attack threatens the physical well-being of Americans or the national security of the United States.

The FBI's Role

The FBI is the lead agency responsible for combating terrorism within the United States and against U.S. interests throughout the world. The FBI received this mandate in April 1982, under a National Security Decision Directive signed by the President of the United States. It gave the Department of Justice, and through its auspices, the FBI, specific responsibilities for coordinating the federal response to terrorist incidents. In this role, the FBI's mission is two-fold: first, to identify and prevent terrorist acts before they occur; and second, to launch an immediate and effective investigative response should an act of terrorism occur.

The response phase involves prompt, effective investigation of criminal acts committed by individual terrorists or terrorist groups against the United States. The investigation of terrorist attacks, culminating in arrests, convictions, and imprisonment, sends a powerful message to terrorists worldwide that the United States will not tolerate acts of international terrorism on its shores or against its citizens.

The International Terrorist Threat

As dramatically illustrated by the World Trade Center (WTC) bombing, it would be incorrect to conclude from past counterterrorism successes that the threat of terrorism against the United States has been permanently eradicated. According to U.S. Department of State (USDS) statistics, there were approximately 883 terrorist incidents against Americans from 1989 to 1993. Anti-U.S. attacks accounted for 20 percent, or 88 out of 427, of the terrorist incidents recorded worldwide during 1993. The level of terrorist incidents by international groups against Americans remains a constant counterterrorism challenge facing the United States.

Proactive Response

The impact of the World Trade Center bombing, as well as revelations concerning the attempted plot to bomb the United Nations and several other key locations in New York City, has been heavily felt by Americans. Through a heightened proactive response, the FBI aggressively undertakes to identify and interdict the activities of terrorists before they strike. This prevention phase involves acquiring, through legal means, intelligence information related to groups or individuals who would choose terrorism as a means to threaten or attack Americans, U.S. interests, or foreign nationals within the United States. The infor-

mation acquired is carefully analyzed, appropriately disseminated, and effectively used to prevent terrorist acts before they occur. The success of these preventions also signals that the United States is a hostile environment for terrorists and further serves as a powerful deterrent against future acts of terrorism.

On June 24, 1993, the FBI thwarted a plot designed to unleash a reign of terror on New York City by bombing several major locations there. The significance of the FBI's interdiction was realized when the perpetrators were apprehended in the process of constructing explosive devices.

Law Enforcement and Legislative Initiatives

In 1986, the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism released a report which outlined policy recommendations for responding to the threat of terrorism. One of the proposals made in the report was to increase public awareness for the purposes of better informing the American people about the nature of terrorism and the threat it poses to U.S. national security interests. One of the ways the FBI attempts to better inform the American public on the nature of the changing intelligence threat to the United States and U.S. national security interests, is through the Development of Espionage, Counterintelligence, and Counterterrorism Awareness

(DECA) program. The DECA program is the public voice and education media for the counterintelligence and counterterrorism program. It attempts to heighten threat awareness within the public, foreign affairs, intelligence, military, and defense contractor communities. Through these endeavors, the FBI works to increase public knowledge regarding potential threats and the need to practice security awareness.

The Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism served as a catalyst for the emergence of an active and effective counterterrorism community in the United States. This development greatly benefited the fight against terrorism, including enhanced coordination and cooperation, as well as increased intelligence and information sharing among those agencies and departments tasked with counterterrorism responsibilities. Past successes in the U.S. Government's fight against terrorism are attributable in large part to this coordinated counterterrorism effort.

Congress has also played a vital role in this success by providing the legal tools needed for the FBI to fulfill its counterterrorism mission. While previous statutes enabled the FBI to investigate acts of terrorism inside the United States, legislation enacted by Congress in 1984 and 1986 expanded FBI jurisdiction to include investigation of terrorist acts abroad. The Comprehensive

Crime Control Act of 1984 created a new section in the U.S. Criminal Code concerning hostage taking. The Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-terrorism Act of 1986 established a new violation pertaining to terrorist acts conducted abroad against U.S. nationals.

In addition, the Aviation Security Improvement Act of 1990 ensured the creation of a new cooperative effort between the Federal Aviation Administration and the FBI in developing initiatives to improve aviation security. The cooperative work of these two agencies has led to security enhancements at U.S. domestic airports to ensure the safety of domestic air transportation systems.

Joint Terrorism Task Forces

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

Cooperation among U.S. governmental agencies alone is not enough to successfully counter the global nature of the terrorist threat. U.S. authorities have also sought to increase cooperation with

friendly foreign nations. Consequently, the United States, under the direction of the USDS, has participated in bilateral meetings and multilateral conferences with many foreign governments in an effort to better combine and exchange information on terrorism-related issues. In addition, incidents of kidnapping, hostage taking, and terrorist attacks against American citizens abroad have involved close cooperative efforts between the FBI, USDS, and host country governments in matters involving U.S. extraterritorial jurisdiction. All of these initiatives have contributed to the U.S. counterterrorism response and promoted the enhancement of worldwide counterterrorism efforts.

Because of U.S. diplomatic involvement in the global political arena and the openness of our society and borders at home, the United States remains vulnerable to future acts of international terrorism. With the bombing of the WTC, international terrorism in the United States has entered a new era. In its wake comes the realization that terrorism will not waiver, meaning peaceful nations and innocent civilians will be evermore caught in the cross fire. As the United States moves further into the 1990s, this threat will continue to challenge the FBI.

EMERGENCE OF INTERNATIONAL RADICAL FUNDAMENTALISM

International radical fundamentalism, a term used to identify terrorists who justify their violent acts through a radical interpretation of their religious beliefs, is a relatively new terrorist phenomenon in the United States. While domestic or indigenous terrorist activity has endured in this country, international terrorist attacks have been limited. Attacks conducted by international terrorists have generally been targeted against traditional enemies, such as Sikh terrorists attacking Indian Government officials inside the United States. Although the United States has been the venue for such attacks, we have rarely been the primary target.

Bombing of the World Trade Center

This trend ended, however, on February 26, 1993, with the bombing of the WTC. Notwithstanding the millions of dollars of property damage incurred as a result of that heinous act, hundreds of persons were injured, and six others were killed. One might have surmised that the arrests of the individuals believed responsible for the bombing, a few weeks after the attack, would have deterred such future activity. However, four months

later, nine other individuals were arrested conspiring to conduct similar attacks in the New York City area. Thus far, the common thread between these two cases appears to be radical religious interpretations, permeated by a militant religious authority who justifies violence in the name of God.

Unique Characteristics

Although devout in their religion, radical fundamentalists reject traditional religious ideologies practiced by the general populace. Instead, they favor a violent propagation of their faith, and believe that the only true course to achieve their objective is the conversion of mankind through violence. Oftentimes the term "jihad" is used to explain terrorist violence conducted by radical fundamentalists. This jihad, however, is not a holy war within oneself, but rather a war against the infidels, or unbelievers, those, like the United States, whom they believe stand in the way of the establishment of radical nonsecular states.

International radical fundamentalists operating inside the United States exhibit traits unlike most other international terrorist organizations. While international terrorist entities are generally homogenous in nature, distrustful of others "outside the fold," radical fundamentalist sects are comprised of various nationalities, oftentimes including historical religious enemies. The convict-

ed perpetrators of the WTC bombing and other radical fundamentalists who reportedly conspired to conduct other attacks in New York, included individuals of several nationalities. They were Egyptian, Jordanian, Iraqi, Palestinian, possibly Pakistani, and Sudanese individuals. Radical fundamentalist sects have seemingly put cultural and religious differences to the way-side, concentrating instead on their shared goal—the spread of their religious beliefs through armed struggle.

Also, while international terrorist groups are generally more structured in nature with established hierarchies, radical fundamentalist groups in the United States have exhibited the ability to come together and operate in an ad hoc manner, which can form and reform depending on the need or desire. That is not to say that there are no leaders within these groups. As with most other terrorist entities, leaders do take hold in these sects and may serve to facilitate needed support for the overall function of the group.

Further, radical fundamentalists operating inside the United States are truly international in the sense that they are known to have transited and operated in several parts of the world, seemingly with little difficulty. Some of these individuals are educated, primarily in the sciences, with careers ranging from taxi cab drivers to engineers. Most derive from the

lower classes within their homelands where they have witnessed the struggle between the perceived "oppressed" and their governments. Historically, radical fundamentalists have spawned from and their violence increased as the result of economic and political upheavals in the Middle East and North Africa.

Future Trends

The potential for future terrorism emanating from international radical fundamentalists inside the United States exists. Given the present state of global affairs, particularly in the Middle East and the North African countries of Algeria and Egypt and the former Yugoslavia, international radical fundamentalist activity is expected to remain a significant challenge for the U.S. law enforcement community. This is particularly true in the former Yugoslavia, where ethnic and religious populations are reportedly being persecuted and forced from their homes by opposing forces.

THE INCREASE IN RIGHT-WING TERRORISM

Domestic Terrorism

The FBI describes domestic terrorists as those who operate entirely within the United States or Puerto Rico without foreign direction. They generally direct their activities against the U.S. Government or some element of our society. Traditionally, domestic terrorist groups are separated into three broad categories.

Left-wing groups generally strive to bring about armed revolution in the United States and profess a socialist doctrine. They believe that change can only be effected through armed conflict. Examples of these groups include the United Freedom Front, the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation—or FALN—and the Macheteros. Although many of the leaders of these groups are in jail, there remain individuals who operate on their own who are willing to commit terrorist attacks in furtherance of their beliefs. Consequently, they continue to pose a threat.

The next category are right-wing terrorists. They are guided by a racist or anti-Semitic philosophy and advocate the supremacy of the white race. According to this view, all ethnic minorities are inferior in every

way. Many right-wing terrorist groups also espouse antigovernment sentiments and engage in survivalist and/or paramilitary training to ensure the survival of the white race and/or the United States. Examples of this include groups like the Aryan Nations, The Order, and Posse Comitatus. Posse Comitatus and Arizona Patriots members also advocate nonpayment of taxes and regard federal and state laws as unconstitutional.

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The final category of domestic terrorists falls into the "special interest" category. While both left- and right-wing terrorist groups want to change the existing, lawfully elected U.S. Government, special interest terrorist groups are committed to a specific cause. They focus on the resolution of particular issues. An example of these individuals is those who commit terrorist activity in order to advocate environmental causes.

While the causes themselves are not illegal, perpetrating acts of terrorism in furtherance of their goals is illegal.

Animal Liberation Front

During 1993, 11 out of 12 terrorist incidents in the United States were perpetrated by domestic terrorist groups. One terrorist incident was defined as an international terrorist incident. The majority of the domestic terrorist incidents (nine incidents) were perpetrated by individuals who claimed to be representatives of the Animal Liberation Front (ALF) in Chicago. Individuals claiming to be representatives of ALF placed nine incendiary devices in four department stores. They were intended to ignite flammable material near the devices.

Skinheads

The remainder of the domestic terrorist incidents (two incidents) were perpetrated by the American Front Skinheads. They targeted the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) headquarters in Takoma, Washington, and a bar frequented by homosexuals in the Seattle, Washington, area. Skinheads in the United States are broken into various factions, and the American Front Skinheads are located on the West Coast.

Skinheads are generally young, ranging in age from fifteen to

twenty-five. The Skinhead movement originated in England in the 1970s as a protest to social unrest and high unemployment. They emphasized racial (white) pride, patriotism, and support of the working class. Many of the Skinheads in England follow British punk rock groups, some of whose members are racist. Neo-Nazi groups in England took notice and successfully began to recruit them.

Skinheads first appeared in the United States around 1980 as these British rock groups gained followers here. While some Skinheads in the United States kept the dress and music but not the racist philosophy, others continued to believe in racism, neo-Nazism, and hatred of minorities. The racist Skinheads in the United States are becoming more of a concern to law enforcement because of their increasingly violent behavior and criminal activity.

Increase in Violence

During the past few years there has been an increase in right-wing terrorist activity in

the United States. The FBI remains concerned about the level of right-wing violence in this country. This activity has been particularly prevalent on the West Coast. Since 1987 in the Los Angeles, California, area there has been a rise in the number of racially motivated crimes perpetrated by various factions of Skinheads.

Once the line has been crossed from believing in racist or anti-Semitic philosophies to actually using force or violence in furtherance of these beliefs, these activities become illegal and criminal in nature. Right-wing groups often resort to robbery, murder, and other crimes to fulfill their particular goals. Despite numerous recent arrests and trials, groups employing these tactics remain a threat.

FBI Agents and other federal and local law enforcement officers arrested eight people on July 15, 1993, who were about to launch an anti-black "revolution." All were Skinheads from the Los Angeles area. They were arming themselves in preparation for the riot they expected

to occur following the Rodney King verdict. King gained national media attention when he was assaulted during his arrest by members of the Los Angeles Police Department. When that riot did not occur, the Skinheads—members of the Fourth Reich Skinheads—plotted to assassinate prominent members of the black and Jewish communities in Los Angeles. Fortunately, law enforcement stepped in before the group began their "revolution." All of those arrested either pled guilty or were convicted of the charges against them.

There was an increase in anti-Semitic incidents in the United States during 1993. The latest statistics reveal an upswing in hate violence, such as assaults and cross burnings in America. Clearly, this level of hate and violence is intolerable in American society. The FBI is committed to eliminating hate groups and terrorists, regardless of their political or racial orientation, whenever they engage in criminal activities to further their political or social goals.

THE BOMBING OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER: CONDUCTING THE CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION

Within one week of the bombing of the World Trade Center (WTC), investigators had sifted through the rubble and pieced together evidence in the largest crime scene ever conducted on U.S. soil.

The explosion created a crater 150 feet in diameter and five stories high beneath the twin towers. After a preliminary search for minute fragments of evidence in this devastated area, it became clear to law enforcement officials that the explosion was caused by a bomb, rather than an accident such as a gas leak. As a result of damage to materials such as concrete, structural steel and automobiles, an assessment of the explosive used suggests that it had a velocity of detonation of around 14,000 to 15,500 feet per second.

Initial Assessment

Additionally, due to the extent of damage and size of the crater, it was determined that the bomb consisted of approximately 1,200 pounds of explosives. When making this type of extrapolation, explosives investigators must consider external factors such as con-

finement by the target itself, debris materials and the structural integrity of the building.

As the lead agency for investigating acts of terrorism in the United States, the FBI assumed the responsibility for the management of the crime scene investigation at the WTC. Immediately after the bombing, a total of 300 law enforcement officials were assigned to conduct forensic examination of the crime scene. Cooperating with the FBI in the investigation were the New York City Police Department (NYPD); the United States Secret Service; the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service; the United States Customs Service; the United States Department of State; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF); and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, as well as other local law enforcement entities.

Despite the most adverse conditions ever experienced by U.S. law enforcement officials conducting a crime scene investigation, a coordinated effort between law enforcement agencies was launched immediately after the explosion. This was necessary in order to expeditiously process the crime scene and determine who was responsible for this terrorist attack.

Investigative Safety

For the duration of the crime scene investigation, law enforcement officials were faced with a very difficult and dangerous task. The first and most important problem investigators faced was determining whether the blast area was safe enough to conduct forensic analysis.

During the initial assessment of explosive damage to the complex, it became very clear to law enforcement officials that the structural integrity of one of the WTC's twin towers, along with the adjoining Vista Hotel, was in jeopardy and faced the risk of collapse. This collapse could have occurred within days if structural steel supports were not added.

Within the crater, pieces of concrete 14 inches thick and as large as five feet in length were falling from 70 feet above. To make the WTC structurally sound, three private contracting firms employing over 250 engineers and laborers were called upon to reinforce the building in order to enable the search to begin and to collect physical evidence. This was accomplished by dumping tons of rubble back into the crater before the investigation could begin. The rubble was then methodically sifted.

Safety concerns required that significant logistical issues had to be immediately addressed. A voluminous amount of dust and carcinogens had been deposited into the air by the explosion. Among the biological hazards

present were asbestos, mineral wool (a level 2 carcinogen), acid and fuel from automobiles, and small fires caused by short circuits. The necessary safety gear and equipment for all law enforcement personnel working within the crime scene had to be procured and issued to allow processing of the blast area.

To ensure workers could breathe safely, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) fitted investigators with protective clothing, boots, gloves and safety equipment, such as hard hats, eye protection, and respirators. The most modern equipment available was purchased to process the crime scene. OSHA also provided numerous air quality monitors to determine whether the crime scene effort disturbed any hazardous materials. This equipment enabled the search teams to process evidence much more quickly than would have otherwise been possible.

Investigators were also plagued with the fact that no electricity was available to provide lighting in the damaged area. This was compounded by fires which resulted from vehicle gas tanks being breached, broken water mains, and the overflow of raw sewage. All of this caused further structural instability of the areas surrounding the main crater and made assessment and planning a major task. More than two million gallons of water

and sewage were pumped out of the crime scene.

Logistical Matters

Not only was the investigation dangerous, but it was also formidable and complex. Law enforcement officials removed and sifted through 2,500 cubic yards of rubble weighing about 4,800 tons. More than 3,000 pounds of this material were transported to the FBI Laboratory in Washington, D.C., for further analysis.

**The dedication
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situation.**

Thousands of items of evidence were recovered, more than in any other investigation in the history of FBI bombing investigations. To facilitate the on-site evidence collection effort, an evidence control center was established approximately one block from the crime scene. This center incorporated telephones, facsimile, photocopiers, radio communication equipment, computers, and photo telesis. This control

center served as the central clearinghouse and coordination point for the processing of the crime scene by the various law enforcement agencies involved in the investigation.

Investigative Team Approach

During the search of the crime scene, bomb technicians were required to determine the immediate importance of many items of potential evidence and determine what items were of investigative lead value. To facilitate this complex task, a vehicle identification team was created for the duration of the investigation. This team removed and searched over 1,600 damaged or destroyed cars from the parking garage. A total of 250 destroyed vehicles were identified in the immediate area of the blast site by serial numbers.

This team of law enforcement individuals served a crucial role in identifying component parts of the vehicle used as the container and delivery vehicle for the bomb. Based on the type and amount of explosive used, investigators surmised that the bomb was too large to transport in a sedan type automobile. Additionally, the ceiling clearance in the parking area limited the height and size of the vehicle. By this method of reasonable deduction, it was estimated that the explosive device was transported into

the WTC with either a pickup truck or a van.

Specialized Support

To further facilitate the crime scene investigation, a temporary laboratory was established in the already-existing NYPD Laboratory. This laboratory, which was staffed by chemists from the FBI, the BATF and the NYPD, provided a repository for the collection of samples from the crime scene for rapid analysis. This approach to crime scene operations proved extremely valuable and resolved many issues of immediate importance during the investigation.

It was during this phase of residue collection that a bomb technician discovered a fragment from a vehicle frame which displayed massive explosive damage. This 300-pound fragment was transported to the laboratory for analyses. A laboratory inspection of the fragment displayed a dot matrix number. The number was identified as the confidential vehicle identification number of a van reported stolen the day before the bombing. The vehicle was a 1990 Ford, F-350 Econoline van owned by Ryder Truck Rental, Inc., and rented in New Jersey.

Investigative Result

As the investigation progressed, the laboratory staff was called upon to conduct on-site analysis and sampling at various arrest and search sites. As a result of these analyses, significant facts were established which linked the crime scene with other safe-house locations used by the subjects in this bombing.

During this investigative phase the remains of three high-pressure gas cylinders belonging to a welding supply company were identified. A small particle of red paint with a gray primer was located on one of the metal fragments of the gas cylinder. This paint fragment was compared with the red paint used by the welding company on their hydrogen tanks and was found to be the same. It was learned that on February 25, 1993, that a welding company in Clifton, New Jersey, delivered three hydrogen tanks to the storage space used by the subjects.

Among other items discovered were 300 pounds of urea, 250 pounds of sulfuric acid, numerous one-gallon containers; some filled with nitric acid, sodium cyanide, and two

fifty-foot lengths of hobby fuse. Additionally, the inventory of these materials revealed six two-quart bottles of brown liquid. The liquid was identified as homemade nitroglycerine. This unstable nitroglycerine was subsequently transported and destroyed by the New Jersey State Police Bomb Squad.

Despite the hazards, the dangers and the difficulties encountered in this operation, by March 24, 1993, less than a month after the explosion, the FBI completed its investigation of the crime scene. The dedication and experience demonstrated by all law enforcement personnel involved allowed for a swift and professional integration of manpower into a very dangerous situation.

The result was the accomplishment of a safe and successful processing of the crime scene. The initiative shown by this multiagency team in coping with the ever-increasing demands of the investigation as it rapidly developed, directly contributed to the success of conducting the most complex crime scene investigation in the history of terrorist bombings in the United States.

THE CURRENT THREAT

Threat Analysis/ Domestic Groups

For the first time in the history of the FBI's Counterterrorism Program there were no terrorist incidents perpetrated by Puerto Rican terrorist groups in 1993. Puerto Rican terrorist groups seek independence from the United States. The Puerto Rican independence movement and its violent manifestations have been in existence for several decades.

The reason for the absence of Puerto Rican terrorist activity is unknown; however, it is believed to be at least partly attributable to a political plebiscite which was held in Puerto Rico in November, 1993. The plebiscite provided the residents of Puerto Rico with the opportunity to vote in order to determine whether Puerto Rico should continue in commonwealth status, become a state of the United States or become independent. The voters ruled in favor of maintaining the commonwealth status of Puerto Rico.

It is a possibility that Puerto Rican terrorists were waiting for the plebiscite to be completed before conducting terrorist activity. Therefore, due to the outcome of the plebiscite in which voters chose commonwealth status over independence, the issue which guides the independence movement still remains. The potential for terrorist activity by Puerto Rican terrorist groups remains as well.

Threat Analysis/ International Groups

For the first time since the end of 1983, there have been two acts of international terrorism within two years conducted inside the United States. With the takeover of the Iranian Mission to the United Nations in New York City in 1992, the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993 and the arrest of eight subjects who were attempting to build bombs that were to target several locations in New York City, also in 1993, the terrorist threat in the United States has changed considerably. These international terrorist incidents and the terrorist incident prevention in New York City have startled Americans into the realization that acts of terrorism can and will occur within our borders.

The most notable development in 1993 was the emergence of international radical fundamentalism both around the world and inside the United States. The bombing of the World Trade Center and the terrorism preventions in New York City are manifestations of this new phenomena. The New York incidents reflect the characteristics of international radical fundamentalists. They are defined as loosely knit groups whose members represent multiple nationalities. They share a motivation to overthrow democratic governments worldwide and to replace them with nonsecular governments.

State sponsors of terrorism such as Iran, Iraq, Libya, Syria, and the Sudan, have insulated themselves from direct support of terrorism in the United States. However, several of the state sponsors of terrorism are supporters of international radical fundamentalists and they have remained quite active in supporting acts of terrorism outside the United States.

The potential terrorist threat posed by subnational terrorist organizations remains. These groups seek the creation of an independent state within existing government boundaries or the revolutionary overthrow of these governments. Subnational groups include FUQRA, a radical fundamentalist group, and Sikh terrorists. The Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA), is also considered a subnational

terrorist group. PIRA conducts fund-raising activities in the United States. It also uses the

sent new challenges to the FBI's Counterterrorism Program. These events include the country of Sudan being added to the state sponsors of terrorism list after review by the U.S. Intelligence Community; the arrest of Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman, a leader of the Al-Gama Al-Islamiyya, an International Radical Fundamentalist group; and the Palestine Liberation Organization - Israeli peace accord. Individuals may use these developments as justification for the perpetration of acts of terrorism. Anti-American sentiment is prevalent throughout the world and will remain so. There will continue to be elements in our society who consider perpetrating acts of terrorism as a legitimate means of furthering their political or social objectives.

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United States as a safe haven for escaped fugitives and attempts to acquire sophisticated technology here for ultimate use in Northern Ireland.

Certain developments occurring in 1993 have served to pre-

APPENDICES

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

Terrorism

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

The FBI categorizes two types of terrorism in the United States. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction. International terrorism involves terrorist activity committed by groups or individuals who are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States, or whose activities transcend national boundaries.

Terrorist Incident

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

Suspected Terrorist Incident

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

Terrorism Prevention

A documented instance in which a

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

Counterterrorism Investigative Guidelines and Statutory Authority

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

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

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

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



Chronological Summary (1989-1993) Incidents

Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Associated to
1989	April 3	Tucson, AZ	Arson
	June 19	Bayamon, P.R.	Pipe Bombing
	June 19	Bayamon, P.R.	Pipe Bombing
1990	July 3 or 4	Lubbock, TX	Malicious Destruction of Property
	Jan. 12	Santurce, P.R.	Pipe Bombing
	Jan. 12	Carolina, P.R.	Pipe Bombing
	Feb. 22	Los Angeles, CA	Bombing
	April 22	Santa Cruz County, CA	Malicious Destruction of Property
	May 27	Mayaguez, P.R.	Arson
	Sept. 17	Arecibo, P.R.	Bombing
	Sept. 17	Vega Baja, P.R.	Bombing
			Pedro Albizu Group Revolutionary Forces



Chronological Summary (1989-1993) Incidents (con't.)

	Date	Location	Type of Incident	Group Associated to
1991	Feb. 3	Mayaguez, P.R.	Arson	Popular Liberation Army (PLA)
	Feb. 18	Sabana Grande, Puerto Rico	THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	Puerto Rican Group
	March 17	Carolina, Puerto Rico		IRS, Inc.
	April 1	Fresno, California		Maoist Communist Party (MCP)
	July 6	Punta Borinquen, Puerto Rico		Popular Liberation Army (PLA)
	April 5	New York, New York		Mujahidin-E-Khalq (MEK)
1992	Nov. 19	Urbana, Illinois		Revolutionary Movement
	Dec. 10	Chicago, Illinois		Revolutionary Front (incidents)
	Feb. 26	New York, New York		Christian Fundamentalists
	July 20	Takoma, Washington		Front Skinheads
	July 22	Seattle, Washington		Front Skinheads
1993	Nov. 27-28	Chicago, Illinois		Revolutionary Front (incidents)

DEC 30 1992 DATE DUE
 JAN 22 1989
 AUG 31 2000
 JUN 1 1993