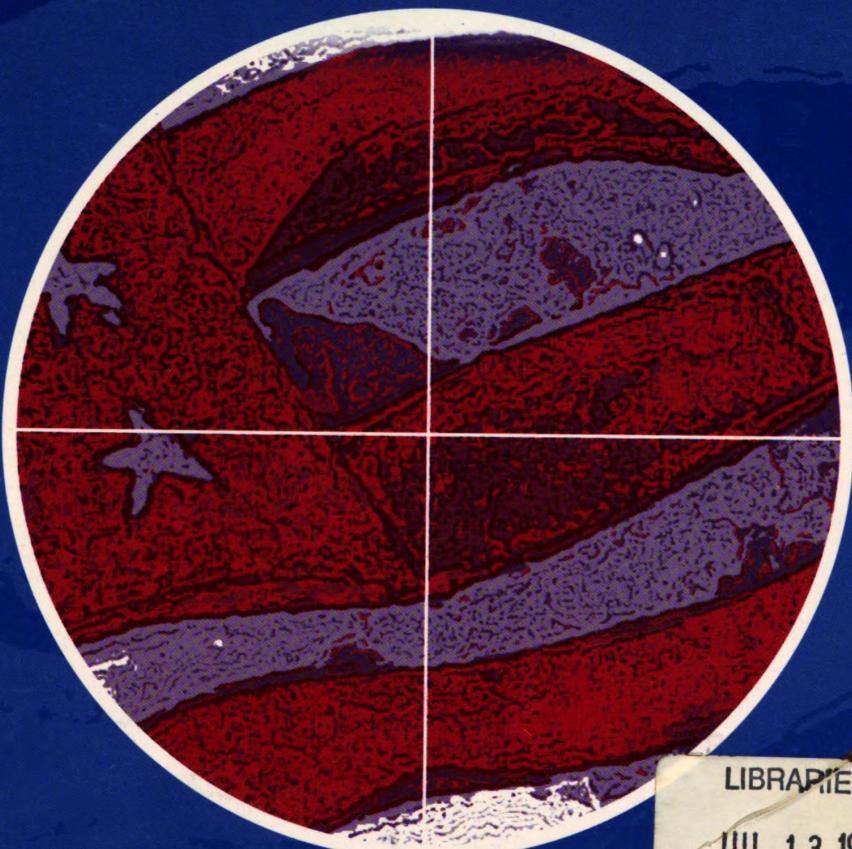




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TERRORISM

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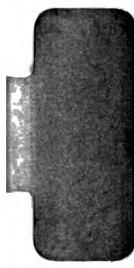
1994

TERRORIST RESEARCH AND ANALYTICAL CENTER
NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

The University
of Michigan
Documents
Center

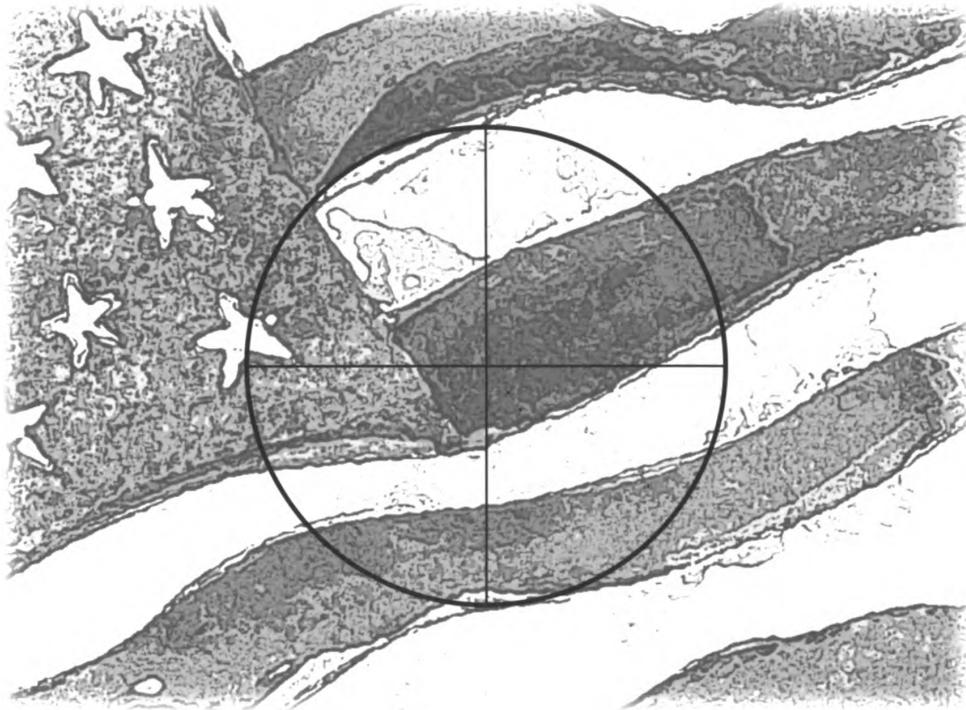
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TERRORISM in the United States 1994

Terrorist Research and Analytical Center
National Security Division

By Presidential directive, the FBI is the lead investigative agency in the ongoing fight against terrorism in the United States. The prevention of terrorism remains the primary goal of the FBI's Counterterrorism Program.

Each year, the results of our counterterrorism efforts are chronicled in the FBI publication, *Terrorism in the United States*. Major trends and accomplishments in counterterrorism are presented, as well as the number of terrorist incidents and preventions.

In the 1994 edition of *Terrorism in the United States*, we examine terrorism in the decade of the 1990s, with an analysis of terrorist events in the United States between 1990 and 1994. This edition also looks at FBI investigations abroad in cases of terrorist attacks against U.S. citizens, known as extraterritorial jurisdiction. Other topics include a wrap-up on the successful security preparations for the World Cup Soccer 1994 tournament, and a look ahead to similar challenges for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia; the continuing terrorist threat from International Radical Terrorism; and the first conviction gained under the new federal law, Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1994 (FACE).

The constantly changing threat of terrorism to Americans requires intense vigilance and an immediate law enforcement response. The information and analysis offered in *Terrorism in the United States* are intended to inform the reader of significant developments in counterterrorism and to reemphasize the FBI's commitment to the protection of U.S. national security.

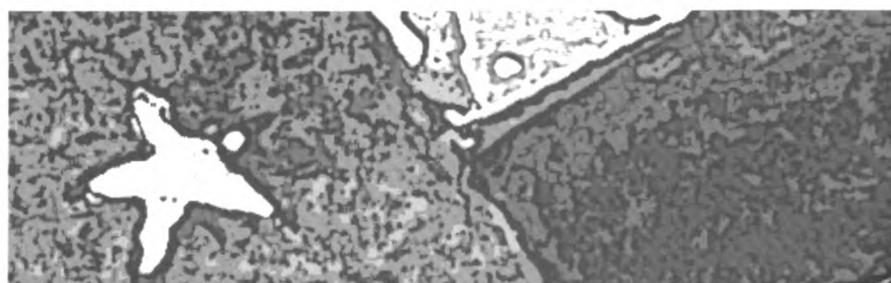


TABLE of CONTENTS

2 1994 IN REVIEW

- Significant Accomplishments • 2
- Suspected Terrorist Incident • 5

6 TREND ANALYSIS (1990-1994)

- Five-year Statistics (1990-1994) • 7

12 TOPICAL ISSUES

- Extraterritorial Investigations • 12
- International Radical Terrorism in the United States • 14
- World Cup Soccer 1994 • 16
- Looking Ahead to Atlanta 1996: the Summer Olympics • 18
- Abortion Clinic Violence Task Force Formed by U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno • 19
- Provisional Irish Republican Army: 1994 Cease Fire Agreement • 21

22 CURRENT THREAT

- Analysis of Domestic Terrorism Threat • 22
- Analysis of International Terrorism Threat • 23

24 APPENDICES

- Definitions • 24
- Chronological Summary of Incidents (1990 - 1994) • 26

The year 1994 witnessed the continued success of the U.S. Government's ongoing effort against the spread of terrorism. The most notable development occurred in the courtroom as demonstrated by the conviction of the World Trade Center bombers.

U.S. law enforcement also apprehended several fugitives wanted for their involvement in terrorist activities. Perhaps less spectacular but equally impressive was the successful U.S. hosting of the 1994 World Cup Soccer championships. Excellent cooperation among U.S. law enforcement agencies and the FBI ensured that the World Cup tournament was not marred by any terrorist incidents or soccer-related violence. In fact, in the past 12 months, there were no incidents of terrorism, and only one suspected incident of terrorism within the United States.

The lack of violent terrorist activity in the United States in 1994 was more an outcome of increased awareness and security countermeasures than a decreasing threat. The February 1993 bombing attack on the World Trade Center in New York clearly showed that the threat of terrorism in the United States is real and potentially lethal. The FBI's response has been to augment its Counterterrorism Program by committing more resources, including reallocation of FBI personnel; enhancing counterterrorism training; refining collection and analysis techniques; and enhancing cooperation within national and international law enforcement and intelligence communities.

A number of successful counterterrorism initiatives and countermeasures were undertaken and implemented during 1994. This segment highlights some of the FBI's accomplishments, such as arrests, indictments, and convictions.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

CONVICTION OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER BOMBERS

On February 26, 1993, a massive explosion occurred in the garage area beneath the Vista Hotel, located at the World Trade Center complex in New York City. The bomb that caused the explosion consisted of approximately 1,200 pounds of explosives, making it one of the largest homemade bombs ever seen in the United States. Six persons were killed and approximately 1,000 injured as a result of the attack.

On March 4, 1994, four of the six defendants indicted were convicted on all 38 counts against them, including conspiracy to bomb targets in the United States, the bombing of the World Trade Center, and the use of explosive devices. On May 25, 1994, Mohamed Salameh, Nidal Ayyad, Mahmoud Abouhalima, and Ahmed Ajaj were each sentenced to 240 years in prison and were fined \$250,000. U.S. District Judge Kevin T. Duffy determined the sentence by calculating the life expectancy of the six killed in the blast - 180 years - and then adding on 60 years for each of two other counts. The two remaining defendants, Ramzi Ahmed Yousef and Abdul Rahman Yasin, were indicted in absentia on March 11, 1993. Yousef was apprehended by Pakistani authorities and released into U.S. custody in early February 1995, after U.S. law enforcement information revealed his presence in Islamabad, Pakistan. Yasin remains at large.

NEW YORK BOMBING CONSPIRACY SUBJECTS MOHAMMED AND CORTES CONVICTED

On March 31, 1994, Ashraf Mohammed and Evelyn Cortes were convicted for violation of Title 18, USC, Section 371 and Section 1071 (conspiring to harbor a federal fugitive). These charges stem from the July 22, 1993 raid on a North Wildwood, New Jersey hotel, conducted by FBI Agents and local law enforcement officers, in which Matarawy Mohammed Said Saleh was arrested for his involvement in the conspiracy to bomb several sites in

New York City. In June 1993, the FBI interdicted an operation directed at a number of New York City landmarks and various political figures. The group had targeted the headquarters of the United Nations, the federal building which houses the New York FBI Office, the Lincoln and Holland tunnels, Egyptian President Mubarak during his 1993 visit to New York, and at least two U.S. political figures. In early 1995, 12 individuals will go on trial for their alleged involvement in this plot. A number of those indicted are followers of Shaykh Omar Ahmed Ali Abdel Rahman, who was also indicted for his role in the conspiracy. Mohammed and Cortes were not charged in the bombing conspiracy, but rather for knowingly concealing Matarawy Saleh from arrest. On December 8, 1994, Mohammed was sentenced to 41 months in jail for each of the two counts to run concurrently, followed by two years of supervised release. Cortes was also sentenced on this date to 31 months in jail for each of the two counts, to run concurrently, followed by two years of supervised release.

ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION MEMBERS GUILTY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

In 1994, the U.S. Government experienced a major success against the Abu Nidal Organization (ANO) in the United States. On July 26, 1994, Tawfiq Musa of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Saif Nijmeh of St. Louis, Missouri, and his brother Luie Nijmeh, also from St. Louis, Missouri, pled guilty to violating one felony count of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act by conspiring to participate in a terrorist organization known as the ANO. The group smuggled, transferred, and transported currency, information, and intelligence to other members of the ANO inside the United States and throughout the world. This group also obstructed investigations, fraudulently obtained passports for members of the enterprise, bought weapons, recruited new members, and collected information in a clandestine manner.

On March 31, 1993, a federal grand jury in the Eastern District of Missouri had originally indicted the Nijmeh brothers, Musa, and another ANO member, Zein Isa, on six counts which included a substantive violation of the RICO Statute, Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1962 (d), based upon their illegal activities in connection with their association with the ANO.

On October 21, 1994, the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Missouri, sentenced Tawfiq Musa and the Nijmeh brothers to 21 months in prison. Upon completion of their prison term, they will also be subject to two years supervised release. Charges against the fourth defendant, Zein Isa, were dropped as he is currently incarcerated in the state of Missouri Correctional System after receiving a death sentence for the murder of his daughter, Palestina "Tina" Isa, in 1989. The imprisonment of these ANO members successfully concluded this investigation, which began in 1986.

CAPTURE OF PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY FUGITIVE

On February 23, 1994, Terence Damien Kirby, also known as Paul Kerr, was arrested by the FBI in Concord, California. Kirby was the fourth Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) fugitive captured by the FBI in California, the third in the San Francisco Bay area. Kirby is wanted by the British Government for his escape from the Maze Prison in Northern Ireland in September 1983. His fugitive status stemmed from a conviction in Northern Ireland for murder. He was one of 38 convicted PIRA members who escaped on that day.

APPREHENSION OF INTERNATIONAL FUGITIVE

U.S. Federal authorities took into custody international fugitive Alain Daniel Mesili on May 25, 1994, in Miami, Florida. Mesili, a French national, was sought by the U.S. and Bolivian Governments in connection with a bomb and automatic weapons attack on the U.S. Marine Security Guard Residence in La Paz, Bolivia, on October 10, 1990. The assault was perpetrated by a left-wing Bolivian terrorist group known as the Comision Nestor Paz Zamora (CNPZ). As a result, one Embassy contract guard (Bolivian) died, and another was critically wounded. Although the U.S. Marine Security Guard Residence was heavily damaged, no U.S. citizens were injured. Upon his arrival in Washington, D.C. on June 21, 1994, the U.S. Government charged Mesili with several counts relating to this assault on internationally-protected persons. After thorough diplomatic and prosecutive liaison with U.S. and Bolivian authorities, it was determined that Mesili would be returned to Bolivia to stand trial with seven other incarcerated CNPZ members. Mesili and the other incarcerated CNPZ members are being prosecuted for this attack as well as other terrorist activities in Bolivia.

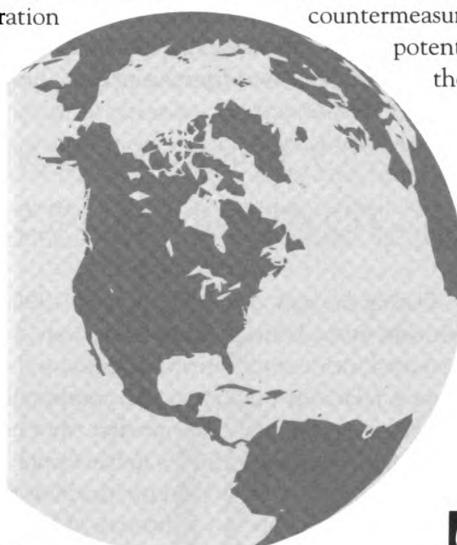
DOMESTIC TERRORISM

SURRENDER OF TWO TOP TEN FUGITIVES

After extensive negotiations with federal authorities, Claude Daniel Marks and Donna Jean Willmott, both Top Ten fugitives, surrendered to the FBI in Chicago on December 6, 1994. For eight years the FBI sought Marks and Willmott for assisting in an escape plan to liberate Oscar Lopez from the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. Lopez is a leader of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), a clandestine Puerto Rican terrorist group based in the continental United States.

Since 1974, the FALN has been responsible for causing five deaths, 84 injuries, and over \$3.5 million in property damages. Marks and Willmott have also been linked to the violent Prairie Fire Organizing Committee (PFOC) in California.

It is anticipated Marks will plead guilty to Count One of the Chicago indictment (Conspiracy to Aid and Assist a Prison Escape) and Count Two of the California indictment (Conspiracy to Transport and Receive Explosives and to Receive and Possess an Unregistered Firearm). Willmott will likely enter a guilty plea to Count One of the Chicago indictment. Final disposition of these cases is expected in early 1995.



UNITED STATES HOSTS SUCCESSFUL WORLD CUP SOCCER TOURNAMENT

As lead agency for counterterrorism in the United States, the FBI plays a major role in security planning for special events which receive a high degree of visibility, both domestically and internationally. The 1994 World Cup Soccer championships, hosted by the United States, is considered to be the least problematic in the recent history of the tournament. The FBI, in coordination with its law enforcement counterparts and local security officials, successfully implemented effective security countermeasures designed to counter any potential threat devised to disrupt the event, including international terrorism or soccer-related violence.

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENT

On January 5, 1994, two explosive devices were found outside two New York City office buildings. Both buildings housed Jewish American organizations that actively support the Middle East peace process. This suspected terrorist incident remains under investigation by the FBI.

TREND ANALYSIS 1990-1994

During the past five years, there have been 28 incidents of terrorism conducted in the United States. This number is relatively low compared with previous time periods. For example, from 1985 through 1989, 54 incidents of terrorism were reported in the United States, and during the period beginning in 1980 and ending in 1984, 166 incidents of terrorism were perpetrated in the United States. In 1982 alone, there were 51 incidents of terrorism committed in the United States. Of the 28 incidents occurring from 1990 through 1994, only two were identified as acts of international terrorism. These two acts were the 1992 takeover of the Iranian Mission to the United Nations and the bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993. Other incidents occurring within this five-year time frame were perpetrated by groups or persons indigenous to the United States.

AS LONG AS VIOLENCE IS VIEWED BY SOME AS A VIABLE MEANS TO ATTAIN GOALS, TERRORISM WILL BE USED.

During the period of 1990 through 1994, in addition to the 28 incidents of terrorism in the United States, there were 5 suspected terrorist incidents and 16 prevented incidents of terrorism. Because the occurrence of terrorism in the United States is relatively infrequent and continually changing and evolving relative to world events, it is difficult to predict what impact current trends will have on terrorism in the United States in the future.

Although there have been no incidents of terrorism in the United States during 1994, this is probably not indicative of a trend toward an overall decrease in terrorism; rather, it reflects the fact that terrorism is constantly changing and evolving. The threat posed by terrorism is transforming and can, at times, intensify in direct relation to changes in political, social, and economic situations occurring around the world. In essence, the terrorist threat is ever present. As long as violence is viewed by some as a viable means to attain goals, terrorism will be used.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM TRENDS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

INTERNATIONAL RADICAL TERRORISM (IRT)

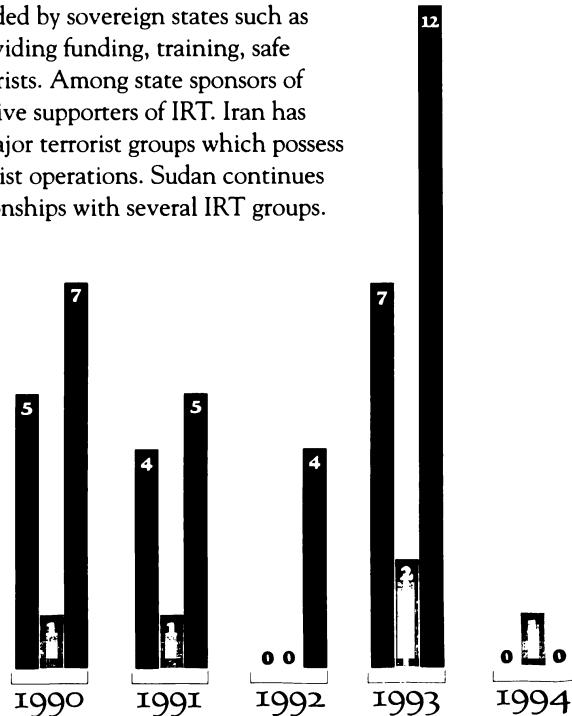
The most prominent new development concerning terrorism within the United States has been the emergence of International Radical Terrorism (IRT). IRT may be defined as any extremist movement or group, which is international in nature and conducts acts of crime or terrorism under the banner of personal beliefs in furtherance of political, social, economic, or other objectives. The FBI believes that, along with continuing state sponsorship of international terrorism, IRT poses a significant threat to U.S. national security. IRT elements were responsible for the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, clearly the most dramatic terrorist incident to occur on American soil, and have also been charged with the 1993 aborted plot to bomb several sites in New York City, including the United Nations.

TRADITIONAL STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM

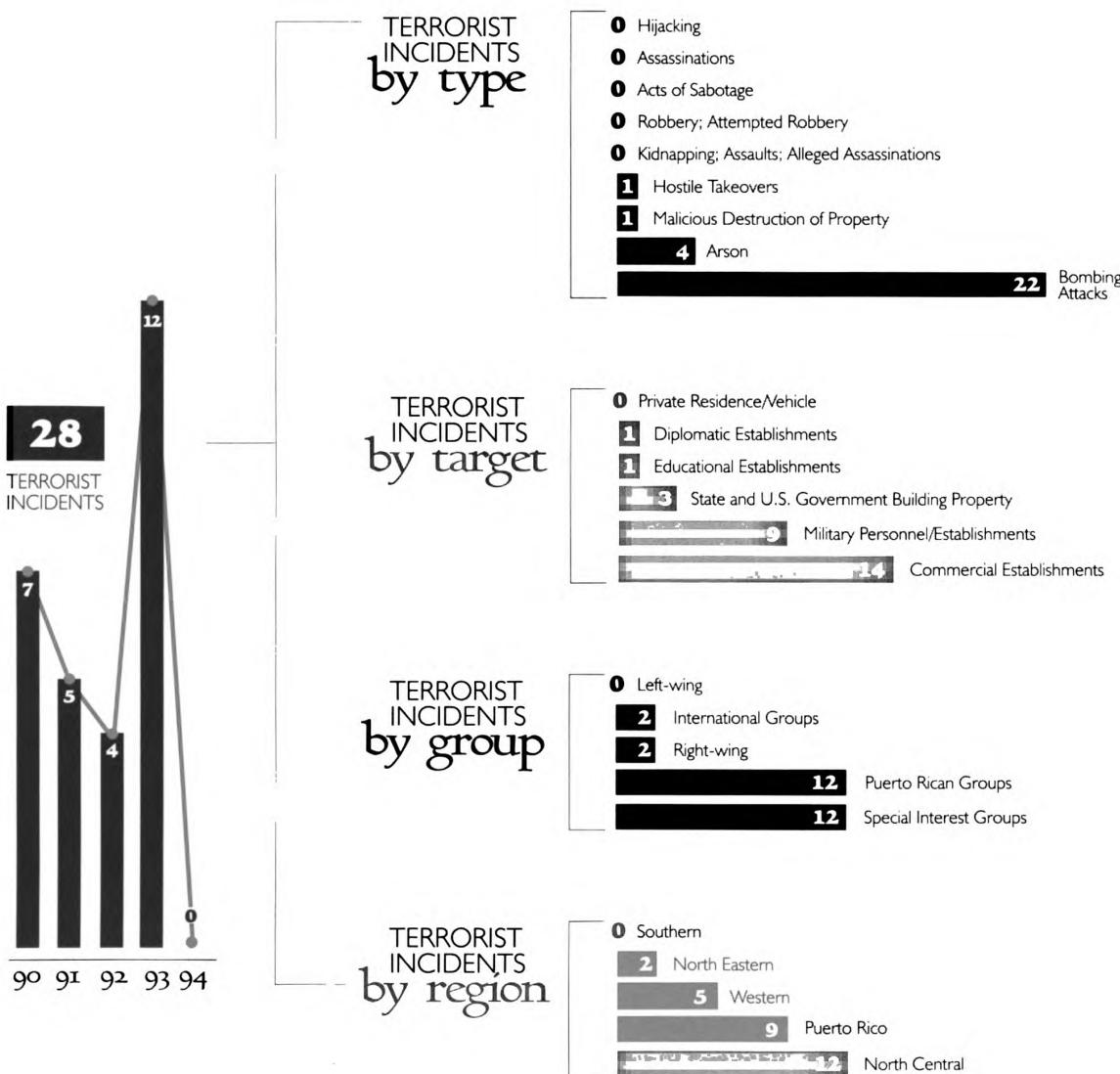
Although we have noted the importance of the renewed threat posed by IRT elements, we cannot discount the ever present threat to U.S. interests posed by the traditional state sponsors of terrorism. These nation-states continue to use violence and fear in an attempt to bring about their demands. In fact, the phenomena of IRT continues to flourish, in part, due to the support provided by sovereign states such as Iran and Sudan. These states sponsor terrorism by providing funding, training, safe haven, weapons, and logistical support to radical terrorists. Among state sponsors of terrorism, Iran and Sudan continue to be the most active supporters of IRT. Iran has been linked with or has provided support to several major terrorist groups which possess radical IRT beliefs and have conducted overseas terrorist operations. Sudan continues to harbor international terrorists and maintains relationships with several IRT groups.

5 YEAR STATISTICS

- 16** TERRORISM PREVENTIONS
- 12** SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS
- 28** TERRORIST INCIDENTS



5 YEAR STATISTICS 1990-1994



CHANGING WORLD CONDITIONS

During the past five years, other factors, such as changing world conditions, have affected terrorism not only on a global level, but on a domestic level as well. The threat from terrorism increases as changes occur within global politics which could have an undesirable effect on terrorists or their supporters. Within the 1990 through 1994 time frame, events such as the ongoing Middle East peace process, the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) cease-fire agreement with the British Government, and the fall of the former Soviet Union have each had a profound effect on terrorism.

Should the cease-fire agreement between PIRA and the British Government hold, or lead to further peace initiatives, this could radically change the face of terrorism in Europe and impact on the United States, where many supporters of PIRA have been known to solicit funds and attempt to procure weapons to support PIRA's goals. Further, terrorists who once enjoyed the support of some former Soviet-Bloc states and were afforded financial aid and safe haven are no longer readily provided these benefits, as the collapse of the Warsaw Pact has led to economic hardship for many of the former Soviet satellite states.

Other changes in global politics may also lead to a greater terrorist threat in the United States. Since the beginning of the historic Middle East peace talks in October 1991, which marked the first time Israel and the Palestinians had attended a conference together, Palestinian terrorist groups and radical Middle Eastern Governments which oppose these negotiations have threatened to derail the peace dialogues. These "rejectionists" have threatened to use any means available, including violence to impede the peace process. The threat posed to the United States, which has taken a lead in this peace initiative, is ever present.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE

For the most part, U.S. law enforcement initiatives have been very successful at deterring individuals or groups engaged in terrorist activity from committing acts of terrorism against U.S. interests. Within the past five years, the U.S. counterterrorism response has successfully taken a consistent, aggressive, proactive approach to the problem of terrorism. Through this heightened proactive response, the FBI aggressively undertakes to identify and interdict the activities of terrorists before they strike. This preventative 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 information acquired is carefully analyzed, appropriately disseminated, and effectively used to prevent terrorist acts before they occur. The 1993 arrests of the New York City bomb conspirators demonstrates the effectiveness of this proactive approach. A potentially devastating series of bombings was averted.

However, U.S. law enforcement agencies are unable to prevent all acts of terrorism. When terrorist acts do unfortunately occur, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies have engaged in effective investigations which have resulted in successful criminal prosecutions. Successes such as the World Trade Center bombing investigation, which culminated in arrests, convictions, and imprisonment, send a signal to would-be terrorists that the United States is a hostile environment for terrorists and that individuals willing to engage in criminal activities of this nature will not be tolerated.

In addition to law enforcement initiatives, past success in the U.S. government's battle to eradicate the terrorist threat can be attributed, in large part, to a joint counterterrorism effort among U.S. law enforcement agencies. This coordinated effort has led to the formation of joint terrorism task forces. Additionally, increased cooperation among those U.S. government agencies and departments with counterterrorism responsibilities has also led to greater information sharing.

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANCE

Legislative initiatives have greatly aided the FBI in its counterterrorism mission. Congress has played a vital role in this success by providing appropriate legal tools, in particular legislation enacted in 1984 entitled the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and in 1986 entitled the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986. These acts greatly expanded FBI jurisdiction to include investigation of terrorist acts abroad. More recently, the Aviation Security Improvement Act of 1990 has resulted in security enhancements at U.S. airports to ensure the safety of domestic air transportation systems. This act also ensured a greater cooperative effort between the FBI and the Federal Aviation Administration.

RELUCTANCE BY TERRORISTS TO COMMIT ACTS OF TERRORISM

Many members of international terrorist groups are reluctant to carry out an attack in the United States. This reluctance may be due, in part, to the fear of jeopardizing their current immigration status; fundraising capabilities; recruitment opportunities; propaganda activities to support their cause; and freedom of assembly within the United States. Many of the individuals who are members of international terrorist groups are fleeing crackdowns from their home governments and have sought the safe haven or refuge which is available to immigrants and asylum seekers here in the United States. They live in freedom in the United States and continue activities in support of their cause, which may entail the use of propaganda activities to attract new members or supporters to their cause. Should they commit a violent act in which persons are injured or killed or property destroyed, they might alienate themselves and gain disfavor from individuals they are attempting to attract to their cause. Should they lose public sympathy or support then they also stand to lose the financial support upon which they may have come to rely on heavily.

THREAT IS STILL PRESENT

This reluctance to commit acts of terrorism on the part of many international groups within the United States, however, is no guarantee that an act of terrorism will not be perpetrated. After an 11-year absence of such attacks in the United States, the 1993 World Trade Center bombing demonstrated that the United States is not immune from international terrorism.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM TRENDS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

PUERTO RICAN TERRORISM

The most notable trend within the domestic terrorism arena has been the decrease in Puerto Rican terrorism. In the past, Puerto Rican terrorist groups struggling for Puerto Rico's independence from the United States have been responsible for the majority of terrorist incidents perpetrated by domestic terrorist groups within the United States. During the last five years, the number of incidents committed by Puerto Rican terrorist groups has steadily declined. In 1990, five terrorist acts were committed by Puerto Rican terrorist groups in the United States and Puerto Rico; in 1991, the number of incidents decreased to four, and in 1992, the number of incidents decreased yet again to one act of terrorism. During 1993 and 1994, no acts of terrorism were committed by Puerto Rican terrorist groups. This apparent decrease may be due, in part, to the November 1993 political plebiscite held in Puerto Rico in which a plurality of Puerto Ricans voted to maintain their commonwealth status. The results of this plebiscite appear to have

deflated the independence movement of Puerto Rican nationalists, of whom only a very small, but militant faction, condone the use of terrorism as the primary method of operation.

SPECIAL INTEREST TERRORISM

Although the threat posed by Puerto Rican terrorism has decreased dramatically over the past five years, the threat posed by other terrorist groups has remained constant. During the past five years, there have been 12 incidents of terrorism associated with groups such as the Animal Liberation Front, Up the IRS, and the Earth Night Action Group. These groups, loosely defined as "special interest" terrorist groups, seek specific issue resolutions rather than widespread political changes. While the causes they promote may not be criminal, the means they use, violence and destruction, to attain their goals, are. These individuals differ from traditional law-abiding special interest groups through their utilization of criminal activity and violence as a means of achieving their goals.

The FBI also defines other acts of criminal violence as acts of terrorism. Violent attacks perpetrated against abortion clinics and their personnel may, in fact, be terrorist-related. Currently, the FBI is reviewing abortion-related crimes to determine whether a national conspiracy among the perpetrators of these violent acts exists. Should a conspiracy be established, it will be considered a domestic terrorism issue under U.S. Department of Justice guidelines, and its perpetrators will be prosecuted under applicable criminal statutes.

RIGHT-WING/LEFT-WING TERRORISM

Generally, domestic terrorist groups categorized as "right-wing" are defined as being racist, anti-black, and anti-Semitic and are for the advancement of the white race. In addition to advocating white supremacy and the hatred of non-white races, these

groups also have engaged in acts of provocation and assault against federal and state law enforcement officials. Groups such as the Aryan Nations, the Order, and Posse Comitatus fall into this category. In the 1990 through 1994 time period, two acts of terrorism and one prevented act of terrorism were attributed to domestic right-wing terrorist groups. The most significant instances of right-wing terrorism during this period occurred in July 1993, when members of the American Front Skinheads attempted to bomb the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People headquarters in Tacoma, Washington, and a bar frequented by homosexuals located in Seattle, Washington.

Left-wing domestic terrorism is defined as being Marxist-Leninist in orientation. Groups such as the African National Ujammu, the Dar-Ul Movement, and the Ansaru Allah Community are defined as being leftist in orientation. Many of the Puerto Rican terrorist groups such as the Armed Forces of National Liberation and the Macheteros also fall into this category. Left-wing terrorism has continued its decline over the past five years. This may be due in part to an extensive number of arrests of the leftist groups' leaders during the 1980s. Groups such as the Marxist-oriented United Freedom Front, very active in the 1980s, have not committed a terrorist act since 1984.

Although within the last five years, there have been only two incidents involving right-wing terrorists and no incidents involving left-wing terrorists, it is unwise to believe that the threat has been eliminated. Several organizations, espousing violent, radical rightist and leftist views are still in existence. These groups and their supporters, continue to pose a threat to American society, as long as they maintain a propensity for violence in their bid to achieve their objectives.

TOPICAL ISSUES 1994

EXTRATERRITORIAL INVESTIGATIONS

In accordance with legislation enacted in 1984 and 1986, the FBI continues to make significant contributions toward the apprehension and prosecution of international terrorists. Since 1985, as a result of U.S. citizens or interests having been targeted by terrorists, the FBI has been involved in numerous complex investigations outside the United States.

The FBI's extraterritorial jurisdiction in international terrorism is obtained from numerous U.S. statutes. Of particular importance, however, is the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, which created a new section in the U.S. criminal code for Hostage Taking and the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986, which established a new statute pertaining to terrorist acts conducted abroad against U.S. nationals and/or interests (Extraterritorial Terrorism Statute). These U.S. statutes permit the FBI to exercise federal jurisdiction overseas when a U.S. national is murdered, assaulted, or taken hostage by a terrorist(s). As a result of this legislation, the FBI has the authority to deploy FBI personnel to conduct extraterritorial investigations in the host country where the criminal act has been committed. Furthermore, these statutes have enabled the United States to bring terrorists to trial for crimes committed against U.S. citizens and interests abroad. Prior to conducting an investigation overseas, however, permission from the host country must be obtained, and the investigation must be coordinated with the U.S. Department of State.

Although extraterritorial investigations are difficult and complex, the FBI's efforts in this area have been successful and have had an impact on combatting international terrorism. The investigative expertise of the FBI has been instrumental in determining the perpetrators of terrorist incidents and bringing terrorists to justice.

The majority of extraterritorial investigations have dealt with countries in Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Europe. Successful international coordination and cooperation with the FBI in the conduct of its extraterritorial investigations have put terrorists on notice that there are fewer and fewer places for them to hide. Extensive international cooperation concerning extraterritorial investigations has made the world a smaller place, and terrorist safe havens are becoming more difficult to find.

THE INVESTIGATIVE EXPERTISE OF THE FBI HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN DETERMINING THE PERPETRATORS OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS AND BRINGING TERRORISTS TO JUSTICE.

The FBI has successfully identified and apprehended persons residing outside the United States who have committed terrorist acts against U.S. nationals abroad. The arrests of Fawaz Younis and Mohammad Ali Rezaq, for example, demonstrate the FBI's ability to successfully implement its extraterritorial jurisdiction overseas and bring the suspects to trial.

On September 13, 1987, while in international waters, FBI Special Agents arrested Fawaz Younis in connection with his involvement in the 1985 hijacking of a Royal Jordanian Airlines flight and taking of hostages, including American citizens. He was subsequently transported to Washington, D.C.; on October 4, 1989, he was convicted by a federal court and sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment for hostage taking, air piracy, and conspiracy.

More recently, on July 15, 1993, Mohammad 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). He is charged with hijacking Egypt Air flight 648 on November 23, 1985. Rezaq allegedly shot three American and two Israeli passengers in the head. Two of the victims, one American and one Israeli died as a result of their wounds. Rezaq is currently awaiting trial in Washington, D.C.

Through extraterritorial investigations, the FBI has been instrumental in combating international terrorism in other countries. The FBI has provided extensive investigative assistance to many foreign countries which has resulted in the convictions of persons who have conducted terrorist acts against U.S. nationals within their own countries. One example of a successful effort in this regard is the FBI's assistance to the Government of Kuwait (GOK) following the arrest of 16 subjects by the GOK as conspirators in a plot to assassinate former U.S. President George Bush. During a visit to Kuwait by former President Bush on April 14 through 16, 1993, the GOK arrested 16

subjects and charged them with conspiracy to assassinate former President Bush and to execute other "acts of terrorism, sabotage, infiltration, and robbery." Subsequent to 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). As a result, and in cooperation with the GOK, the FBI sent a team of investigators on several trips to Kuwait City, Kuwait, as well as other countries, to conduct an extraterritorial investigation. Interviews of the subjects and examination of the available forensic evidence by the FBI supported the final evaluation by the U.S. Government that the Iraqi Intelligence Service (IIS) was responsible for the plan to assassinate former President Bush. Based upon FBI findings and information from the U.S. Intelligence Community, President Bill Clinton ordered a military response on June 26, 1993, against the IIS headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq. On June 4, 1994, the Kuwaiti state security court convicted 11 Iraqis and three Kuwaitis for trying to kill Bush. The defendants received a variety of sentences, including six who were sentenced to death.

International terrorism is a global problem, and extraterritorial investigations have enabled the FBI to fight terrorism on a global front. The FBI, with the permission of the host country, can conduct extraterritorial investigations where the terrorist act is committed. The ability to conduct an on-site crime scene investigation greatly enhances the likelihood of a successful conclusion to the investigation.

The FBI has been empowered to respond to terrorist attacks against U.S. nationals and/or interests abroad. The FBI endeavors to identify, apprehend, and present for prosecution, either in the host country or if possible in the United States, persons who commit terrorist acts overseas. The FBI continues to use extraterritorial investigations to accomplish this mission.

INTERNATIONAL RADICAL TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES

The phenomenon of International Radical Terrorism (IRT) poses a significant threat to U.S. national security. The following is a discussion of the IRT phenomenon, its characteristics and adherents, including an explanation of IRT in the United States, and thoughts on future IRT-related trends.

IRT AS AN INTERNATIONAL ISSUE

IRT, also known as international extremism, is a transnational phenomenon. Its adherents generally overcome traditional national differences by concentrating on a common goal of achieving social change, under the banner of personal beliefs, through violence. In other words, IRT adherents may not consider themselves to be citizens of any particular country, but instead seek common political, social, economic, or personal objectives which transcend nation-state boundaries. The World Trade Center bombing provides an excellent example of this aspect of IRT. Persons indicted or identified as a result of the February 26, 1993 World Trade Center bombing include several nationalities: Egyptians, Iraqis, Jordanians, Palestinians, and U.S. citizens. Following the bombing, three subjects left the United States for overseas destinations. Ultimately one was returned to the United States from Egypt. A second subject was returned to the United States from Pakistan in February 1995. A third subject remains a fugitive.

Further, among those persons indicted or identified as a result of the June 24, 1993 New York City bombing conspiracy include several Sudanese, a Jordanian, a Puerto Rican, and a number of Egyptians. One of those indicted was Omar Ahmed Ali Abdel Rahman. Shaykh Rahman is Egyptian, but is known internationally, having traveled to Pakistan, and possibly Afghanistan, in order to preach to a wide range of followers.

IRT AS RADICAL EXTREMISM

People are capable of hate, despair, and violence regardless of background, social standing, or education. The process of radicalization occurs when a person externalizes his or her anger, despair, or predisposition toward violence and begins to act on these aggressive feelings. Emotions such as hate and despair are avenues through which individuals can be recruited or manipulated.

IRT involves a radical interpretation of beliefs, but is not limited to any specific belief system. IRT adherents may include persons from all walks of life.

Many of the ongoing conflicts in the world today are based, at least in part, on a clash of these intrinsic beliefs. Such conflicts exist in many areas of the world including Bosnia, Israel and the Occupied Territories, India, and Sri Lanka. Indeed, individual or group beliefs often are used as a justification for violence. This is the case even though other underlying catalysts, such as tribal identity, economic disparity, land distribution, self-determination, and natural resources, are often at the root of any given conflict.

Feelings of anger or despair may lead some desperate or disadvantaged persons to seek relief, acceptance, or identity within an extremist belief system. However, it is when one uses a belief system as a justification for violence and seeks to unilaterally or unfairly identify and target an external enemy, that IRT may begin to develop.

IRT CHARACTERISTICS

IRT groups have the ability to operate in a generally decentralized fashion, unlike many state sponsors of international terrorism which generally are more structured, having well-established hierarchies and infrastructures. IRT groups may operate in cells, raise money from many different sources, and activate/deactivate quickly, depending on external conditions or priorities.

IRT adherents are flexible and are able to move between different groups, factions, leaders, and objectives based on evolving international or local conditions. This flexibility stems from a commonality of purpose, loose memberships, and a willingness by groups or individuals to assist freely a wide variety of related movements in expectation of future favors or assistance in return.

IRT adherents consider violence an effective tool, if not the only tool, for enacting change or attracting attention. Violence, particularly terrorism, is justified as a method to achieve objectives either most effectively or with the least amount of personal or political risk or reprisal.

IRT IN THE UNITED STATES

Ihe United States is an open, multiethnic society which values First Amendment rights, including the freedom of religion. As such, the United States is a country in which all belief systems, from moderate to radical, may be represented, and thus is a place where IRT can develop and thrive. The FBI must concern itself with instances, like those involving IRT-related violence, in which a person's exercise of his or her First Amendment rights includes criminal activity.

The United States also continues to be the world's foremost international power. As such, the United States becomes a target for persons who feel they have grievances against the prevailing international order. The trial of the World Trade Center bombers failed to yield any definitive answers concerning their motivation, but it seems likely that these persons viewed the World Trade Center as symbolic of the financial and political power of the United States, a country which they perceive to be discriminatory.

FUTURE TRENDS

Ihe potential for future IRT inside the United States exists. The bombing of the World Trade Center demonstrated the existence of a U.S.-based IRT infrastructure capable of carrying out a terrorist act. Further, conflicts throughout the world such as those in Afghanistan, Bosnia, India, and the Israeli Occupied Territories, continue to encourage IRT overseas. This extremism will find its way to the United States as long as the United States retains its international influence, maintains an open society, and provides opportunities for a high level of media exposure. In addition, the possibility of support from various state sponsors of terrorism will continue to exist. Finally, IRT adherents will likely benefit from future advances in communication technology, allowing IRT groups greater efficiency and effectiveness in the pursuit of their objectives. Thus, it is likely that IRT will be a significant concern for the foreseeable future.

IT IS WHEN ONE USES A BELIEF SYSTEM AS A JUSTIFICATION FOR VIOLENCE, AND SEEKS TO UNILATERALLY OR UNFAIRLY IDENTIFY AND TARGET AN EXTERNAL ENEMY, THAT IRT MAY BEGIN TO DEVELOP.

WORLD CUP SOCCER 1994

THE WORLD CUP

The World Cup Soccer championships began in 1930, and has grown into the world's largest single-sporting event. The games hold such importance that countries have declared national holidays to watch their teams compete. Competition for the 1994 tournament started in December 1991, when teams from 141 nations were paired for elimination rounds. More than 500 games were played to determine the 22 teams that would earn a chance to play in the United States. The defending champion, Germany, and the United States, as host country, were automatically positioned to vie for the World Cup.

The United States hosted 52 championship matches of the 1994 World Cup Soccer tournament during June and July 1994. This marked the first time ever our country hosted this prestigious international sporting event. The World Cup Soccer championships took place in nine cities across the United States, with an estimated 3.5 million people in attendance during the 52-matches tournament, 1.5 million of whom were visitors from foreign countries. Each venue site in the United States accommodated record-breaking crowds.

Soldier Field in Chicago, Illinois, hosted opening ceremonies on June 17, 1994, when highly ranked Bolivia met the defending champion, Germany. Subsequent World Cup games were held in Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago; Dallas, Texas; Detroit, Michigan; East Rutherford, New Jersey; Orlando, Florida; Pasadena, California; San Francisco, California; and Washington, D.C. The championships came to a close on July 17, 1994, at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena. During the tournament, countries from as far away as Cameroon, in Sub-Saharan Africa, and as close as Mexico came to the United States to compete.

A DISTURBING TREND HAS EMERGED IN WHICH SPORTING EVENTS ARE BECOMING CATALYSTS FOR FAN VIOLENCE.

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE

The FBI began preparations more than two years prior to the event, in order to address the special security concerns inherent with hosting such a major international sporting event in the United States. The FBI worked closely with law enforcement counterparts and local officials at each of the nine venue sites in an effort to identify key areas of potential concern and implement effective security countermeasures. Physical security concerns within the venue and event sites, encompassing areas of potential vulnerability to a terrorist threat, or act of random violence, were carefully weighed. The unique challenges presented by World Cup Soccer resulted in a coordinated law enforcement effort directed at countering any potential threat designed to disrupt the event.

In the capacity as lead agency in combating terrorism in the United States, the FBI sought to assess the potential threat that World Cup Soccer 1994 could become a staging area for an act of international terrorism or an incident of sporadic violence. In addition, the massive media coverage afforded this event could have been viewed by an individual zealot or a terrorist group as an excellent opportunity in which to execute a terrorist act in furtherance of a political agenda or nationalist cause.

THE THREAT OF VIOLENCE

Despite the fact that there had not been a successful terrorist attack launched at an international sporting event since the 1972 Olympics in Munich, Germany, the potential existed for this event to be viewed as an appealing venue in which to execute a terrorist attack or to stage an incident designed to disrupt the events. Additional areas of concern stemmed from the fact that intense soccer rivalries between country teams could spawn the types of violence commonly seen at soccer games throughout the world, and that existing ethnic rivalries, territorial disputes, or historical differences between countries could be fueled by their participation in the 1994 World Cup Soccer championships.

In addition, acts of soccer-related violence traditionally associated with many of the competing countries have resulted in countless deaths and injuries at event sites overseas. Soccer has long been associated with this phenomenon of violence, known as "hooliganism." Some of the worst incidents of "hooliganism" and soccer-related violence include the April 1989 Hillsborough Stadium disaster, in which 95 people were crushed and trampled to death in addition to another 200 injured, and the Brussels incident in May 1985 where English fans attacked Italian fans causing a massive panic which resulted in the collapse of a stadium wall, leaving 39 Italians dead.

Over the years, a disturbing trend has emerged in which sporting events are becoming catalysts for fan violence. Random acts of sports violence have resulted in injuries to players and officials, as well as the loss of lives and destruction of property. In American cities, riots have followed major sporting events, and officials have resorted to using police equipped with riot gear and attack dogs to maintain order.

THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD CUP SOCCER 1994

In view of the significance and diversity of the competition, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies faced unique law enforcement challenges and prepared for numerous contingencies. After-event reports regarding the security arrangements and World Cup Soccer incidents, however, indicate that this competition was the least problematic of any World Cup Soccer championship in recent history. In addition, this event resulted in tremendous attendance levels and dynamic support from the American people, despite competition from major league baseball and little tradition among Americans for the game of soccer.

The FBI conducted extensive coordination for this event within the law enforcement community. These U.S. law enforcement cooperative efforts significantly impacted upon the security-related incidents which occurred during World Cup Soccer 1994. In the glow of Brazil's victorious World Cup Soccer win, the competition ended with an extremely low number of arrests, despite the record-breaking crowds and fervent soccer fans in attendance throughout this month-long event.

The World Cup Soccer competition received international attention, as many nations contemplated how the U.S. law enforcement community would prepare for this first-time-ever tournament in our country. The importance of this event to the United States cannot be overstated. The Olympics notwithstanding, the 1994 World Cup Soccer competition was the largest and most-complex special event held in the United States. This event was unique for a variety of reasons, including the extreme intensity of the competition; the number of games; the diversity and geographic locations of the venue sites; the "first-time-ever-in-the-United States" status of the event; and the potential symbolic appeal of the competition to any would-be terrorist group. In addition, as noted, the sport of soccer had long been plagued by a history of spontaneous violence and organized rioting instigated by "hooligans," which had been prevalent at almost every large competition in recent history. The phenomenon of soccer "hooliganism" was new to U.S. law enforcement and presented numerous concerns during World Cup Soccer security preparations. Due to the cooperative efforts of the FBI and U.S. law enforcement, no dramatic incidents of soccer-related "hooliganism" or terrorist acts of violence dampened this event. In all, the overwhelming success and the excitement of World Cup '94 will be remembered for many years to come.

LOOKING AHEAD TO ATLANTA 1996: THE SUMMER OLYMPICS

THE CENTENNIAL OLYMPICS

For the second time in just over a decade, the Summer Olympic Games are returning to the United States. The Olympics, last hosted by Los Angeles in 1984, will be held in Atlanta in July 1996. This historic competition will feature 10,000 athletes from over 180 countries around the world. During the two-week period of the Summer Olympics, the athletes will compete in over 25 events.

The Olympic games will be carried around the world to more than 3.5 billion people through television transmissions, radio broadcasts, and newspaper coverage. With an estimated six million event tickets to be sold, the Olympic arenas will be filled to capacity. The Olympic village will be nearly as congested, though access to it will be restricted to athletes, coaches, workers and reporters. In addition, the city of Atlanta will absorb a wealth of visitors from the far corners of the globe. Planners estimate that more than 260,000 travelers will stay in Atlanta, alone, during the Olympic fortnight.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

When the 1972 Olympic Games were marred by terrorist tragedy, the law enforcement community began to weigh the Olympic Games with greater care and caution directed at security considerations and heightened countermeasures. The Munich hostage situation demonstrated the unparalleled opportunity that a massive congregation of world-renowned athletes offered to terrorists interested in commanding the attention of the world with a single, violent terrorist attack.

The FBI's involvement in the 1996 Atlanta Olympics stems from its mandate to counter the

possibility that terrorists might view the Olympics as an appealing venue in which to execute a terrorist attack or stage an incident meant to attract international attention. In addition, historic, political, or longstanding ethnic rivalries that may exist among the fans, athletes, or officials of competing countries may also give way to terrorist acts of violence. The FBI, in conjunction with other U.S. law enforcement agencies, maintains a fundamental responsibility to ensure the protection of foreign officials and other visitors to the United States and the Olympic Games.

FBI PREPARATIONS

The FBI has begun preparations for the 1996 Summer Games in order to address the special security concerns generated by this international event. Working closely with Olympic security officials and numerous local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, the FBI has headed the effort to form a coordinated counterterrorism network to neutralize any potential terrorist threat directed at this, the centennial of the Olympics. Through a coordinated FBI and U.S. law enforcement effort, potential security and terrorist concerns are carefully scrutinized in order to preempt potential crisis situations.

While any international sporting event poses inherent security concerns, the magnitude of the Olympics and the widespread international participation that characterizes this event heighten such concerns. The unique challenges presented by the return of the Olympic Games to the United States reinforces law enforcement's constant vigilance against those who might view the Olympics as an appealing venue in which to garner international attention by conspiring to execute a terrorist attack.

ABORTION CLINIC VIOLENCE TASK FORCE FORMED BY U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TASK FORCE

As a result of the recent acts of violence targeted at abortion clinics, the Attorney General directed that the Department of Justice (DOJ) Task Force on Violence Against Abortion Providers be formed to actively investigate a possible criminal conspiracy to commit acts of violence against abortion doctors and/or their clinics.

The FBI is part of this Task Force which is comprised of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the U.S. Marshals Service, as well as both criminal and civil rights attorneys from the DOJ. Each U.S. Attorney's Office was instructed to establish a local task force comprised of personnel from law enforcement agencies in its territory.

CLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENTS AS "DOMESTIC TERRORISM"

The DOJ Task Force investigation is being conducted in accordance with both the *Attorney General Guidelines (AGG) on General Crimes, Racketeering Enterprise and Domestic Security/ Terrorism Investigations and the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances (FACE) Act of 1994*.

The AGG states that a domestic security/terrorism investigation may be initiated when facts or circumstances reasonably indicate that two or more persons are engaged in an enterprise for the purpose of furthering political or social goals wholly or in part through activities that involve force or violence and a violation of the criminal laws of the United States.

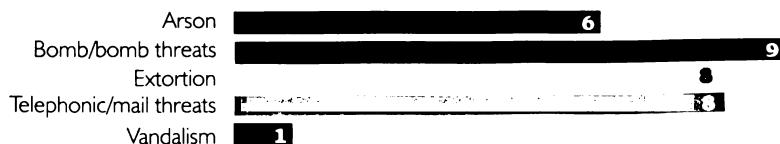
Given this narrow definition by the AGG, the majority of abortion-related investigations are not classifiable as "terrorist incidents." In many of the incidents, the perpetrator(s) are not identified. However, when investigation reveals that two or more individuals are conspiring, the investigation is, at that point, reclassified as a domestic terrorism case and is then investigated by the task force.

The DOJ Task Force has developed into a clearinghouse for all abortion-related criminal acts nationwide. The varied abortion-related violations reviewed by the task force include domestic acts of terrorism, civil rights violations, violent crimes, which includes arson, and the unlawful use of firearms and explosives. In collaboration with state and local authorities, the DOJ Task Force is vigorously conducting a comprehensive investigation into violations of the law. These incidents are reviewed for federal violations, and an investigation is initiated in those instances where there is a federal interest. The remaining incidents are investigated by the local authorities.

As the year 1994 ended, a change was noted in the numbers of incidents both reported and investigated by the DOJ Task Force. The impact of the DOJ Task Force was informative for all parties concerned, including the local law enforcement task forces and communities. Many clinics have been afforded security briefings by the U.S. Marshals Service and are now reporting incidents; reporting is funneled through the local task forces to the DOJ Task Force.

ABORTION CLINIC-RELATED INCIDENTS

UNDER INVESTIGATION BY
THE FBI ONLY 1994



CIVIL RIGHTS INVESTIGATIONS UNDER THE FACE ACT OF 1994

The FACE Act of 1994 makes it a federal crime to obstruct, intentionally injure or intimidate anyone trying to obtain or provide abortion related health services. Incidents of separate, discrete events which fall within the parameters of the new Face Act of 1994 are investigated as civil rights cases by the DOJ Task Force. Fewer than ten prosecutions had been authorized by the DOJ by the end of 1994. Due to the increased reporting to the DOJ Task Force of abortion clinic-related incidents, the number of FACE Act investigations authorized by DOJ-Civil Rights increased ten-fold in the beginning of 1995.

The first murder in protest of abortion occurred on March 10, 1993. Dr. David Gunn was slain by three gun shots in his back outside the Pensacola Women's Medical Center in Florida. Michael Griffen was convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

On August 19, 1993, Rachelle Shannon shot Dr. George Tiller in both arms in a failed murder attempt

Most recently, a rifleman assaulted two abortion clinics in Brookline, Massachusetts, on December 30, 1994. Consequently, two receptionists were murdered and five people were wounded, including a security guard. The next day John C. Salvi III was arrested after allegedly firing shots at an abortion clinic in Norfolk, Virginia. The state of Massachusetts has charged Salvi with two counts of first degree murder and five counts of armed assault. Additionally, federal authorities have charged Salvi with interstate flight to avoid prosecution.

Paul Hill was the first person convicted, on October 5, 1994, of violating the new federal FACE Act law, enacted by the U.S. Government on May 26, 1994. The FACE Act prohibits anyone from using force, threats, or physical obstruction to injure, intimidate, or interfere with persons seeking to obtain or provide reproductive health services. Furthermore, it imposes fines and imprisonment for the destruction of clinic property. Under the provisions of the FACE

THE IMPACT OF THE DOJ TASK FORCE WAS INFORMATIVE FOR ALL PARTIES CONCERNED INCLUDING THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES AND THE COMMUNITIES.

outside an abortion clinic in Wichita, Kansas. Shannon was convicted for this assault on March 25, 1994. She was also convicted of aggravated assault for pointing a gun at another clinic employee. Furthermore, federal grand juries in California and Oregon have indicted Shannon on 30 felony counts which link her to ten arson and acid attacks at nine abortion clinics in Oregon, California, Nevada, and Idaho. A firefighter was injured during one of these incidents. The total property damage from these listed assaults reportedly exceeds \$750,000, extending over a 13-month period in 1992 and 1993.

In a third incident, Dr. John Britton and his escort James Barrett were murdered in a shotgun attack at the Ladies Center in Pensacola, Florida, on July 29, 1994. During the assault, Barrett's wife was also wounded. Former minister Paul Hill was convicted on November 2, 1994, of two counts of first degree premeditated murder and was sentenced to death on December 6, 1994.

Act, criminal penalties may extend to life imprisonment. This statute penalizes first-time offenders with up to six months in prison for blocking access to an abortion clinic. The constitutionality of the FACE Act has been tested and upheld by several courts across the United States.

During all law enforcement investigations, including those relating to violations of the FACE Act, great care must be taken to prevent interference with constitutionally guaranteed First Amendment rights. First Amendment rights protect the freedoms of speech and the press, as well as the rights of peaceable assembly and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. The March 21, 1989 *Attorney General Guidelines on General Crimes, Racketeering Enterprise and Domestic Security/Terrorism Investigations* provide a consistent investigative policy. Accordingly, these sensitive investigations must strictly focus on alleged criminal activity and not exceed the scope of its inquiry.

PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY: 1994 CEASE FIRE DECREE

On August 31, 1994, the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) announced that it would cease its military operations in Northern Ireland. As a result, Sinn Fein, recognized as PIRA's political arm, has become a participant in the official negotiations for a political solution in Northern Ireland with the Irish and British governments. In the past, Sinn Fein was excluded from any official negotiations because of its steadfast refusal to renounce PIRA's violence.

In 1969, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) split into two factions. By 1972, the "Provisional" IRA (PIRA) emerged as the more militant and violent faction. PIRA was committed to the forcible removal of the British government from Northern Ireland and the ultimate reunification with the Republic of Ireland. PIRA is extremely violent, well organized, and well armed. Over the years, PIRA has engaged in indiscriminate bombings, political assassinations, kidnappings, robberies, extortion activities, and targeting of northern Irish protestant paramilitary organizations and officials within the British Government. Within the last several years, PIRA has engaged in terrorist attacks on mainland Britain, which include a series of spectacular bombings in London's financial district.

For years, PIRA has actively carried out various criminal activities in the United States in support of its terrorist operations. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, several PIRA members and supporters were arrested for various criminal violations, including money laundering, fund raising, export and arms violations, and the procurement of weapons and munitions. PIRA members sought to obtain sophisticated weapons and equipment in the United States, such as remote controlled, electronic improvised devices, automatic weapons, and "stinger" surface to air missiles.

As a result of U.S. Government support for the peace process, the Attorney General has waived the ineligibilities of several individuals with terrorist convictions and allowed them to enter the United States to facilitate the peace process. Although all of these individuals, regardless of political affiliation, have been advised that they are prohibited from fund-raising while in the United States, money has been collected and transmitted overseas. Gerry Adams, President of Sinn Fein, has requested that the U.S. Government lift the ban on fund-raising to enable Sinn Fein to solicit money in the United States. To date, the prohibition against fund-raising remains in effect.

The prospect of a success stemming from future peace talks is hopeful; however, peace accords have not yet been signed. PIRA has not surrendered any weaponry, abandoned its goals of a united Ireland, or its demand for the total withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. Nor have the British abandoned their vow to not change the status of Northern Ireland without the overall consent of Northern Ireland's population. Should the entire peace process disintegrate and the cease-fire agreement with it, it is very likely that hostilities will resume. This would, in all likelihood, escalate activities by PIRA supporters in the United States and PIRA members coming to the United States looking to procure weapons, supplies, and funds to continue their battle against the British.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM

The lack of activity by domestic terrorist groups in 1994 can be partially explained as a response to world events. However, this should not be construed as an indication of a long-term trend.

The absence of activity by Puerto Rican terrorists, for example, is probably due, in part, to the November 1993 political plebiscite in which Puerto Ricans voted to remain a commonwealth. The plebiscite vote has apparently taken some of the impetus out of the Puerto Rican terrorist campaign for independence. As a result, Puerto Rican terrorism currently remains dormant, with no terrorist acts carried out by them in the last two years.

Special interest terrorist groups remain a potential threat to U.S. interests.

Special interest terrorist groups are characterized by their focus on a specific cause or issue. Examples include groups who espouse the use of terrorism in order to advocate environmental issues or animal rights.

In recent years, many criminal acts have been perpetrated against providers of abortion services. These include arson, extortion, bombing, stalking, and harassment. The Department of Justice Task Force on Violence Against Abortion Providers is investigating the possibility that a nationwide conspiracy exists.

Crimes against abortion providers committed by lone individuals may be investigated as a civil rights violation under the FACE ACT of 1994 or as a local criminal act. Should a conspiracy be uncovered in the investigation of abortion violence, this would be investigated as a domestic terrorism case by the task force.

CURRENT THREAT 1994

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Several international terrorist groups continue to maintain or increase their presence in the United States. These groups continue to infiltrate its members into this country, by means both legal and illegal. Despite their pronounced hatred for the United States and its policies, they perceive it as being a rich environment for fundraising, recruitment, and proselytizing. Terrorist group members are aware of the open, innocent-until-proven-guilty nature of this country, where civil rights are enforced for the criminal, as well as the victim. The members have learned that the rights to privacy, freedom of religion, and free speech provide them far greater protection from government prosecution for their terrorist-related activities than that they could expect in many areas of the world.

Loosely-affiliated groups of radical terrorists, like the one comprised of individuals who conspired in the bombing of the World Trade Center, remain a primary concern to law enforcement officials. These groups are difficult to identify and do not easily conform to the rigid categorizations used by western law enforcement organizations. Radical terrorist groups could potentially avoid detection until they had carried out a terrorist act. Membership is fluid, with the leadership or chain of command not readily identifiable.

Although an international terrorist act in the United States is a rare occurrence, and terrorist groups remain reluctant to strike here, their contingency plans for a possible action continue to progress. The support infrastructures are being upgraded, and group members are receiving training overseas. International terrorist group members with paramilitary training are known to be residing in the United States.

TERRORIST GROUP
MEMBERS ARE AWARE
OF THE OPEN, INNOCENT-
UNTIL-PROVEN-GUILTY
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CRIMINAL, AS WELL AS
THE VICTIM.

Particularly disturbing is the fact that many of these terrorist groups are in communication with one another. With a common enemy in the United States, some of the organizations may be contemplating cooperative efforts. Conferences and joint training sessions could result in a sharing of information and expertise.

The bombing of the World Trade Center shattered the illusion that the United States is immune from international terrorism. This event could only embolden and inspire other groups who have a hatred for the United States and wish to bring violence to this country.

APPENDICES

The following brief definitions and examples are offered to acquaint the reader with the terminology used in *Terrorism in the United States*.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM: The unlawful use of force or violence, committed by a group(s) or two or more individuals, against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

example: *The Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces (PACRF) is a domestic terrorist group which directs its terrorist activities at the United States and receives no foreign direction or financial assistance. This group is a violent Puerto Rican separatist group dedicated to achieving total Puerto Rican independence from the United States. In the 1990s, this group was credited with committing four terrorist incidents in Puerto Rico.*

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: The unlawful use of force or violence, committed by a group(s) or individual(s), who is foreign based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries, against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.

example: *A prime example of an international terrorist group which has been active in the United States is the Mujahedin-E-Khalq (MEK). The MEK is an Iranian terrorist group opposed to the current Iranian regime. This group is foreign-based and its activities transcend national boundaries. On April 5, 1992, five MEK members forcibly entered and seized control of the Iranian Mission to the United Nations in New York, New York. No injuries resulted, and all five members were subsequently arrested.*

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.

example: On February 26, 1993, a bomb exploded at the World Trade Center in New York City, causing millions of dollars in damage as well as serious disruptions in international trading. Six persons were killed in the blast, in addition to approximately 1,000 others who were injured. This bombing is considered to be the single largest international terrorist incident ever conducted in the United States. In 1994, four of the six persons responsible for this act were convicted and sentenced to 240 years in prison, in addition to a \$250,000 fine.

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 or individual(s). 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.

example: On January 17, 1993, a fire occurred at the Serbian National Defense Council (SNDCA) in Chicago, Illinois. Subsequent investigation determined that three molotov cocktails had been placed inside the building through a large window which had been broken. SNDCA employees advised investigators that the office had received threatening telephone calls. Additionally, in both September and December of 1992, the office had been the target of Anti-Serbian vandalism. This incident appears to be an attempt to use force or violence in an effort to intimidate or coerce the target in furtherance of the perpetrators' political goals. However, because no claims of responsibility were made, nor were the specific objectives stated by the perpetrator(s), this incident was designated as a suspected incident of terrorism.

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

example: During the period of June 24 through June 30, 1993, nine suspects were arrested on conspiracy charges while constructing several bombs. These bombs were to be used against several locations in New York City, including the United Nations Building; 26 Federal Plaza, which houses the FBI's New York Field Office; and the Lincoln and Holland Tunnels. The arrests of these individuals prevented a disastrous event from occurring which could have resulted in death and injury to countless numbers of persons and an undeterminable amount of property damage.

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 Counter-intelligence 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 the 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 of State.

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