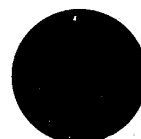


2204



FBI ANALYSIS OF  
TERRORIST INCIDENTS  
IN THE UNITED STATES  
1983

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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(retrieved 25 August 2014)

This Report Was Prepared By:

Terrorist Research and  
Analytical Center  
Terrorism Section  
Criminal Investigative Division

100343

## PREFACE

The following definitions establish the criteria that the FBI utilizes to determine if criminal acts should be labeled terrorist.

Each incident listed in this report has met this criteria.

### Terrorism:

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

### Terrorist Incident:

A terrorist incident is defined as 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.

STATISTICS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE SUBJECT TO REVISION  
SHOULD ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BE RECEIVED.

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SECTION I  
A GRAPHICAL DISPLAY  
OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS  
IN THE UNITED STATES  
1983

# CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS, U.S., 1983

DATE 1983	LOCATION	TYPE OF INCIDENT	GROUP CLAIMING CREDIT
1-11	Miami, FL	Bombing	Omega Seven
1-12	Miami, FL	Attempted Bombing	Omega Seven
1-12	Miami, FL	Bombing	Omega Seven
1-28	New York, NY	Bombing	Revolutionary Fighting Group
2-13	Medina, ND	Assaults	Sheriff's Posse Comitatus
2-15	Killeen, TX	Hijacking	Individual Action
2-19	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Jewish Defense League
3-20	San Antonio, TX	Bombing	Republic of Revolutionary
4-26	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Armed Resistance Unit
4-27	Miami, FL	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Group
4-27	Miami, FL	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Group
4-27	Miami, FL	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Group
4-27	Miami, FL	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Group
4-29	Rio Piedras, PR	Attempted Robbery	Ejercito Popular Boricua - Macheteros
5-12	Uniondale, NY	Bombing	United Freedom Front
5-13	New York, NY	Bombing	United Freedom Front
5-27	Miami, FL	Bombing	Omega Seven
7-08	Miami, FL	Kidnaping	Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo
7-15	Rio Piedras, PR	Robbery	Ejercito Popular Boricua - Macheteros
8-08	Detroit, MI	Assassination	Unknown Group - FUQRA
8-08	Detroit, MI	Attempted Bombing	Unknown Group - FUQRA
8-09	Detroit, MI	Arson	Unknown Group - FUQRA
8-16	Los Angeles, CA	Foreign Consulate Takeover	Individual Action
8-18	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Armed Resistance Unit/FMLN
8-21	New York, NY	Bombing	United Freedom Front
8-27	Washington, D.C.	Fire Bombing	Unknown Group
10-12	Miami, FL	Bombing	Omega Seven
10-30	Hato Rey, PR	Rocket Attack	Ejercito Popular Boricua - Macheteros
11-07	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Armed Resistance Unit
12-13	East Meadow, NY	Bombing	United Freedom Front
12-14	New York, NY	Attempted Bombing	United Freedom Front

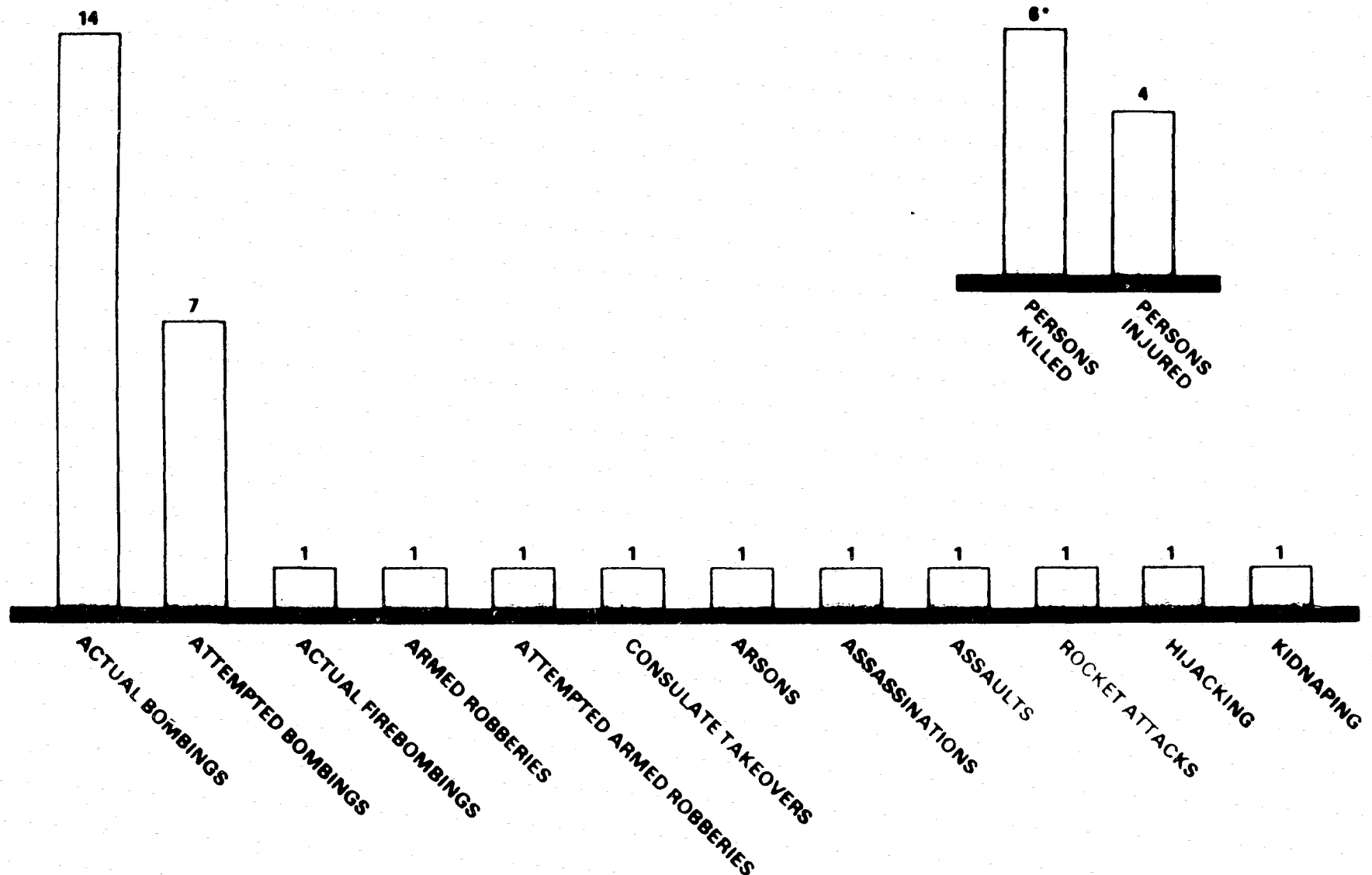
**TOTAL INCIDENTS: 31**

**TOTAL DEATHS: 6\***

**INJURED: 4**

\* It should be noted that 2 additional deaths  
resulted from the arrest of a Sheriff's Posse Comitatus member on 6/3/83.

# TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE U.S. BY TYPE CALENDAR YEAR 1983



**TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS: 31**

\*It should be noted that 2 additional deaths resulted from the arrest of a Sheriff's Posse Comitatus member on 6/3/83.

# 1983 TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TERRORIST GROUP, NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT

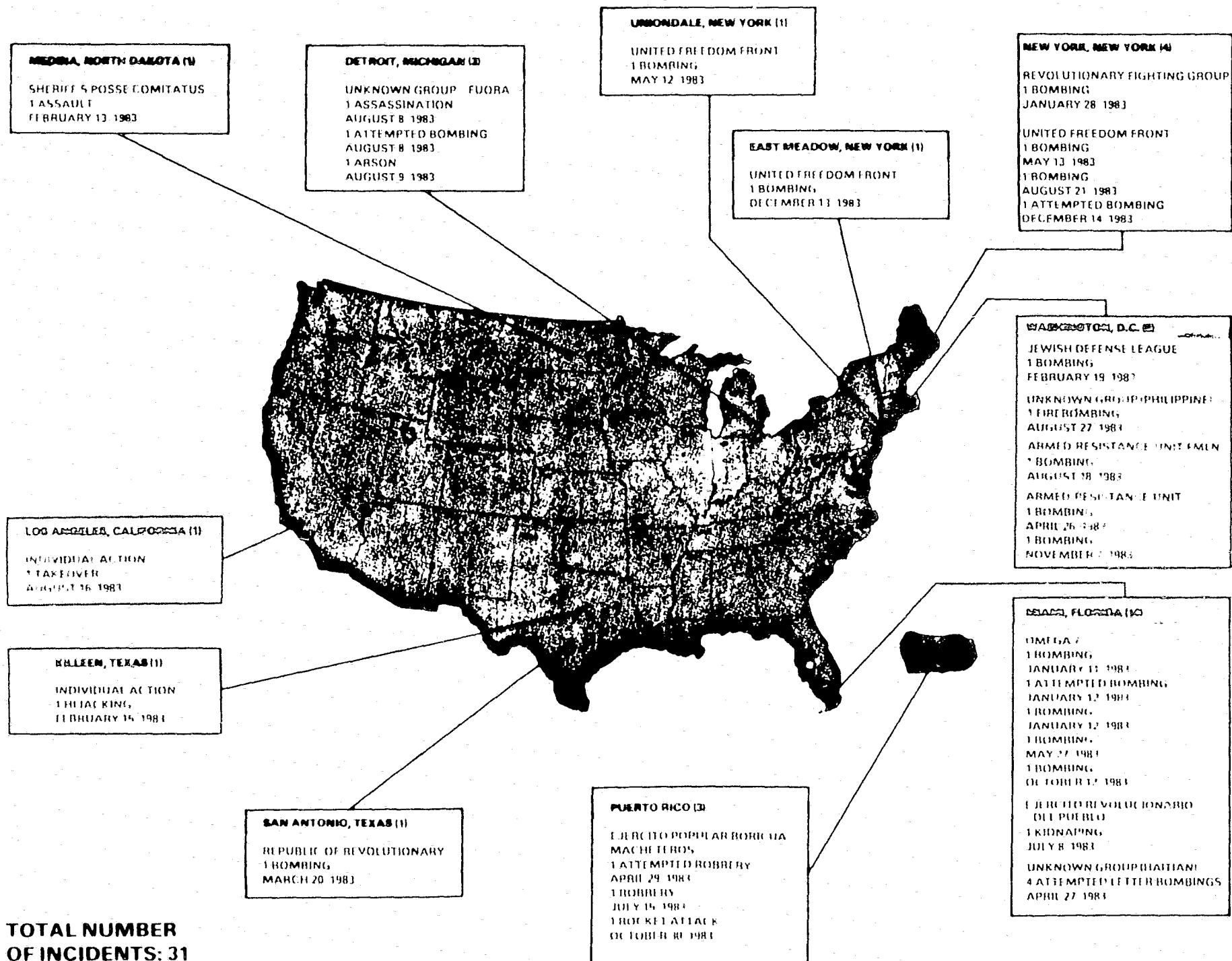
	Type of Incidents													Total Incidents	Injured	Killed
	Actual Bombing	Attempted Bombing	Actual Firebombing	Hijacking	Attempted Robbery	Armed Robbery	Rocket Robbery	Kidnaping	Takeover	Arson	Assassination	Assault				
<b>CUBAN TERRORIST GROUPS</b>												5				
Omega Seven	4	1														
<b>JEWISH TERRORIST GROUPS</b>												1				
Jewish Defense League (JDL)	1															
<b>PUERTO RICAN TERRORIST GROUPS</b>												3				
Ejercito Popular Boricua - Macheteros (EPB-Macheteros)				1	1	1								1		
<b>OTHER DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS</b>												16				
* Armed Resistance Unit (ARU)	3															
Individuals' Actions			1					1								
Republic of Revolutionary	1															
Revolutionary Fighting Group (RFG)	1															
Sheriff's Posse Comitatus (SPC)											1		4	2		
United Freedom Front (UFF)	4	1														
Unknown Group - FUQRA		1							1	1				3		
<b>OTHER INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUPS</b>												6				
Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP)							1									
Unknown Haitian Group	4															
Unknown Philippine Group		1														
<b>TOTALS</b>	14	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	4	6	••	

\* One of these bombings was claimed jointly with the Farabundo Marti Liberation National

\*\* It should be noted that 2 additional deaths resulted from the arrest of a SPC member on 6 3 83

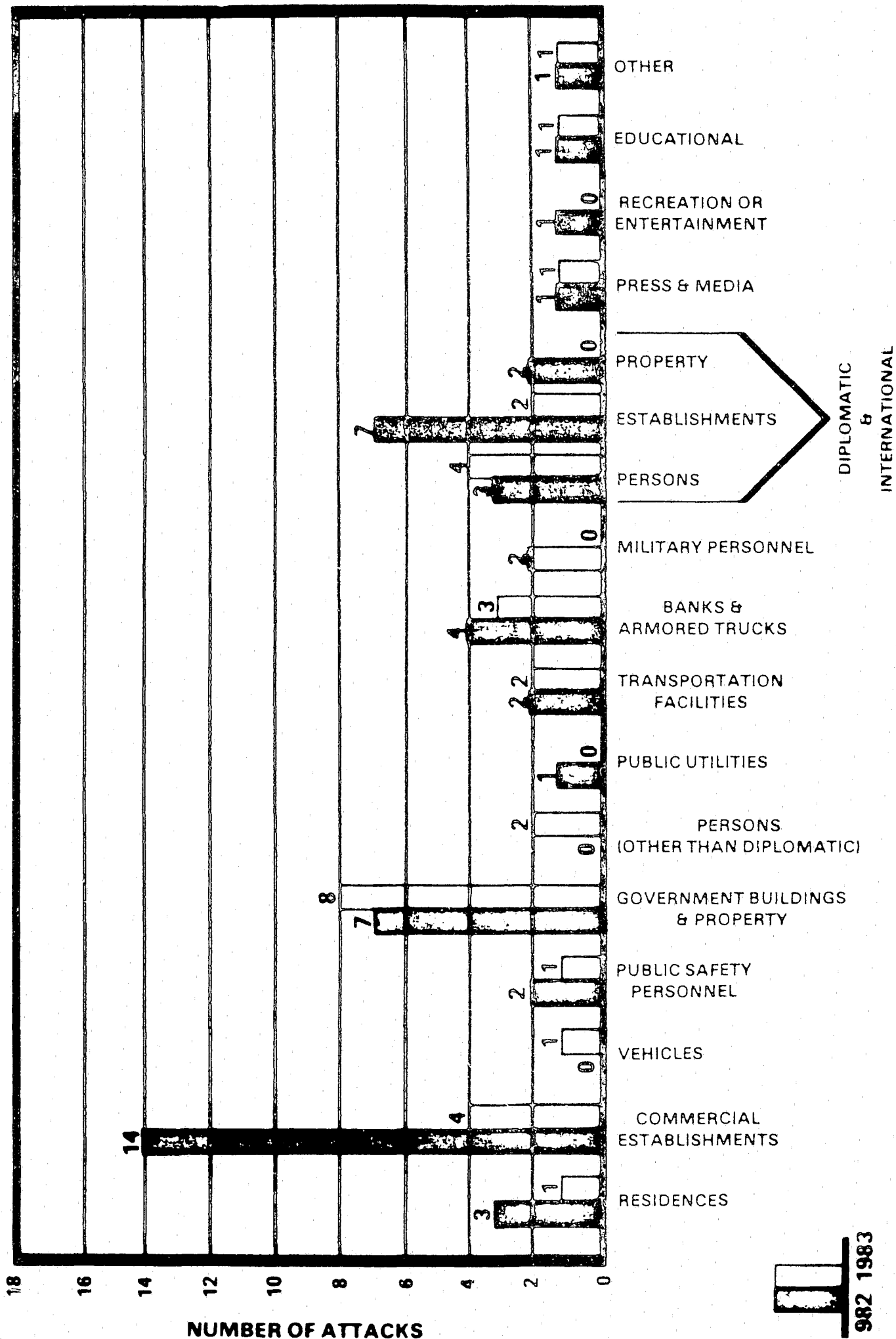


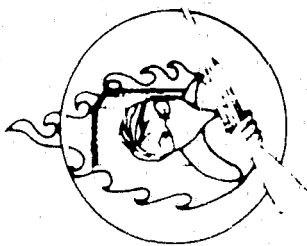
# TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES — 1983



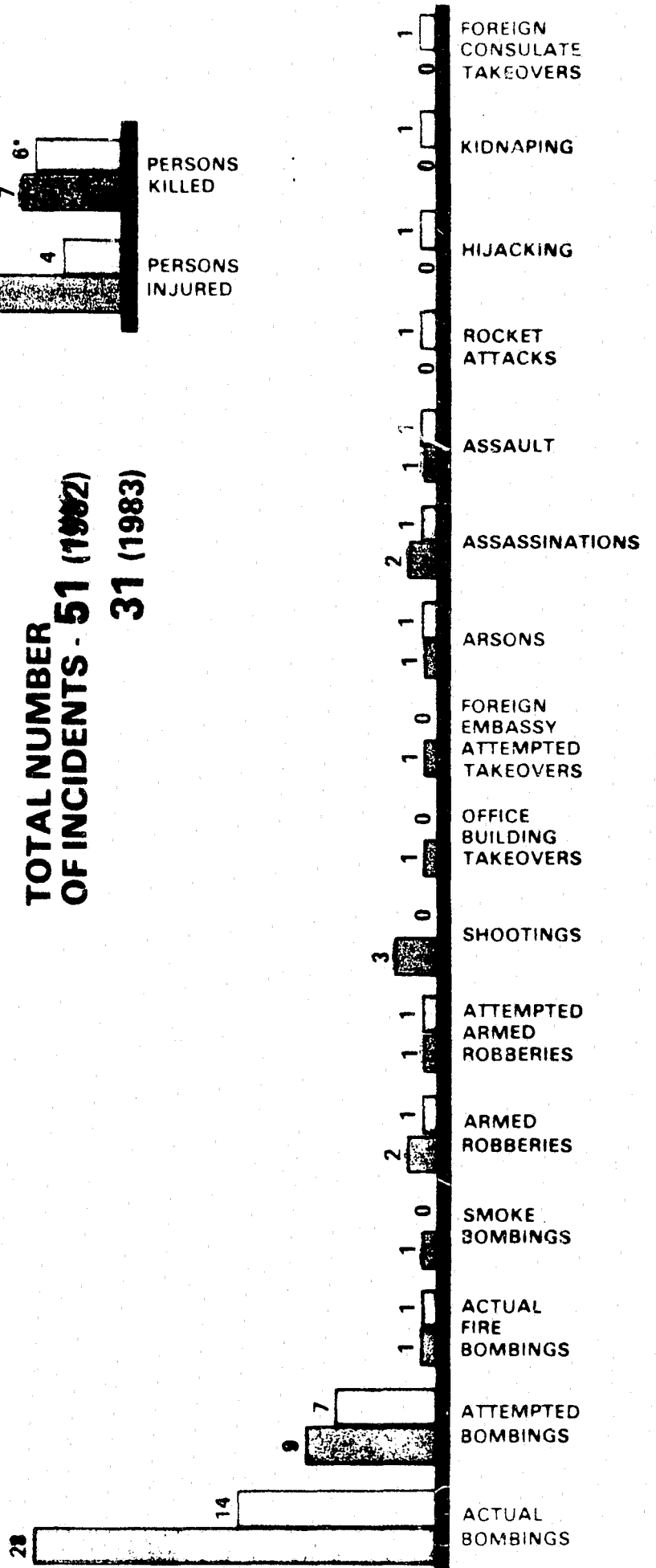
SECTION II  
COMPARISON OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS  
1979 - 1983

# TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TARGETS 1982 & 1983





# **TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE U.S. BY TYPE 1982 - 1983**



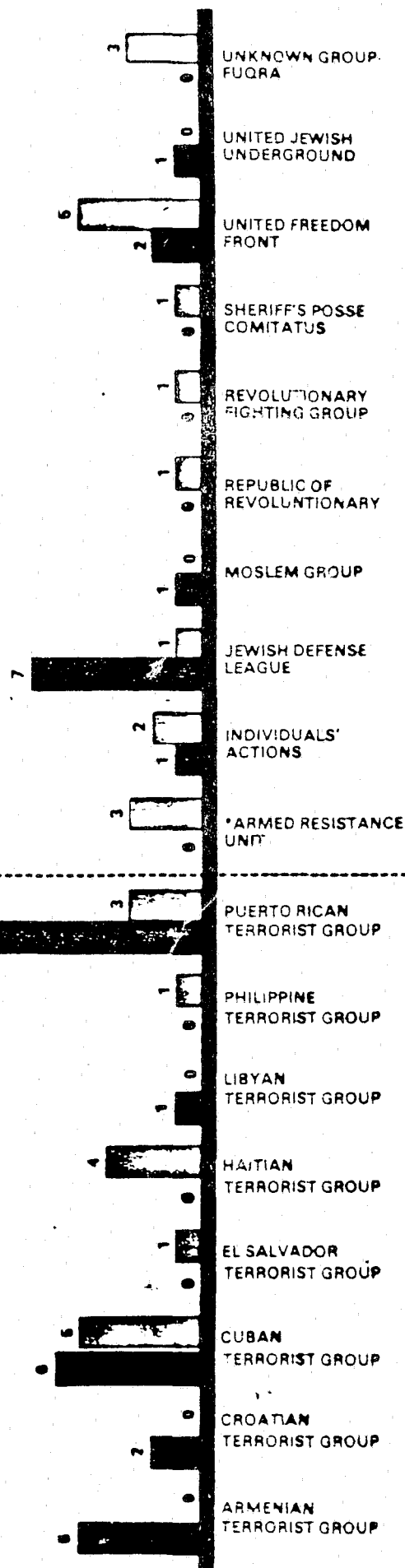
\* It should be noted that 2 additional deaths resulted from the arrest of a Sheriff's Posse Comitatus member on 6/3/83.

# TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY TERRORIST GROUP

1982 - 1983

TOTAL INCIDENTS 51(1982)  
31(1983)

OTHER DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS  
AND INDIVIDUALS



\*One of these bombings was claimed jointly with the Farabundo Marti Liberacion Nacional.

COMPARISON OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS  
IN THE UNITED STATES

1979 - 1983

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TOTAL INCIDENTS</u>	<u>KILLED</u>	<u>INJURED</u>
1979	52	8	39
1980	29	1	19
1981	42	1	4
1982	51	7	26
1983	31	6*	4

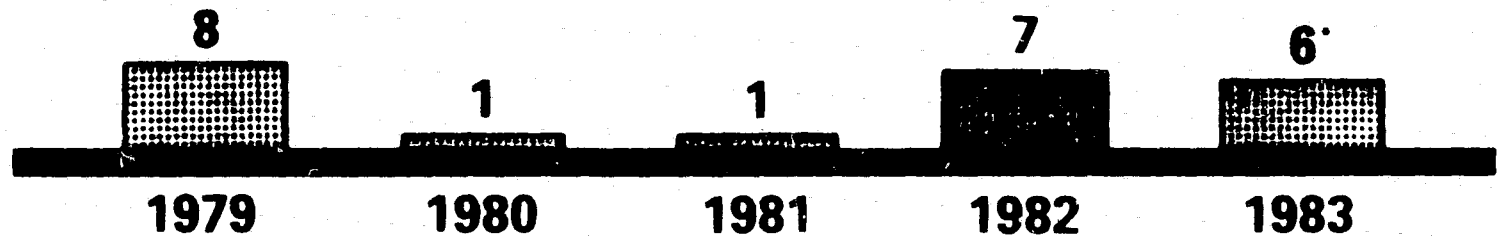
\*It should be noted that two additional deaths resulted from the arrest of Sheriff's Posse Comitatus member Kahl on 6/3/83.



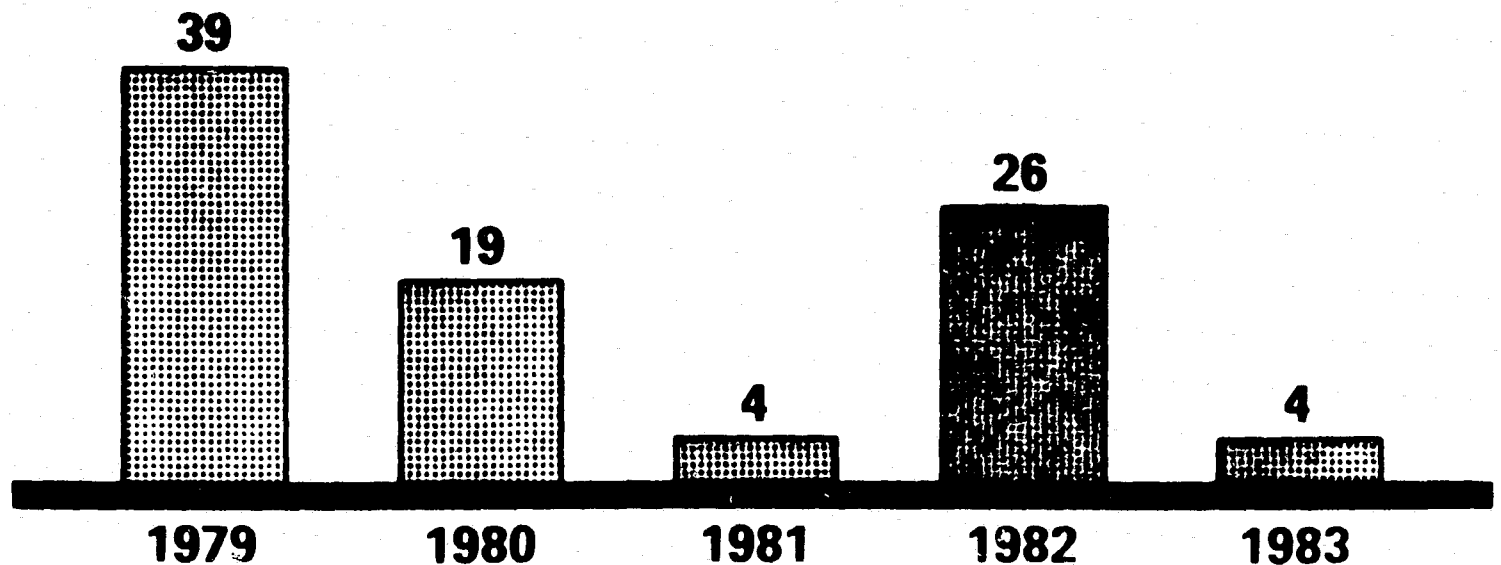
# TERRORIST INCIDENTS 1979 - 1983 KILLED AND INJURED

\* It should be noted that 2 additional deaths  
resulted from the arrest of a Sheriff's Posse Comitatus member on 6/3/83.

## KILLED



## INJURED



SUMMARIES OF TERRORIST INCIDENT BOMBINGS

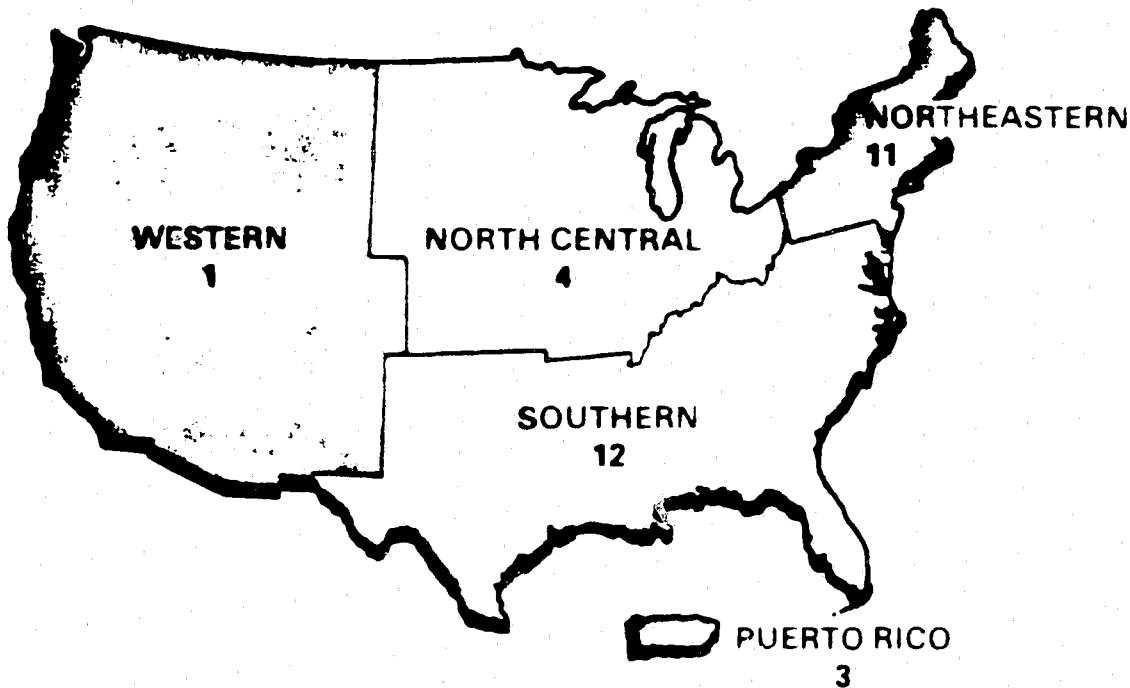
(1979 - 1983)

Statistics concerning terrorist incidents:

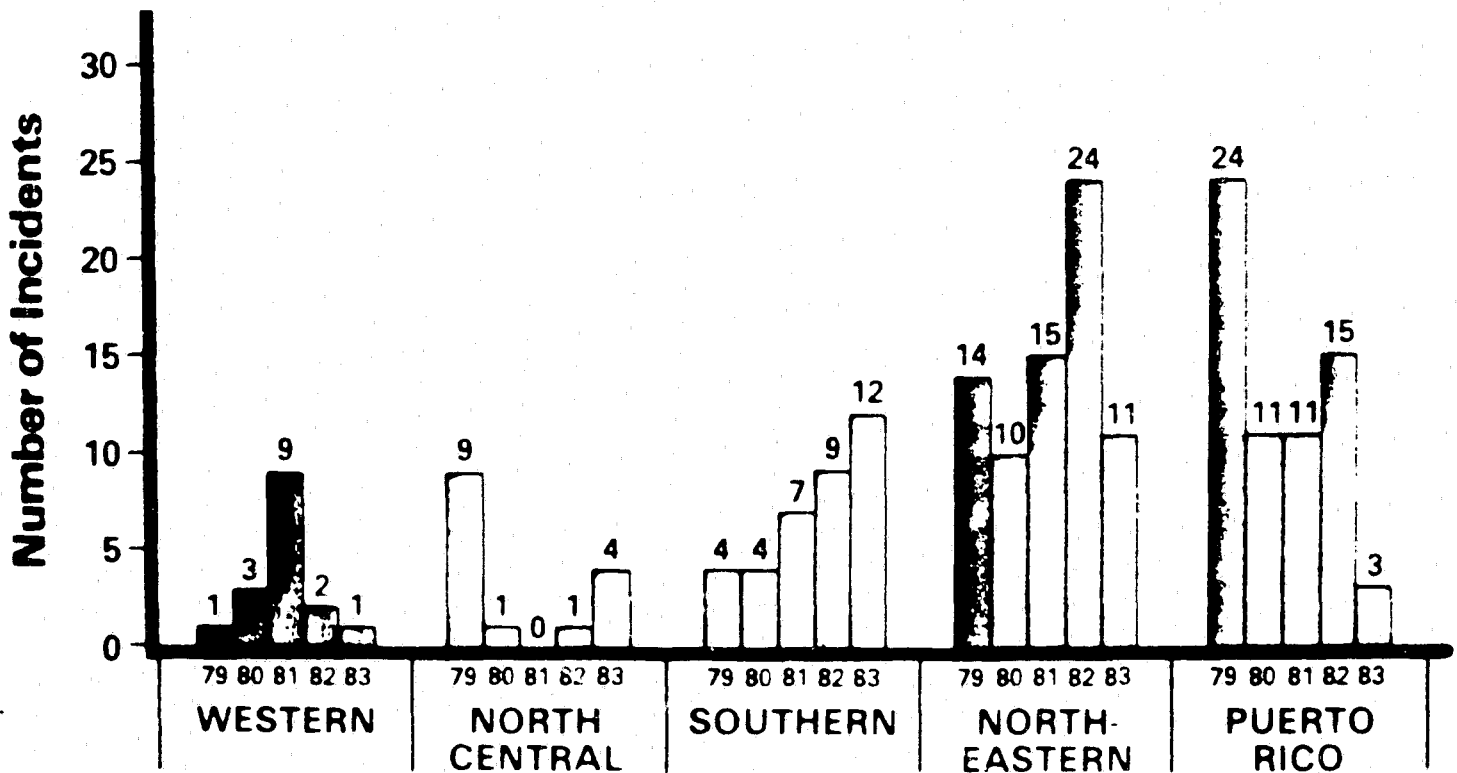
Calendar 1979	--	42 bombings,	52 total incidents
1980	--	20 bombings,	29 total incidents
1981	--	17 bombings,	42 total incidents
1982	--	28 bombings,	51 total incidents
1983	--	14 bombings,	31 total incidents



# TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY REGION 1983

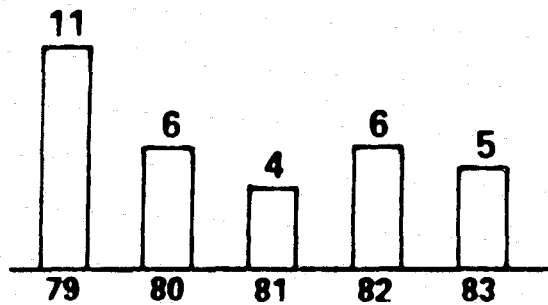


## Comparison of Terrorist Incidents By Region 1979 - 1983



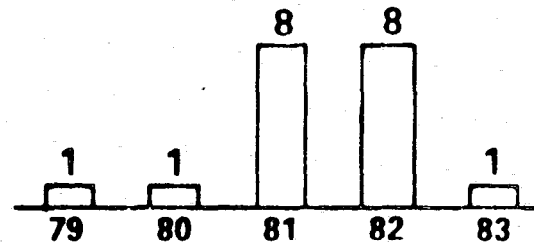
# TRENDS IN TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE U.S. 1979 - 1983

1983 NUMBER OF INCIDENTS: 31



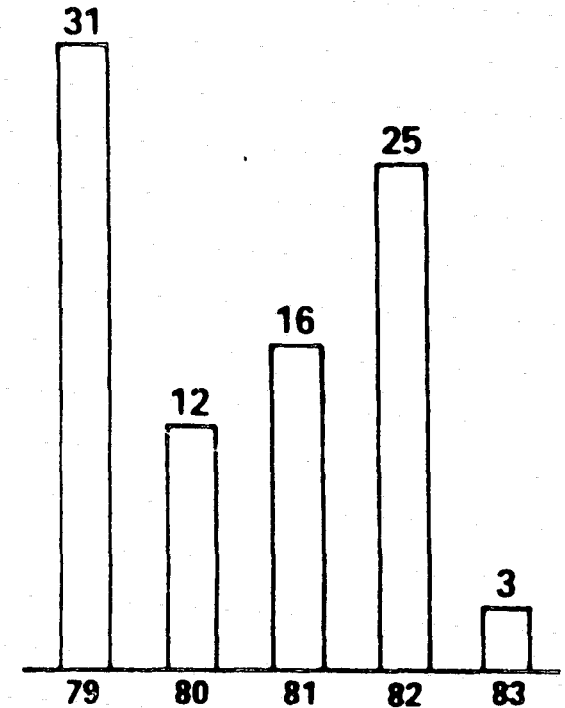
TOTAL: 32

CUBAN TERRORIST GROUPS



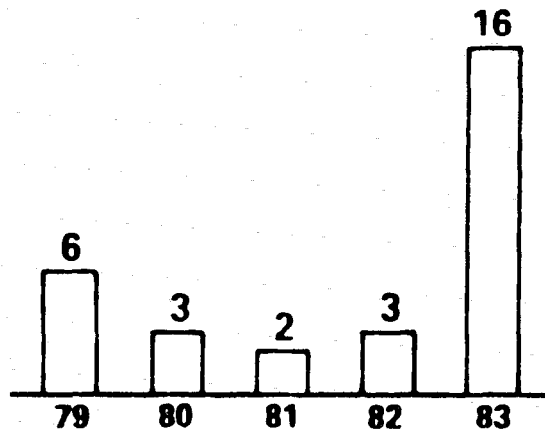
TOTAL: 19

JEWISH TERRORIST GROUPS



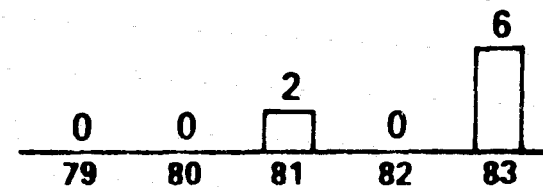
TOTAL: 87

PUERTO RICAN TERRORIST GROUPS



TOTAL: 31

OTHER DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS



TOTAL: 7

OTHER TERRORIST GROUPS

SECTION III  
SUMMARIES OF DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS  
AND/OR INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR  
TERRORIST INCIDENTS  
1983

JEWISH TERRORIST GROUPS

JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE (JDL)

This group was responsible for a total of one incident in 1983.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

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

On February 19, 1983, a pipe bomb exploded in front of the Soviet Aeroflot Airline office in Washington, D.C., causing minor damage. Although no person(s) or group claimed responsibility for this bombing, it is being attributed to the JDL based on their bombing of the same Aeroflot office on February 19, 1982, utilizing an explosive device of similar construction.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

PUERTO RICAN TERRORIST GROUPS

EJERCITO POPULAR BORICUA - MACHETEROS (EPB-MACHETEROS)

This group was responsible for a total of three incidents in 1983.

KILLED: 1 INJURED: 0

The EPB-Macheteros, better known as Macheteros, first appeared on August 24, 1978. This group is one of the most violent proindependence groups operating in Puerto Rico. This group has claimed responsibility for many terrorist acts including the bombing of nine National Guard planes at Muniz Airport, Isla Verde, Puerto Rico, on January 12, 1981. It has claimed responsibility jointly with other violent groups for terrorist acts including the ambush of a Navy personnel bus in December of 1979, in Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico.

On April 29, 1983, at approximately 8:10 a.m., three armed individuals entered the offices of Empresas Rojo, a construction company in Puerto Rico, and took the employees hostage in order to rob a Wells Fargo truck due to arrive at the company. However, the armed individuals received information that the police were in the area and fled before they could rob the truck. Based on their actions and modus operandi, the EPB-Macheteros is believed responsible for this incident.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On July 15, 1983, at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, a number of heavily armed unknown subjects (nine to fifteen) wearing fatigues and masks robbed an armored Wells Fargo truck of approximately \$587,000 in cash and checks. During the robbery, the driver was shot and killed, but the passenger was unharmed. This incident is being attributed to the EPB-Macheteros based on the modus operandi used.

KILLED: 1 INJURED: 0

On October 30, 1983, at approximately 7:43 p.m., the EPB-Macheteros executed a "bazooka attack" on the Federal Building, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, utilizing a light anti-tank weapon manufactured for use by the United States Army. No one was injured; however, this attack resulted in shattered windows and frames as well as some interior damage in the United States Department of Agriculture space. During the late evening hours of October 30, 1983, an unknown female

EJERCITO POPULAR BORICUA - MACHETEROS (EPB-MACHETEROS) (con't)

telephonically contacted the office of "Associated Press," San Juan, Puerto Rico, and claimed credit for the attack on behalf of the EPB-Macheteros in support of the people of Grenada. A subsequent communique stated that the target of the attack was the San Juan office of the FBI. Investigation determined that at least three persons and two vehicles were utilized in this attack.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0



## OTHER DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS

ARMED RESISTANCE UNIT (ARU)

This group was responsible for three incidents in 1983.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The ARU emerged on April 26, 1983, when it claimed credit for a bombing at Fort McNair, Washington, D.C. The announced goal was denouncement of U.S. involvement in Central America.

On April 26, 1983, an IED detonated at Fort McNair, Building 61, Washington, D.C., causing extensive damage. A communique was received from the ARU claiming responsibility for the bombing. According to the communique, their action was taken in solidarity with the growing liberation movements in Central America.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

\*On August 17, 1983, at approximately 11:57 p.m., the duty officer at the United States Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., received a garbled telephone call in which a male voice specified a building in the yard where a bomb had been placed. When Naval personnel responded to that building, no bomb could be located. At approximately 12:05 a.m., on August 18, 1983, a flash of light and loud noise were seen and heard by Naval personnel in the area of Building 196. This explosion resulted in minimal damage to the air conditioning duct and a hole in the wall housing the air conditioner. At approximately 12:15 a.m., on August 18, 1983, a recorded message was telephonically received by the "Washington Post," stating the FMLN was responsible for the bombing. The message used such phrasing as "...US imperialism in Central America..." and "...solidarity against the US in Nicaragua and El Salvador..." A written communique was later distributed in New York City claiming credit for this bombing and listing the ARU as the responsible group.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

ARMED RESISTANCE UNIT (ARU) (con't)

On November 7, 1983, at approximately 11:02 p.m., an explosion occurred at the United States Capitol Building, Senate side, Washington, D.C., resulting in extensive damage. The explosion, preceded by a warning call at 10:50 p.m., to the "Washington Post," was claimed by the ARU.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

\*This incident was claimed jointly by the ARU and the Frente Farabundo Marti de Liberacion Nacional (FMLN).

FRENTE FARABUNDO MARTI DE LIBERACION NACIONAL (FMLN)

This group claimed responsibility for one incident in 1983.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

Through the telephone call claiming responsibility, the FMLN stated it opposes the democratic policies of the El Salvadoran Government and wishes to establish solidarity against the United States in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The FMLN cooperates and supports the activities of the Democratic Revolutionary Front which seeks the overthrow of the current Government of El Salvador.

\*On August 17, 1983, at approximately 11:57 p.m., the duty officer at the United States Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., received a garbled telephone call in which a male voice specified a building in the yards where a bomb had been placed. When Naval personnel responded to that building, no bomb could be located. At approximately 12:05 a.m., on August 18, 1983, a flash of light and loud noise were seen and heard by Naval personnel in the area of Building 196. This explosion resulted in minimal damage to the air conditioning duct and a hole in the wall housing the air conditioner. At approximately 12:15 a.m., on August 18, 1983, a recorded message was telephonically received by the "Washington Post," stating the FMLN was responsible for the bombing. The message used such phrasing as "...US imperialism in Central America..." and "...solidarity against the US in Nicaragua and El Salvador..." A written communique was later distributed in New York City claiming credit for this bombing and listing the ARU as the responsible group.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

\*This incident was claimed jointly by the FMLN and the ARU.

REPUBLIC OF REVOLUTIONARY (RPR)

This group was responsible for a total of one incident in 1983.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The RPR emerged on March 20, 1983, when it claimed responsibility for a car bombing in San Antonio, Texas; however, no motive for the bombing was indicated. FBI investigation has not developed any additional information on this group, and this group did not claim responsibility for any additional incidents in 1983.

On March 20, 1983, at approximately 3:15 a.m., a 1981 Cadillac belonging to John K. Mitchell exploded in a parking stall in San Antonio, Texas, destroying the cadillac as well as causing limited damage to surrounding vehicles. The car was parked in the parking area of exclusive townhomes and condominiums with private security. At 3:21 a.m., 3:35 a.m., and 3:55 a.m., the security office received telephone calls from an unknown male believed to be a Latin American who said, "I take responsibility for the bomb for Republic of Revolutionary. Do not call police, sniper is in back and will kill anyone in uniform."

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTING GROUP (RFG)

This group was responsible for one incident in 1983.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The RFG emerged on January 28, 1983, when it claimed responsibility for a bombing. The goals of this group have not yet been defined.

On January 28, 1983, at approximately 10:30 p.m., an explosion occurred at the Federal Building, Staten Island, New York, causing extensive damage. The explosive device was placed in an unlocked restroom located on the second floor of the building. At approximately 4:15 a.m., on January 29, 1983, Federal protective officers responded to an intrusion alarm at the Internal Revenue Service on the first floor, at which time they observed water leaking from the ceiling. At approximately 9:10 a.m., on January 29, 1983, "United Press International" received a pre-recorded call which claimed credit for the bombing and named the target as the New York FBI Office on behalf of the Revolutionary Fighting Group.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

SHERIFF'S POSSE COMITATUS (SPC)

This group was responsible for a total of one incident in 1983.

KILLED: 2 INJURED: 4

The SPC, also known as Citizens Law Enforcement Research Committee (CLERC), started in 1973 in Portland, Oregon, by Henry Lamont (Mike) Beach, and was a nonaffiliate offshoot of the Identity Group (IG), a California-based tax rebellion organization. The SPC claimed the Federal Reserve System and the graduated income tax were not lawful, and the Federal judiciary had attempted to establish a dictatorship of the courts over the citizens of the republic. The SPC called for the establishment of a posse in each county to assist the only legitimate law enforcement authority, the county sheriff, in combating the unlawful acts of others, particularly those of Federal and state officials.

On February 13, 1983, at approximately 6:00 p.m., a shootout occurred at a roadblock in Medina, North Dakota, between law enforcement officials and five members of the SPC. The shootout was the result of an attempt to arrest Gordon W. Kahl for probation violation. The five members of the SPC, believed to have been heavily armed, opened fire on the United States Marshals and police officers. The shootout left one United States Marshal and one Deputy Marshal dead. In addition, one Deputy Marshal, one Deputy Sheriff, one Medina County Police Officer, and Gordon Kahl's son, Yori Kahl, were injured. The SPC members fled the scene in two cars.

KILLED: 2 INJURED: 4

On June 3, 1983, during the apprehension of SPC leader, Gordon W. Kahl, a shootout occurred in Imboden, Arkansas, between law enforcement officials and four members of the SPC. This apprehension resulted in the death of the Lawrence County Sheriff and fugitive Kahl. Inasmuch as the deaths mentioned in this paragraph were a result of the apprehension, they are not being included in the statistics as a separate terrorist incident.

UNITED FREEDOM FRONT (UFF)

This group was responsible for a total of five incidents in 1983.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

This group emerged on May 12, 1983, when it claimed responsibility for a bombing. Through its communiques and telephone calls, the UFF states it opposes United States involvement in Central America.

On May 12, 1983, at approximately 10:30 p.m., an unknown female called the Middle Earth Crisis, Uniondale, New York, and advised a bomb was going to detonate at the Army Reserve Center, Uniondale, New York, in twenty-five minutes, and the Hempstead Police should be notified. At approximately 10:52 p.m., an unknown female called a Dunkin Doughnut store located near the Army Reserve Center and instructed the person answering to keep everyone away from the Army Reserve Center because a bomb was about to explode. At approximately 11:00 p.m., Nassau County Police arrived at the Army Reserve Center as the bomb exploded causing extensive glass and structural damage to the building.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On May 13, 1983, at approximately 12:21 a.m., an explosion occurred at the Naval Reserve Center, Queens, New York, causing minimal damage. It was reported by a female caller living in the vicinity who heard the noise of the blast. Due to the similarity in the device used, this bombing is being attributed to the UFF.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On August 21, 1983, at 10:27 p.m., a bomb detonated outside on the west side of the National Guard Armory, Bronx, New York, causing extensive damage. "The New York Times" received an anonymous call which stated the UFF was responsible for the bombing and gave the location of a communique which was later recovered.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0



UNITED FREEDOM FRONT (UFF) (con't)

On December 13, 1983, at approximately 11:35 a.m., a call was received by an office of the Navy District Recruiting Center located at 1975 Hempstead Turnpike, East Meadow, New York. The caller stated that three bombs were located in the building and that the occupants had twenty minutes to evacuate. At 11:39 a.m., the Nassau County Police Department responded to the scene and discovered two black briefcases (a third could not be located). Bomb blankets were placed over both briefcases and the building was evacuated. At 11:48 a.m., both devices exploded; however, no one was injured. At 11:37 a.m., a call was received by "News Day," a Nassau County newspaper, and a second call was received at 11:58 a.m. by United Press International (UPI). Both callers, identifying themselves as members of the UFF, claimed responsibility for the bombing. Based on information provided in the UPI telephone call, a three-page communique was located. It contained statements of support for various Central American leftist groups as well as "all progressive organizations and individuals opposing United States involvement in Central America." KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On December 14, 1983, at approximately 11:30 p.m., UPI, New York, received a telephone call from an unknown male who stated that two live bombs were located in front of the offices of Honeywell, Inc., Queens, New York. These bombs were placed to protest the United States involvement in Central America. The caller advised that the devices would detonate within fifteen minutes (11:45 p.m.) and provided the location of a communique. The New York Police Department Bomb Disposal group, an FBI Headquarters bomb technician, and the New York Office Terrorist Task Force immediately responded to the Honeywell, Inc., offices (which were unoccupied) and discovered what appeared to be two attache cases, one of which contained the markings "bomb." At approximately midnight, a second call was received by UPI in which an unknown male advised "we" hit Honeywell. On December 15, 1983, at approximately 4:30 a.m., the suspected devices were removed from the front of the building and placed into a truck and, thereafter, relocated to a detonation range located at Rodman's Neck, Bronx, New York. After examination by bomb squad and FBI Laboratory personnel, it was determined that only one attache case contained an Improvised Explosive Device which was rendered safe. The other attache case marked "bomb" contained an UFF communique. Another UFF communique, claiming responsibility for the attempted bombing, was located in a mailbox in Manhattan. KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

UNKNOWN GROUP - FUORA

FBI investigation indicates that this unknown group is Fuqra. Three incidents in 1983 were attributed to Fuqra.

KILLED: 1 INJURED: 0

Information available to the FBI indicates that Fuqra is an Islamic sect which, in furtherance of its religious goals, would purify the religion of Islam by elimination of rival Islamic sects, one of which is the Ahmaddiya Movement in Islam (AMI). The goal of Fuqra is to eliminate and/or intimidate members and/or leaders of AMI through assassination, firebombing and arson.

On August 8, 1983, Mozaffar Ahmed, Secretary, AMI, was shot and killed at his residence located in suburban Detroit, Michigan, by a lone black gunman, later identified as William Augustus Cain. An unidentified male caller claimed credit for Ahmed's assassination on behalf of the Jewish Defense League (JDL). Subsequent FBI investigation failed to substantiate JDL involvement.

KILLED: 1 INJURED: 0

On August 8, 1983, Laleq A. Butt, Treasurer, AMI, had two molotov cocktails thrown through the front window of his residence in Detroit, Michigan. The incendiary devices failed to explode. A communique left at Butt's residence claimed credit by the JDL. However, FBI investigation failed to substantiate JDL involvement.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On August 9, 1983, the Detroit Fire Department responded to a fire at the AMI Mosque located in Detroit, Michigan. Upon extinguishing the fire, the dead bodies of William Augustus Cain and Stanley Jones were discovered at the rear of the building. Cain and Jones were apparently trapped by their own arson attempt when the rear door of the AMI Mosque failed to open, and they died of smoke inhalation. An examination of the bodies resulted in the recovery of two semiautomatic handguns, one of which was positively identified as the one used to kill AMI Secretary Ahmed on August 8, 1983.

KILLED: 2 INJURED: 0

INDIVIDUALS' ACTIONS

INDIVIDUAL ACTION - CARLOS MARTINEZ

This individual was responsible for one incident in 1983.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The goal of this individual was to have his family flown to San Juan, Puerto Rico, at the expense of the Spanish Consulate. FBI investigation failed to develop any group affiliation.

On August 16, 1983, at 6:30 p.m., the Spanish Consulate, Los Angeles, California, was taken over by a lone gunman, later identified as Carlos Martinez. Martinez took the Consul General and three others hostage and demanded that the Spanish Government provide air fare for his (Martinez') wife and their two children to San Juan, Puerto Rico. At 2:15 a.m., Martinez was advised that his family was aboard the aircraft. Martinez released his hostages from the Consulate and surrendered to Los Angeles Police Department authorities without further incident. The airplane, which had not departed the airport, was taken to a hanger where Martinez' wife was taken into custody by FBI Agents peaceably.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

INDIVIDUAL ACTION - HOSSEIN OLYA

This individual was responsible for a total of one incident in 1983.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

Hossein Olya, an Iranian, hijacked a United States flight to Mexico and threatened a blow it up to illustrate his (Olya's) opposition to United States policy towards Iran. FBI investigation failed to develop any group affiliation.

On February 15, 1983, at 10:50 a.m., a Rio Airways Flight 252, which had departed Killeen, Texas, en route to Dallas, Texas, was hijacked by an Iranian, Hossein Olya, who was armed with an automatic rifle and a molotov cocktail. The hijacker threatened to blow up the aircraft because of his opposition to United States policy towards Iran. Olya forced the plane to land in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. After negotiations with Mexican officials, the hijacker released all 21 hostages unharmed and then flew in a Mexican Government lear jet to Mexico City in exchange for the promise of a flight to Cuba. In Mexico City, Olya was netted by Mexican Federal Police Agents who took him to police headquarters. Olya's extradition from Mexico to the United States could not be arranged.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

SECTION IV  
SUMMARIES OF INTERNATIONAL  
GROUPS AND/OR INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE  
FOR TERRORIST INCIDENTS  
1983

## CUBAN TERRORIST GROUPS

OMEGA 7

This group was responsible for a total of five incidents in 1983.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

Omega 7 is a fanatical anti-Castro Cuban exile group founded in 1975 by Eduardo Arocena to keep alive the fight of the Cuban exiles against Castro's communist Government of Cuba. Since its inception, this group, under the guise of fighting communism, has committed nearly fifty terrorist acts, including political assassination. Its primary targets are representatives and/or property of the Cuban Government or any individual, organization, or business that deals with or supports, in any way, the incumbent Government of Cuba. Currently, several key Omega 7 activists, including Eduardo Arocena, have been indicted by a Federal grand jury and are currently awaiting trial on charges stemming from their knowledge of and/or involvement in Omega 7 terrorist acts in the United States.

On January 11, 1983, at approximately 11:37 p.m., an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) detonated at the Padron Cigar Company, Miami, Florida, causing moderate structural damage to the building. The owner of the company has previously espoused open trade with the current Government of Cuba. Pieces of Omega 7 stickers were found at the scene.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On January 12, 1983, shortly after midnight, an unexploded IED was located next to the office of "Replica Magazine," Miami, Florida. The device was rendered safe with a water cannon by members of the Miami Police Department bomb squad. "Replica Magazine," according to Omega 7, portrays views sympathetic to Castro's Government.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On January 12, 1983, shortly after midnight, another IED detonated at the office of the Paradise International Company, Miami, Florida, causing moderate damage to the building. Sections of Omega 7 stickers were found at the scene. During the early morning hours of January 12, 1983, the owners of the Paradise International Company received a telephone call at their residence from an unknown Latin male who stated he was speaking on behalf of the Omega 7 and that the next bomb would be placed in their vehicle. It should be noted that Paradise International Company specializes in sending packages and medicine to Cuba.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0



Omega 7 (con't)

On May 27, 1983, a bomb exploded at the Continental National Bank, Miami, Florida, causing partial destruction. A communique was placed in the Spanish paper, "El Mundo," on June 14, 1983, declaring Omega 7 as being responsible for the bombing. The motive claimed for the bombing, according to the communique, was that the bank was a place where plans were plotted and secret dialogues were held with the purpose of continuously strengthening the Cuban tyrant and his ruler, Soviet Imperialism.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On October 12, 1983, at approximately 5:20 a.m., a pipe bomb and several molotov cocktails were hurled onto the roof of the El Primer Titan Market, Miami, Florida. Some of the molotov cocktails did not explode; therefore, damage to the roof was minimal. At approximately 5:30 a.m., on October 12, 1983, WRHC, a Spanish-speaking radio station in Miami, Florida, received an anonymous call from a Latin male who stated, "Omega 7 claims responsibility for the bombing at El Primer Titan because they (the owners) are communists."

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

## EL SALVADOR TERRORIST GROUPS

EJERCITO REVOLUCIONARIO DEL PUEBLO (ERP)

This group was responsible for one incident in 1983.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The ERP is a Marxist-Leninist oriented insurgent organization that has established a reputation, since its formation in the early 1970s, as being one of the most violent terrorist groups operating within El Salvador. The organization's principal terrorist tactics include bombings (primarily of government and military installations but also foreign embassies and private businesses), assassinations, kidnappings, and the takeover of broadcast facilities. The ERP's ultimate goal is the overthrow of the Salvadoran Government, dominated since 1931 by a succession of military regimes but not represented by a joint civilian-military junta whose titular head is Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte. The ERP remains dedicated to their original anarchic mission because they consider the present government coalition to be equally as repressive as those preceding it.

On July 18, 1983, between 3:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m., Clelia Quinonez, the wife of the former Salvadoran Ambassador to the United States, was abducted in the vicinity of her Miami, Florida, residence. The goal, according to a group member, was a "war tax contribution" from the former Salvadoran Ambassador to the United States for the safe return of his wife. The term "war tax contribution" is a term often used in kidnapping cases in El Salvador where the motive is political, according to the former Ambassador. On July 14, 1983, eight individuals were arrested by the FBI in connection with this case.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

HAITIAN TERRORIST GROUPS

UNKNOWN HAITIAN TERRORIST GROUP

This unknown individual(s) or group was responsible for a total of four incidents in 1983.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

The goal of this individual(s) or group was deduced to be the overthrow of the current Haitian Government.

On April 27, 1983, a prominent local businessman, Gilbert Bigio, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, received a letter bomb mailed from Miami, Florida, that did not detonate. The letter bore a return address of a nonexistent or defunct Miami company.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On April 27, 1983, an official of the Haitian Government, Theodore Achille, Secretary of State for Social Affairs, received a letter bomb mailed from Miami, Florida, that did not detonate. The letter bore a return address of a nonexistent or defunct Miami company.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On April 27, 1983 an official of the Haitian Government, Roger Lafontant, Secretary of State for the Interior and National Defense, received a letter bomb mailed from Miami, Florida, that did not detonate. The letter bore a return address of a nonexistent or defunct Miami company.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On April 27, 1983, an official of the Haitian Government, Colonel Albert Pierre, Chief of Police of Port-au-Prince, received a letter bomb mailed from Miami, Florida, that did not detonate. The letter bore a return address of a nonexistent or defunct Miami company.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

PHILIPPINE TERRORIST GROUPS

UNKNOWN PHILIPPINE TERRORIST GROUP

These unknown individuals and/or group were responsible for one incident in 1983.

KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

FBI investigation has not developed any additional information on these unknown individuals and/or group. However, the goal of these unknown individuals and/or group was deduced to be the overthrow of the incumbent Philippine Government and the establishment of a "democratic" system.

On August 27, 1983, at 10:10 p.m., two firebombs were ignited near the front doors of the Philippine Chancery, Washington, D.C., causing minimal damage. Three Latin males were observed running from the Chancery. The fire department quickly put out the small fire which resulted from the bombing. Two hours prior to this firebombing, a telephone call was allegedly received by the Philippine Embassy, Washington, D.C., from a caller who stated, "Why are you not practicing democracy in the Philippines? We'll get even."

SECTION V

SUMMARIES OF SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS

1983



SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS - 1983

On March 19, 1983, at approximately 3:30 a.m., the United States Post Office, Marina Station, suffered fire damage due to an explosion by an incendiary device. The explosion was said to be a large, crude molotov cocktail. The main door, a glass door with an aluminum frame, was totally destroyed and the immediate area suffered smoke damage. There were no injuries.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

On April 23, 1983, at 8:20 p.m., a molotov cocktail was thrown through the window of the United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., resulting in minor damage. There were no injuries.  
KILLED: 0 INJURED: 0

SECTION VI

SUMMARIES OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS PREVENTED

1983

## Terrorist Incidents Prevented 1983

As a result of intensive investigation of the FALN, the FBI identified two safehouses in Chicago and arrested four individuals in possession of semiautomatic weapons, homemade silencers, and explosives. These arrests prevented the FALN from carrying out planned bombings, armed robberies, and prison breaks.

During July 1983, the FBI thwarted a scheme wherein some members of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the United States were planning to physically assault a member of an opposing faction within the same organization.

In December 1983, the FBI foiled an attempt by terrorists to bomb a public building.

SECTION VII

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE TERRORISM PROGRAM

1983

DOMESTIC

## Major Domestic Terrorism Accomplishments

On June 26, 1983, alleged FALN leader, William Guillermo Morales, who had been a fugitive since his escape from a Federal prison hospital on May 21, 1979, was apprehended by Mexican authorities based on information received from the FBI. Morales remains in Mexico pending extradition proceedings.

On June 29, 1983, four additional alleged FALN members were arrested by the FBI in Chicago and charged with Seditious Conspiracy. Explosives and weapons were recovered at the time of their arrests.

During the summer of 1983, the FBI, under a warrant, searched two safehouses of the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional (Armed Forces of National Liberation) (FALN) in Chicago, Illinois. Among the items confiscated were guns, explosives, dynamite, blasting caps, bulletproof vests, and disguises.

INTERNATIONAL

## Major International Terrorism Accomplishments

### Armenian Terrorism

On August 10, 1983, the three members of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) who were arrested for attempting to bomb the Air Canada cargo entry area at Los Angeles International Airport in May, 1982, were found guilty of illegal possession of an explosive device, as well as attempting to bomb a building, affecting interstate transportation (i.e., airline terminal).

### Anti-Castro Terrorism

Eduardo Arocena, the War-Chief and one of the founders of Omega 7, was arrested in July, 1983, by the FBI after an extensive fugitive investigation and, subsequently, indicted on numerous charges relating to his terrorist activities, such as possessing and transporting explosives.

In July, 1983, Jose Vencente Lopez, another Omega 7 associate was brought before a Federal grand jury (FGJ) where he was given limited grants of immunity. He refused and was sentenced to the Federal Corrections Institute (FCI) in Miami, Florida, for the duration of the FGJ based upon the contempt citations.

### Irish Terrorism

On May 13, 1983, the four Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) members, who were arrested in June, 1982, as a result of an FBI undercover operation, were convicted on charges relating to their involvement in the acquisition and transportation of firearms to Ireland. They were sentenced to terms ranging from two to five years in prison.

On July 15, 1983, two Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) members, who were arrested in July, 1982, as a result of a four-month FBI undercover operation directed against INLA's efforts to procure weapons in the United States, were convicted on charges relating to their attempt to procure automatic weapons for the INLA and sentenced to terms ranging from two to seven years.

It should be noted that the above convictions and sentences on the PIRA and the INLA members represent a significant deterrent directed against Irish terrorists' attempts to procure and transfer weapons from the United States to Ireland.



On July 18, 1983, Joseph P.T. Doherty, a member of the PIRA "M-60" Gang, was arrested in New York for visa fraud. Doherty was wanted for murder in Ireland and had been sentenced to life imprisonment. Doherty was subsequently extradited.

### Libyan Terrorism

On October 20, 1983, former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent, Edwin P. Wilson, was convicted by a Federal jury in the Southern District of New York (SDNY) on fifteen of the eighteen indicted counts concerning obstruction-of-justice-related charges. He was subsequently sentenced to twenty-five years in prison and fined \$75,000.

On January 19, 1983, the FBI assisted local authorities in the arrest of twelve anti-Qadhafi students who later pled guilty to local charges involving their roles in the December 22, 1982, seizure of the People's Committee for Libyan Students (PCLS) in McLean, Virginia. Each individual was subsequently sentenced to one year in jail.

A director of the PCLS was refused admittance to Canada on July 6, 1983, based on information furnished to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by the FBI. It was believed the director's intended purpose in Canada was to assist in organizing and/or evaluating Libyan students' activities in Canada.

The FBI has, through the United States Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), prevented several members of the Libyan Revolutionary Committee (LRC) from gaining re-admittance to the United States. Recently, two other directors of the PCLS (on March 15, 1983, and on June 11, 1983,) were denied reentry into the United States based upon their activities on behalf of the LRC. Also, on February 14, 1983, another LRC member, had his visa denied by the United States Department of State due to his reporting to the PCLS on the activities of anti-Qadhafi Libyan students in the United States.

### Other Terrorism

While conducting an audit on Air Freight International, Incorporated (AFI) in Alexandria, Virginia, the FBI uncovered fraudulent activity in handling United States foreign military sales shipments to Egypt. As a result AFI pled guilty on September 1, 1983, to Filing False Invoices. Also AFI, who was fined the penalty of \$10,000, will pay the \$76,000 to the Federal Maritime Commission for possible violations of the Shipping Act of 1916.