

FBI Analysis of Terrorist Incidents in the United States 1986



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Terrorist Research and Analytical Center
Terrorism Section
Criminal Investigative Division

**FBI ANALYSIS OF
TERRORIST INCIDENTS
IN THE
UNITED STATES
1986**

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

INTRODUCTION

For the first time since 1982, terrorist incidents in the United States increased in number from the previous year. In 1985, the FBI recorded 7 terrorist incidents, while 17 were counted in 1986. Despite the increase, there are reasons to be optimistic concerning the continuing effort to eradicate the threat of terrorism in the United States.

First, although the FBI recorded 17 incidents in the United States during 1986, an increase of 10 over the previous year, this was the third lowest number of recorded incidents since these statistics have been compiled. For the third consecutive year, no incidents in this country were attributable to international terrorist organizations, although several significant preventions of terrorist acts by these groups were recorded.

Although the number of incidents rose, the same number of terrorist groups/organizations (3) claimed responsibility for these acts as in 1985. In addition, analysis will show that 11 of the 17 incidents were carried out by two organizations on two occasions. Four of the incidents took place in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho on the same day, while 7 other incidents occurred in Puerto Rico on a single day.

In 1986, a number of successful counterterrorist initiatives have been undertaken, not only by the FBI, but by other Federal, state and local entities, thus illustrating clearly the cooperation and commitment of the law enforcement community in the United States. Also, cooperation with friendly foreign governments gives evidence to the worldwide effort to address this ever dangerous menace to society.

PREFACE

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

Terrorism:

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

There are two types of terrorism in the United States: international terrorism which involves terrorist activity committed by groups or individuals who are foreign-based and/or are directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries; and domestic terrorism which involves groups or individuals who are based and operate entirely within the United States and are directed at elements of our government or population without foreign direction.

Terrorist Incident:

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

Terrorist Incident Prevented:

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

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

Also in this publication, an indepth examination of trends for the period 1980 - 1986 is presented. This series of charts and supportive analytical narrative outlines patterns of terrorist activity during this time frame.

INFORMATION DATE: DECEMBER 31, 1986

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SECTION I
GRAPHIC DISPLAY
OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS
1986

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

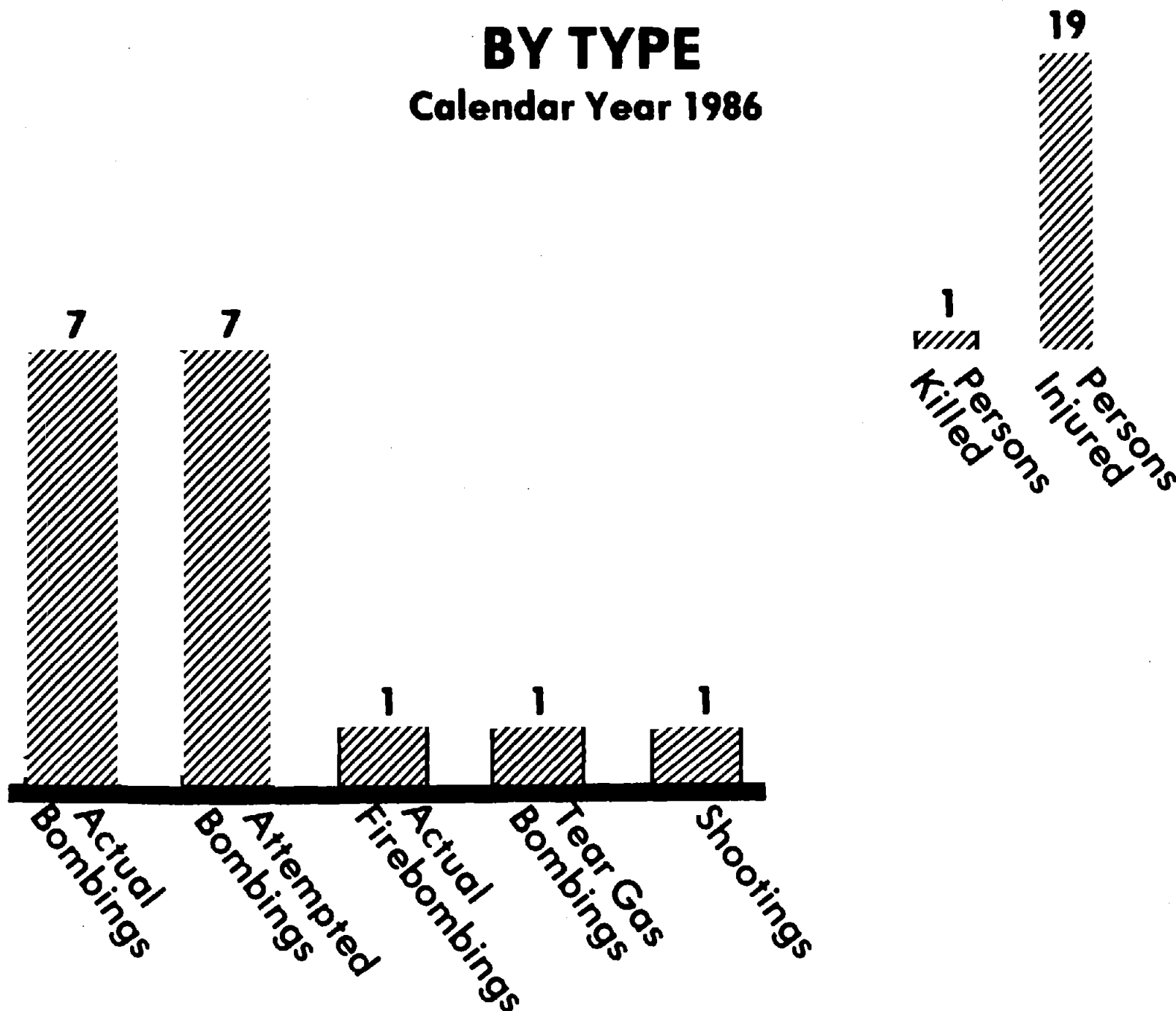
1986

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE OF INCIDENT</u>	<u>GROUP ATTRIBUTED TO</u>
4-14	Rio Piedras Puerto Rico	Bombing	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
4-29	San Juan Puerto Rico	Assassination	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
9-2	New York New York	Tear Gas Bombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements
9-15	Coeur d'Alene Idaho	Bombing	Affiliates of the Aryan Nations
9-29	Coeur d' Alene Idaho	Bombing	Affiliates of the Aryan Nations
9-29	Coeur d' Alene Idaho	Bombing	Affiliates of the Aryan Nations
9-29	Coeur d' Alene Idaho	Bombing	Affiliates of the Aryan Nations
9-29	Coeur d' Alene Idaho	Attempted Bombing	Affiliates of the Aryan Nations
10-20	New York New York	Firebombing	Jewish Terrorist Elements
10-28	Fajardo Puerto Rico	Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros jointly with the Armed Forces of Popular Resistance and the Organiza- tion of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
10-28	Fort Buchanan Puerto Rico	Bombing	(same as above)
10-28	Santurce Puerto Rico	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10-28	Aguadilla Puerto Rico	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10-28	Aguadilla Puerto Rico	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10-28	Mayaguez Puerto Rico	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
10-28	Bayamon Puerto Rico	Attempted Bombing	(same as above)
11-4	Puerta De Tierra Puerto Rico	Attempted Bombing	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros

TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

BY TYPE

Calendar Year 1986



1986 TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TERRORIST GROUP NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT

	Type of Incident	Actual Bombings	Attempted Bombings	Actual Firebombings	Tear Gas Bombings	Shooting	Total Incidents	Injured	Killed
Jewish Terrorist Elements				1	1		2	17	
*Puerto Rican Terrorist Groups	3	6				1	10	2	1
**Right Wing Terrorist Groups	4	1					5		
Totals	7	7	1	1	1		17	19	1

*Joint credit for seven of these incidents were claimed by the EPB - Macheteros, OVRP and the FARP on October 28, 1986.

**Affiliates of the Aryan Nations

TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES — 1986

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO (8)

AFFILIATES OF THE ARYAN NATIONS

1 BOMBING

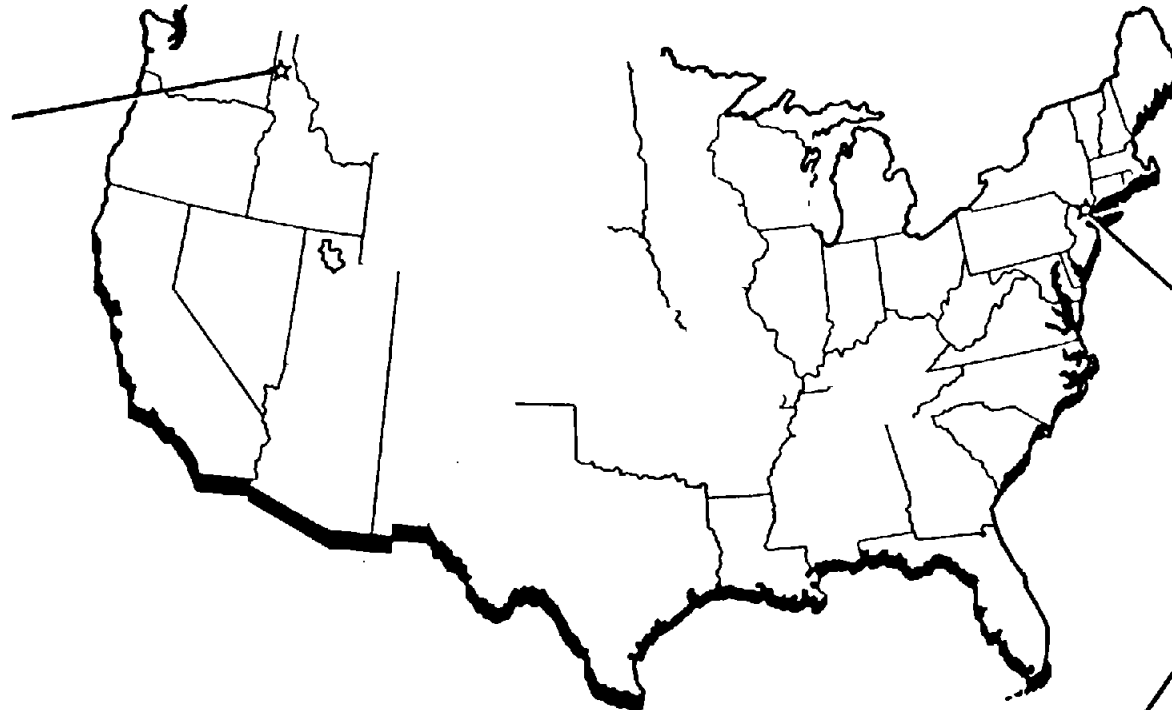
ST. PIUS X PARISH
SEPTEMBER 15, 1986

3 BOMBINGS

SEPARATE LOCATIONS BETWEEN
9:00 AM AND 10:00 AM
SEPTEMBER 28, 1986

1 ATTEMPTED BOMBING

ARMED FORCES RECRUITING STATION
SEPTEMBER 28, 1986



NEW YORK, NEW YORK (1)

JEWISH TERRORIST ELEMENTS

1 TEAR GAS BOMBING
NYC METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
SEPTEMBER 2, 1986

NEW YORK, NEW YORK (1)

JEWISH TERRORIST ELEMENTS

1 FIREBOMBING
LINCOLN CENTER
(AVERY FISCHER HALL)
OCTOBER 20, 1986

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO (1)

ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR

THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION

1 ASSASSINATION
FORMER POLICE OF PUERTO RICO
OFFICER ALEJANDRO MALAVE
APRIL 29, 1986

RIO PIEDRAS, PUERTO RICO (1)

ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR

THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION

1 BOMBING
UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO
(STUDENT AFFAIRS BUILDING)
APRIL 14, 1986

PUERTA DE TIERRA, PUERTO RICO (1)

EJERCITO POPULAR BORICUA MACHETEROS

1 ATTEMPTED BOMBING
NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY
NOVEMBER 4, 1986

PUERTO RICO (7)

EJERCITO POPULAR BORICUA MACHETEROS.

ARMED FORCES OF POPULAR RESISTANCE.

ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR

THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION

2 BOMBINGS,

5 ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS

VARIOUS LOCATIONS ON THE

ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO

OCTOBER 28, 1986

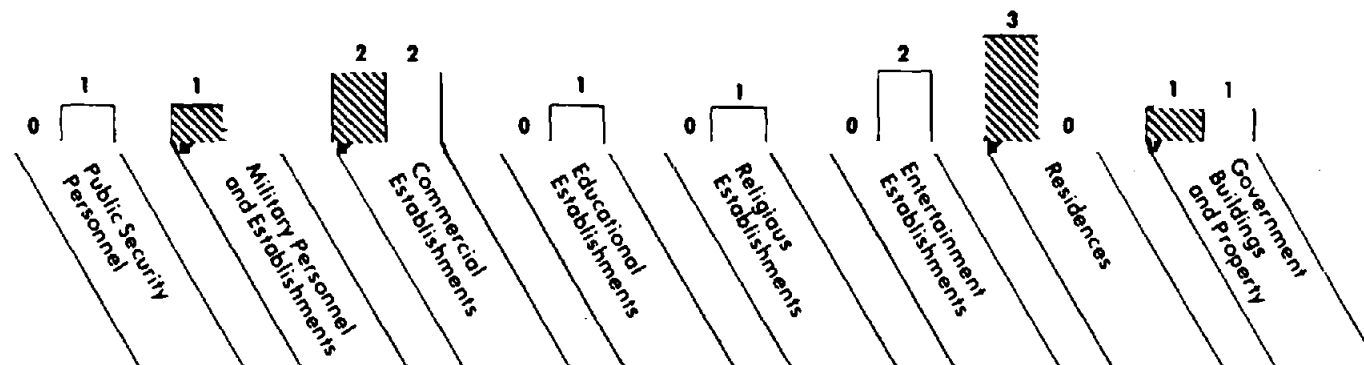
**TOTAL NUMBER
OF INCIDENTS: 17**

SECTION II
COMPARISON OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS

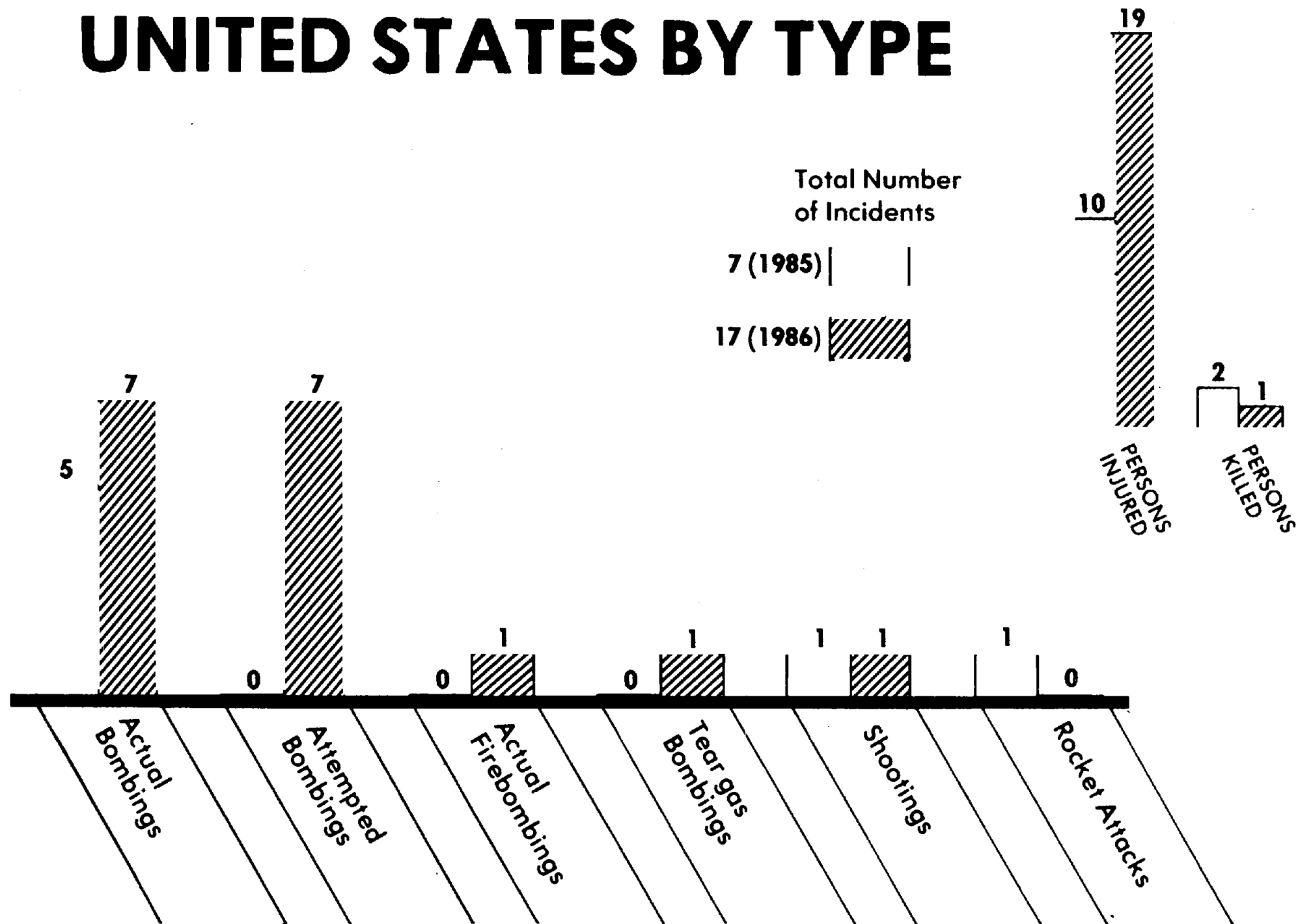
TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TARGETS

1985 - 1986

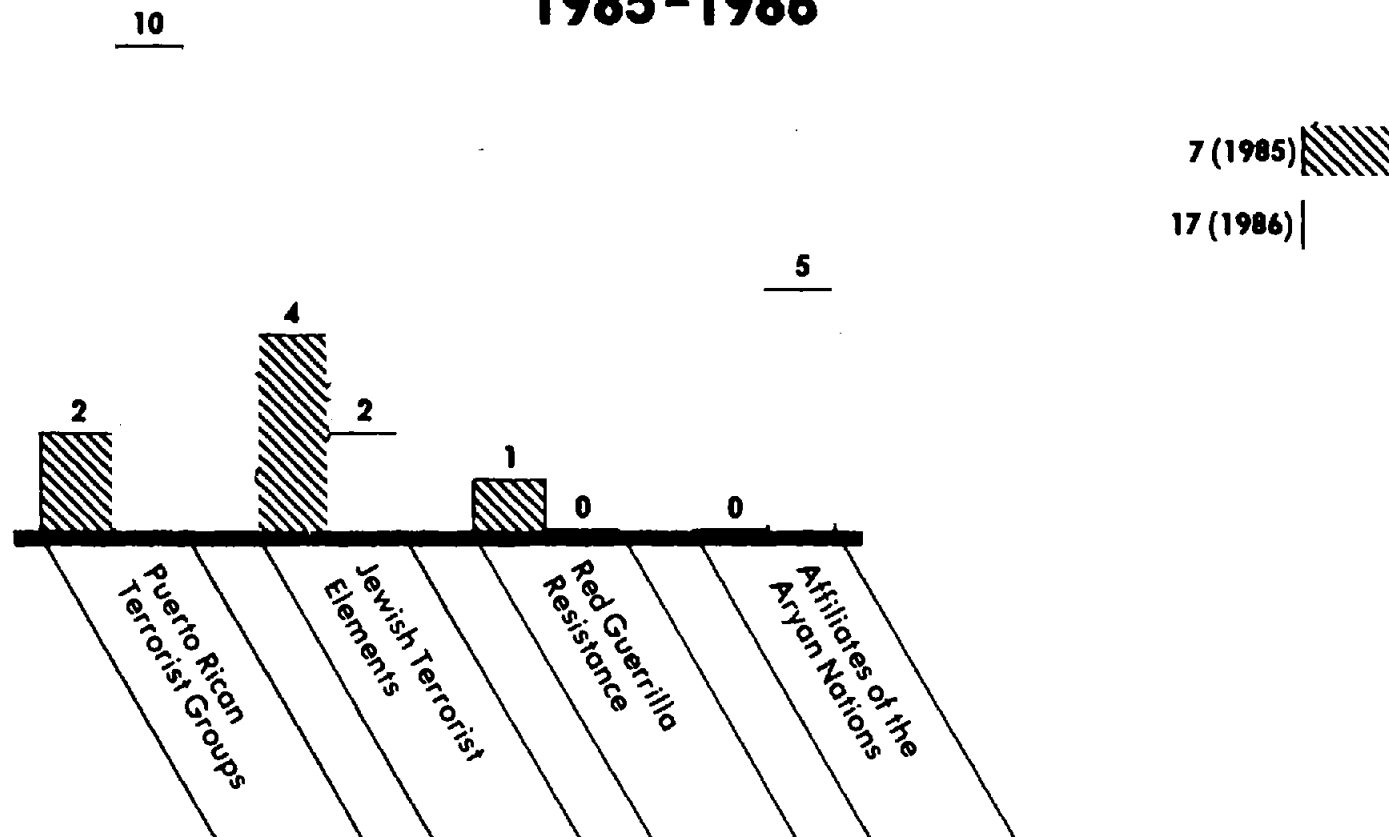
1985 1986



TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY TYPE



TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY TERRORIST GROUP* 1985-1986



* Includes both International and Domestic Terrorism. No acts of international terrorism have been recorded during the 1985-1986 period.

SUMMARY OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1980 - 1986

DATE	TOTAL INCIDENTS	KILLED	INJURED
1980	29	1	19
1981	42	1	4
1982	51	7	26
1983	31	6*	4
1984	13	0**	0
1985	7	2	10
1986	17	1	19

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

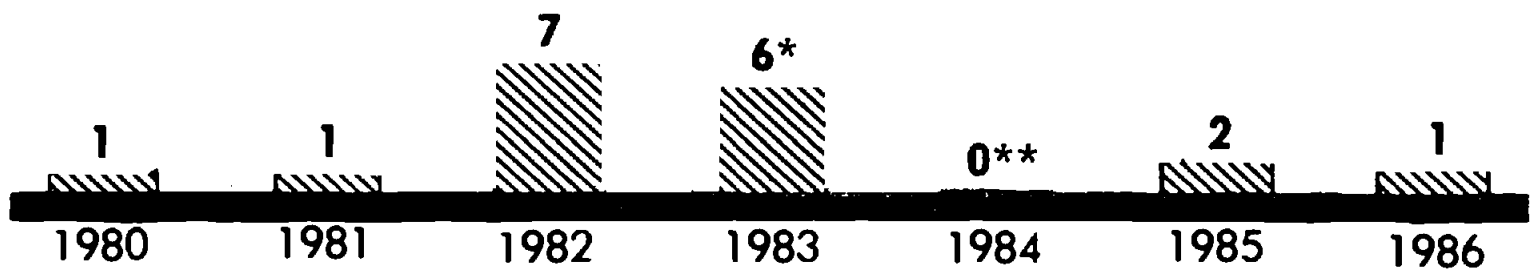
**** One death resulted from the attempted arrest of Aryan Nations member Robert Mathews on December 7, 1984**

TERRORIST INCIDENTS

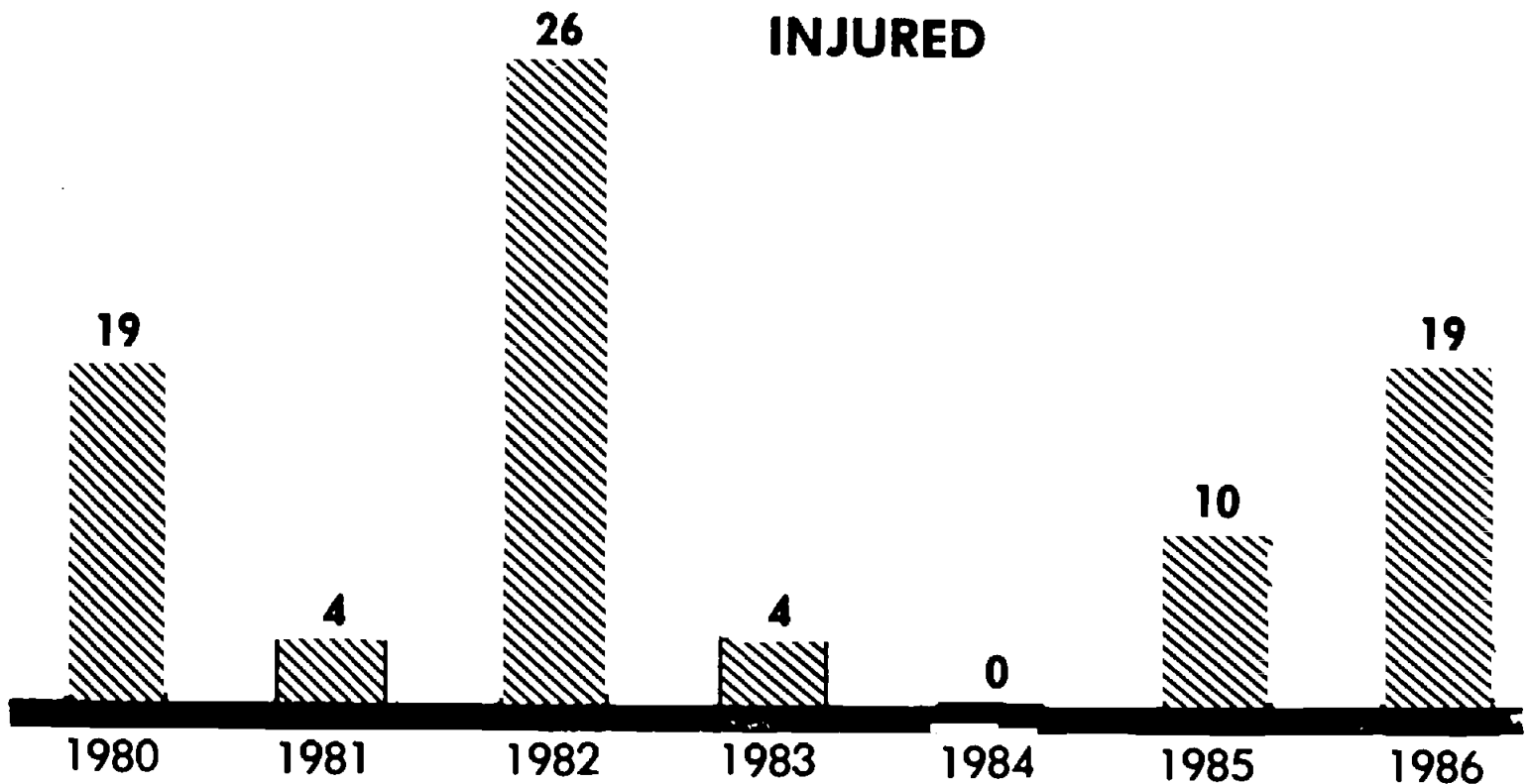
1980 - 1986

KILLED AND INJURED

KILLED



INJURED



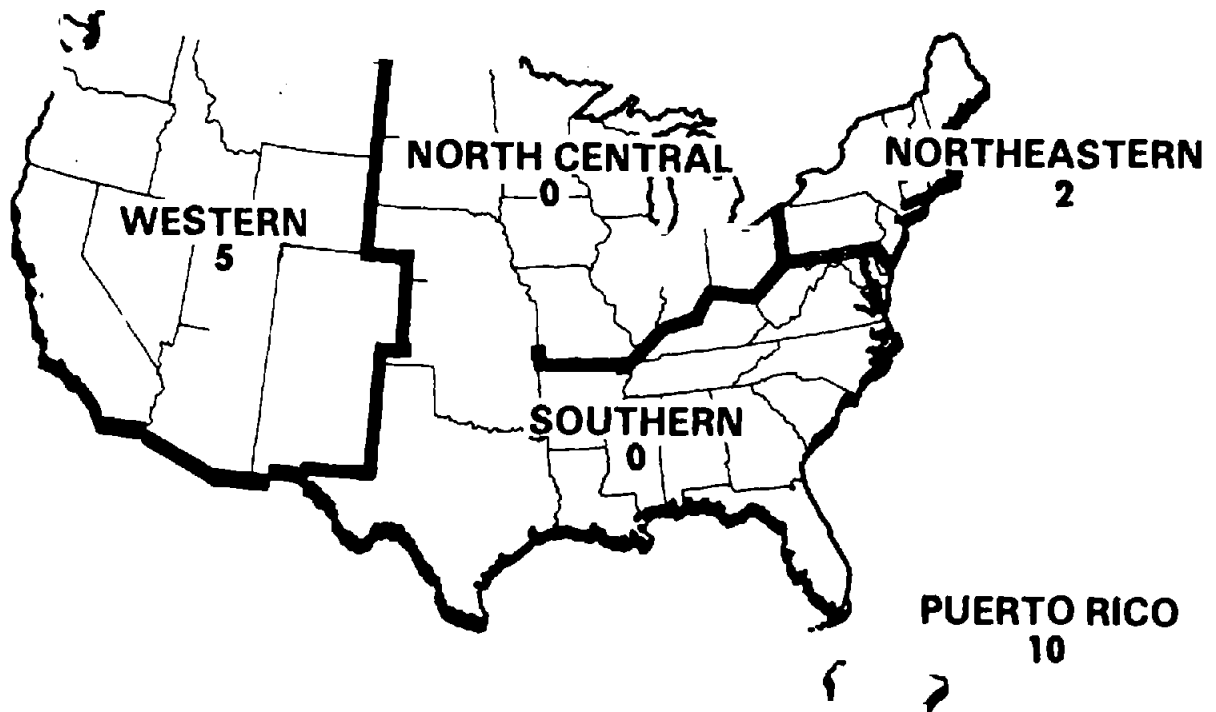
* Two additional deaths resulted from the attempted arrest of Sheriff's Posse Comitatus member Gordon Kahl on June 3, 1983.

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

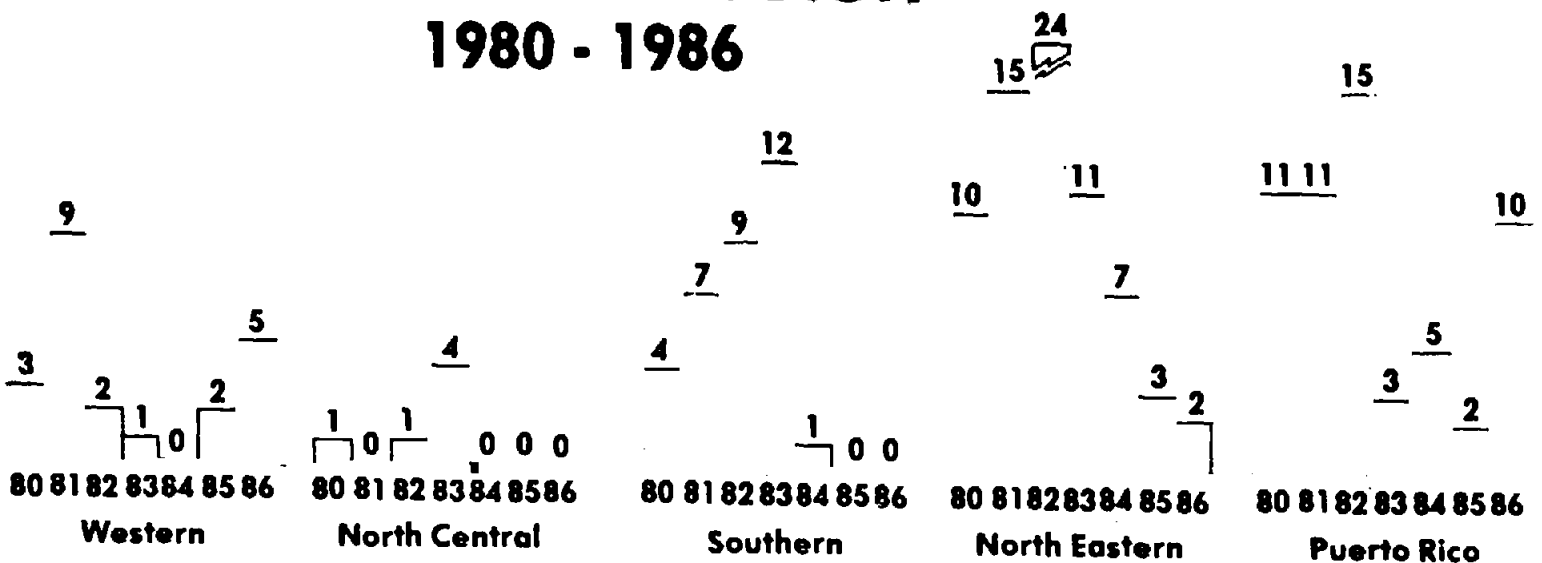
SUMMARY OF TERRORIST BOMBINGS IN THE UNITED STATES 1980 - 1986

Year	Actual Bombings	Total Incidents
1980	17	29
1981	17	42
1982	28	51
1983	14	31
1984	11	13
1985	5	7
1986	7	17

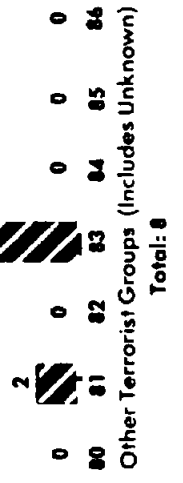
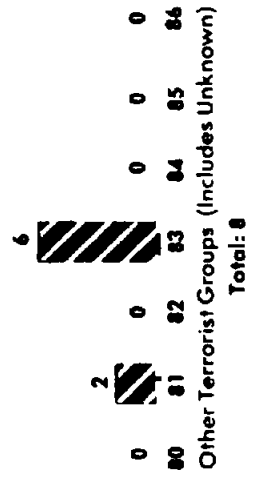
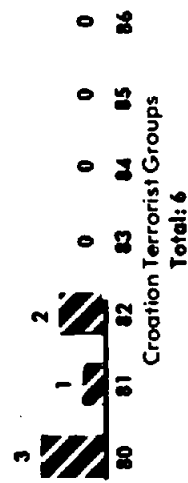
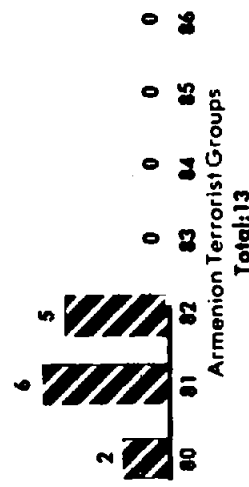
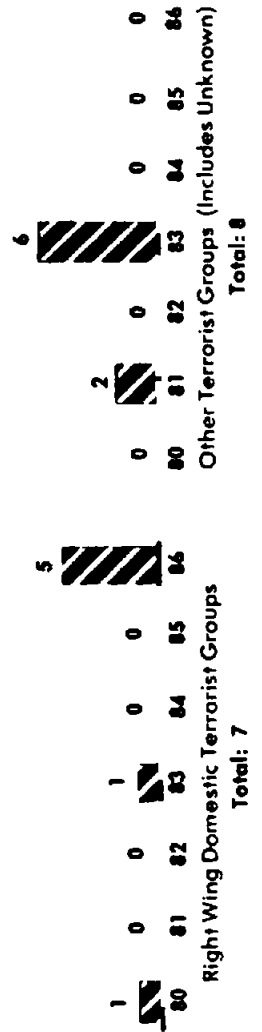
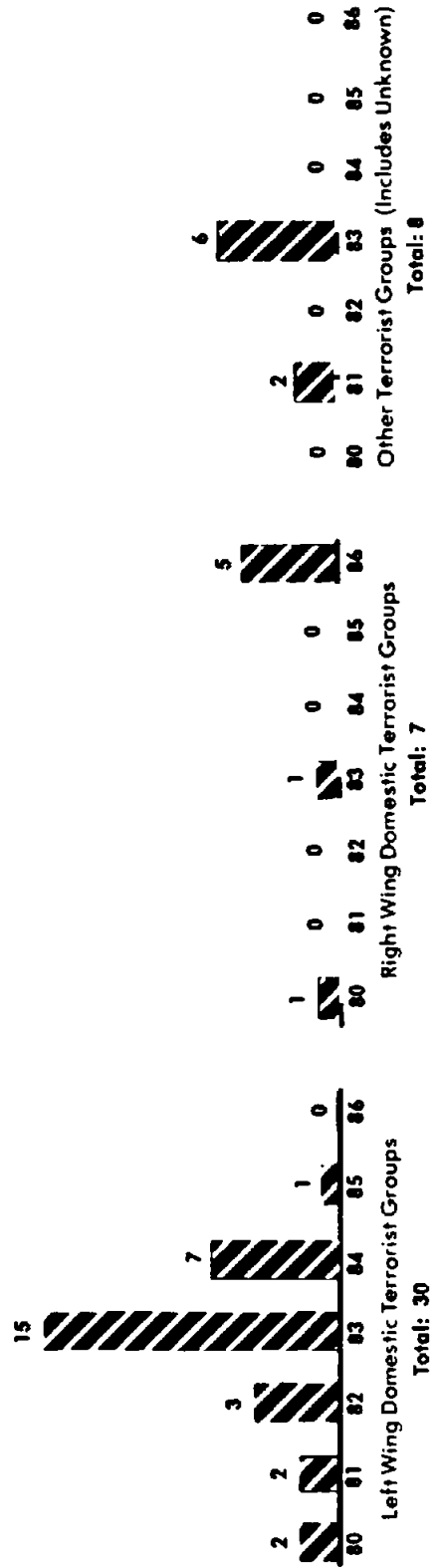
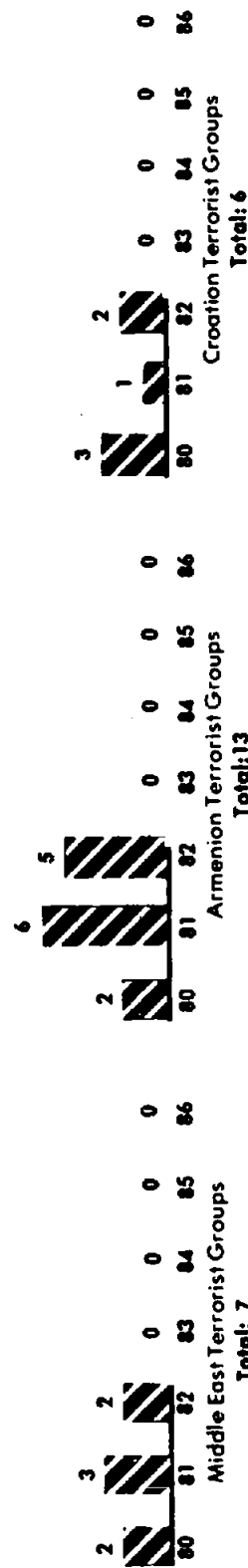
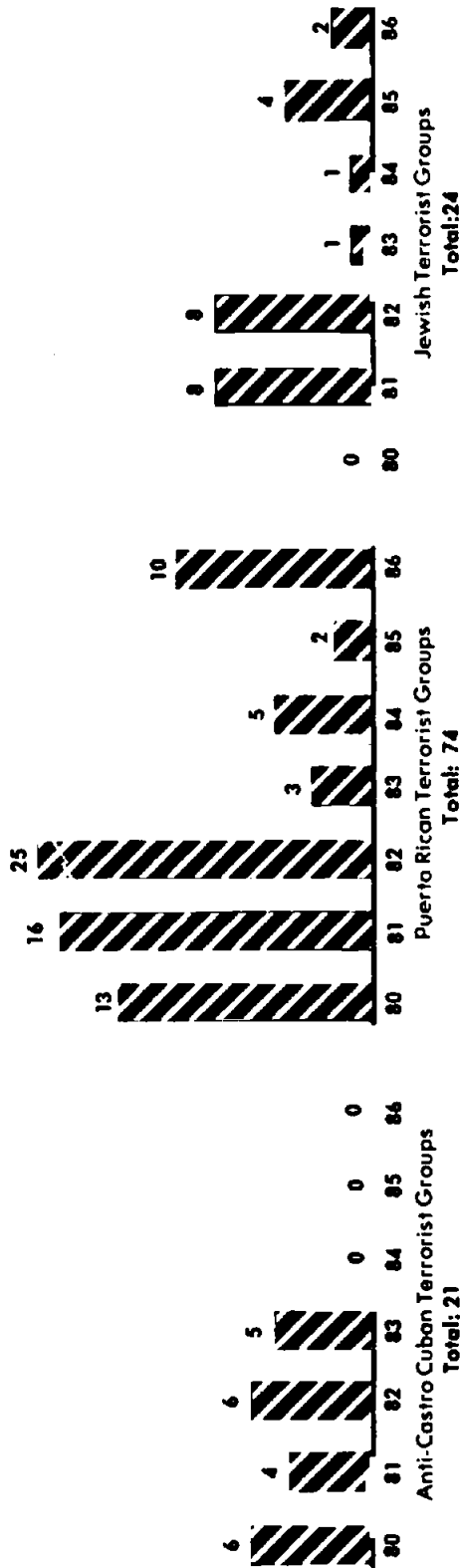
TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY REGION 1986



COMPARISON OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY REGION 1980 - 1986



TRENDS IN TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1980 - 1986



SECTION III
SUMMARIES OF DOMESTIC TERRORIST
GROUPS RESPONSIBLE FOR TERRORIST
INCIDENTS
1986

***Domestic Terrorist Groups operate
solely within the United States and
have exhibited no foreign direction.**

PUERTO RICAN TERRORIST GROUPS

ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PUERTO RICAN REVOLUTION

The Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution (OVRP) claimed total or joint responsibility for nine terrorist incidents in 1986. Seven of these terrorist incidents were claimed jointly with the Ejercito Popular Boricua (EPB)-Macheteros and the Armed Forces of Popular Resistance (FARP).

The OVRP is a self-described political-military group in Puerto Rico whose objective is to gain independence for Puerto Rico through armed revolution. The OVRP emerged in 1978 when it claimed joint credit with the EPB-Macheteros for an explosives theft from a public works warehouse in Manati, Puerto Rico. Since its inception, the OVRP has had close ties with other Puerto Rican terrorist groups with which it has claimed responsibility for terrorist acts. The most serious of these terrorist acts was the December 3, 1979, ambush of a United States Navy bus at Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico. This attack was claimed jointly with the EPB-Macheteros and the FARP. The ambush claimed the lives of two United States Navy personnel and left nine others wounded. During October, 1979, the OVRP bombed numerous Government facilities. Due to its extensive use of violence for a number of years, the OVRP is considered to be one of the most dangerous terrorist organizations in Puerto Rico.

APRIL 14, 1986

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

On April 14, 1986, an explosive device detonated in a women's restroom on the University of Puerto Rico's campus. The Associated Press received a telephone call in which responsibility for this bombing was claimed on behalf of the OVRP. (1)

APRIL 29, 1986

Killed: 1 Injured: 1

Alejandro Gonzalez Malave, a former Police of Puerto Rico officer was assassinated in front of his mother's home. Malave died as a result of shotgun wounds which were received from a passing automobile. The mother of the victim was wounded as she exited her home to meet her son. Between April 29-30, 1986, three telephone calls were received in which responsibility for this assassination was claimed on behalf of the OVRP. On May 5, 1986, four newspapers in the San Juan metropolitan area received communiques from the OVRP claiming responsibility for this terrorist act. (1)

OCTOBER 28, 1986

Killed: 0 Injured: 1

Between the hours of 12 midnight and 8:30 a.m., two explosive devices detonated and eight others were recovered at various locations throughout the island of Puerto Rico. One person was injured at a Navy Recruiting Station. The explosive devices were placed in military installations, recruiting stations, and Army Reserve offices. At 6:25 a.m., the Associated Press received a telephone call in which responsibility for these bombings was claimed on behalf of the Ejercito Popular Boricua (EPB)-Macheteros. A communique was later recovered by the Police of Puerto Rico in which responsibility for the bombings was claimed on behalf of the EPB-Macheteros, the OVRP, and the FARP.

Detonated Devices

The first explosion, a pipe bomb, occurred at approximately 12 midnight outside the Navy Recruiting Station in Fajardo, Puerto Rico. This explosion injured one individual. (1)

The second explosion occurred at approximately 12:30 a.m., in a military motor park at Fort Buchanan destroying a military truck. Two unexploded devices were also located in the same general area. (1)

Recovered Devices

* At 2 a.m., an explosive device was found in a U.S. Army Reserve Recruiting Station in Santurce, Puerto Rico. (1)

* At 7 a.m., an explosive device was found in an Army Recruiting Center in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico. (1)

* At 7 a.m., an explosive device was found in an Army Reserve Center in Aguadilla, Puerto Rico. (1)

* At 7:30 a.m., an explosive device was found at the National Armory in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. (1)

* At 8 a.m., an explosive device was found at an Army-Navy Recruiting Office in Bayamon, Puerto Rico. (1)

According to Police of Puerto Rico Bomb technicians, the blasting caps of the aforementioned "recovered" devices had exploded but due to the inadequacy of the main charge did not and could not initiate an explosion.

Another live explosive device was located at the Army Reserve Recruiting Station in Cayey, Puerto Rico and rendered safe. This device was deactivated prior to detonation. Location

of this device is being claimed as a terrorist incident prevented.

EJERCITO POPULAR BORICUA (EPB)-MACHETEROS

The Ejercito Popular Boricua (EPB)-Macheteros claimed total or joint responsibility for eight terrorist incidents in 1986, including the seven terrorist incidents previously cited on October 28, 1986, which were jointly claimed by members of the OVRP and the FARP.

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

NOVEMBER 4, 1986

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

At approximately 5:45 a.m., a local radio station received three telephone calls from an unknown male claiming to be a Machetero. He stated that there was a bomb at the National Guard Armory in Puerta De Tierra. The caller also indicated that a communique could be found in a nearby location. At approximately 6:15 a.m., another local radio station received two similar calls from a male claiming to be from the Macheteros. He indicated that a communique could be found at a nearby location. It was the same as the one recovered by the first station. In part, this communique read as follows: "This explosive can be dismantled without complications if done before noon; time in which it will explode." Police explosive division personnel located the explosive device in an air duct outside the National Guard Headquarters. The device was live and had approximately three hours time left on its timing device. It was rendered safe by the Police of Puerto Rico and was of the same construction as the pipe bombs which were recovered on October 28, 1986. (1)

ARMED FORCES OF POPULAR RESISTANCE

The Armed Forces of Popular Resistance (FARP), along with the OVRP and the EPB-Macheteros, claimed joint responsibility for the seven terrorist incidents which were previously described on October 28, 1986.

The FARP is a pro-independence terrorist group which describes itself as a military/political organization. The FARP first came to light in January of 1978, but is suspected of having been involved in several robberies prior to that time. Since 1978, the FARP has been involved in terrorist incidents which include the ambush of a United States Navy personnel bus on December 3, 1979, in Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico, which was jointly claimed by the FARP, the EPB-Macheteros and the FARP.

JEWISH TERRORIST GROUPS

Since 1981, a total of 24 terrorist incidents have been attributed to groups seeking to publicize past and present injustices suffered by the Jewish people. While claims for some of these acts have been made in the names of the "Jewish Defenders," "United Jewish Underground," and "Jewish Direct Action," 17 of the incidents have been attributed to the Jewish Defense League (JDL), which is by far the most well known of these groups.

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

While headquartered in New York City, the JDL has chapters located in several of the larger metropolitan areas of the United States. The JDL is composed primarily of young Jewish-Americans who consider themselves to be a front line of defense against anti-Semitism, as well as being supporters of the state of Israel. The JDL has claimed responsibility for numerous acts of violence in recent years, including arsons, bombings, and assaults directed against Soviet diplomatic establishments and personnel, as well as individuals associated with the American-Arab community and persons allegedly affiliated with the World War II Nazi Germany atrocities perpetrated against the Jewish race. According to claims made by individuals responsible for these violent acts, they are perpetrated in an attempt to focus international attention to the plight of Soviet Jews, as well as to retaliate against previous transgressions which have been directed toward the Jewish people. In 1986, two incidents have been attributed to Jewish terrorists.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1986

Killed: 0 Injured: 17

A tear gas grenade was released during the Soviet Union's Moiseyev Dance Company performance at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City. Approximately 4,100 spectators, which included the Soviet Ambassador to the United States and the First Secretary to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., were forced to evacuate the Opera House in order to avoid the effects of the irritant. One woman suffered a heart attack during the evacuation process and sixteen others were treated for excessive tear gas exposure. The Associated Press received a telephone call in which credit for this terrorist act was claimed on behalf of the Jewish Defense League (JDL). The National Chairman of the JDL later denied responsibility for this terrorist incident. (1)

OCTOBER 20, 1986

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

A firebomb exploded outside a concert hall at the Lincoln Center in New York City where the Moscow State Orchestra was scheduled to perform that evening. Although a call was received stating "There will be no Soviet Nazi performance until three million Soviet Jews are freed," the caller did not identify the group responsible. In addition, although certain evidence leads to suspicion of elements of the JDL, final attribution of this terrorist incident must await further investigation. (1)

OTHER DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS

Individuals Affiliated With An Aryan Nations (AN) Splinter Group

The AN, also known as the Church of Jesus Christ Christian, was founded by Richard Butler at Hayden Lake, Idaho, in the late 1970s. The AN is described as the action arm of the church. Butler and his group profess white supremacy and they advocate the elimination of blacks and Jews from society.

The AN is headquartered on a fenced 20-acre compound which is located ten miles north of Hayden Lake, Idaho. The AN uses this location to print and distribute hate literature, as well as provide recordings of Butler's sermons which preach white supremacy and denounce blacks, Jews, and other nonwhites throughout the country. In addition, these messages have been distributed to white prison gangs such as the Aryan Brotherhood and the Aryan Special Forces. The AN acts as a disbursal and clearing house for the money obtained by the prison gangs through illegal activities in both Federal and state penal institutions. These prison groups have been known to participate in loan sharking, extortion, and gambling, as well as being suspects in the murders of other convicts and prison guards. (U).

In 1986 five terrorist incidents have been attributed to right-wing terrorists. Available evidence leads to suspicion of affiliates of the AN.

September 15, 1986

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

An explosive device resembling a pipe bomb exploded at the residence of a Catholic Priest, Father William Wassmuth, at St. Pius X Parish in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Although no organization has publicly claimed responsibility for this bombing, FBI investigations have linked this bombing to individuals affiliated with an Aryan Nations splinter group. (1)

SEPTEMBER 29, 1986

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

On this date, three separate explosive devices detonated at the following three locations in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho:

- * A Federal building which houses the FBI's Resident Agency.

- * A commercial establishment called the Luggage Rack.
- * A commercial establishment called Jax Family Restaurant.

No injuries were reported at these bombing locations.

Although no organization has publicly claimed responsibility for these bombings, FBI investigations have linked these terrorist incidents to individuals affiliated with an AN splinter group. (3)

SEPTEMBER 29, 1986

Killed: 0 Injured: 0

On this date, an explosive device was recovered on the roof of a building which houses an Armed Forces Recruiting Station in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Although no organization has publicly claimed credit for this attempted bombing, FBI investigations have linked this terrorist incident to individuals affiliated with an AN splinter group. (1)

Forensic evidence as well as investigation establishes that the above five incidents were perpetrated by the same individuals.

SECTION IV
SUMMARIES OF SUSPECTED TERRORIST
INCIDENTS
1986

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS - 1986

For calendar year 1986, the FBI recorded nine suspected terrorist incidents which have resulted in no deaths or injuries. These suspected incidents include six bombings and three attempted bombings. Below is a brief description of these suspected terrorist incidents.

JANUARY 6, 1986

Three separate explosive devices detonated at the following three locations in Puerto Rico causing minimal damage:

- * United States Post Office in Cidra, Puerto Rico
- * United States Post Office in Guanica, Puerto Rico
- * United States Post Office collection box in Santurce, Puerto Rico (3)

No injuries were reported at any of these locations.

Additionally, on January 6, 1986, an undetonated explosive device was found at the main entrance to the United States Army Recruiting Center in Toa Baja, Puerto Rico. (1)

The following organizations claimed responsibility either directly or indirectly for three actual bombings and one attempted bombing: the Ejercito Revolucionario Clandestino (ERC) (via a telephone call); a new group composed of four tactical guerrilla units (via a communique); and the National Revolutionary Front of Puerto Rico (NRFPR) (via a communique). The NRFPR communique identified the spokesman of the group as "Commando Rojo." (There is no further information available on the ERC or NRFPR).

MARCH 17, 1986

On March 17, 1986, an explosive device was found at an Esso Service Station in Ponce, Puerto Rico. No explosion or injuries occurred as a result of this incident. On March 10, 1986, a radio station received a call stating that the "Commando Rojo" was going to begin attacking strategic locations, including service stations in Ponce, Puerto Rico. (1)

SEPTEMBER 18, 1986

On September 18, 1986, two incendiary devices were thrown through a plated glass window at the United States Army Recruiting Station in Toa Baja, Puerto Rico, causing extensive damage. A call was received in which responsibility for this bombing was claimed on behalf of the El Movimiento Revolucionario Independentista (EMRI).

A communique was subsequently distributed on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico on behalf of the EMRI. (There is no further information available on EMRI). (1)

OCTOBER 24, 1986

At approximately 10:15 p.m., a pipe bomb exploded in the foyer area of Dimic's Restaurant and Bar in Detroit, Michigan, which is an ethnic Yugoslav establishment. Although no individual or group has claimed responsibility for this incident, the possibility exists that the target of the bombing may have been a Yugoslavian delegation who were present in the restaurant on the day of the bombing. (1)

DECEMBER 28, 1986

A bomb exploded inside a military vehicle at the Puerto Rico National Guard Armory in Yauco, Puerto Rico. Minimal damage was incurred as a result of this incident. A few hours later, an explosive device was recovered near a mailbox outside the United States Post Office in Guayama, Puerto Rico. The device was rendered safe. The devices appeared to be similar in construction to three explosive devices which were detonated at selected United States postal facilities in Puerto Rico during January of 1986. (2)

Responsibility for these incidents cannot be attributed to a known or suspected terrorist group and for this reason they are considered suspected terrorist incidents.

SECTION V
SUMMARIES OF TERRORIST
INCIDENTS PREVENTED
1986

TERRORIST INCIDENTS PREVENTED - 1986

MAY 30, 1986

Information was received from Canadian authorities which indicated that Sikh terrorists intended to plant an explosive device in an Air India facility or aircraft, either in Canada or at JFK International Airport in New York City. Investigations determined that New York City is the only point of departure for Air India aircrafts in North America. Subsequent joint investigative efforts by the FBI and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Canada and the United States resulted in the identification of five individuals believed to be involved in a plot to bomb an Air India aircraft. On May 30, 1986, Canadian authorities arrested these five individuals and conducted searches at eight locations in Montreal, Canada. The five persons arrested are believed to be Sikh terrorists and were taken into custody in Canada and charged with conspiracy to manufacture and utilize explosive devices with the intent to cause injury. The joint efforts of the FBI and the Canadian authorities are believed to have interdicted a potential bombing. (1)

JUNE 11, 1986

In February 1985, the FBI initiated an investigation into the activities of William Norton based on information which indicated that Norton was involved in the procurement of weapons for the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA). The PIRA is a violent organization in Northern Ireland committed to achieving British withdrawal from Northern Ireland and establishment of a 32-county united government. Investigations determined that Norton was shipping a vehicle, along with his household goods, from the United States to Le Havre, France.

On June 11, 1986, five individuals were arrested in Le Havre, France, for arms trafficking when concealed weapons were recovered between the truck bed and camper shell. On June 18, 1986, a criminal complaint was filed and an arrest warrant was issued for William Norton. He is currently in custody in France awaiting trial. The joint efforts of the FBI, foreign police, and intelligence services in all probability have prevented more than one terrorist incident which resulted from the seizure of William Norton's vehicle. However, due to lack of documentation only one prevention is being claimed. (1)

JULY 3, 1986

As a result of FBI investigations, it was determined that a plan was underway to effect the escape of Oscar Lopez, the leader of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) from the

Federal Correctional Facility in Leavenworth, Kansas. Other inmates selected by Lopez were also to be included in the escape plan. The FBI learned that the escape plan involved flying a helicopter, stocked with machine guns and explosives, into the Leavenworth recreational yard. Subsequent investigation led to the indictment of six individuals on August 20, 1986, in connection with this matter, thus preventing a potentially violent prison escape attempt. (1)

JULY 28, 1986

During July, 1986, a joint investigation by the FBI and the U.S. Customs Service (USCS) indicated that various subjects solicited investment funds for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Suriname, and attempted to take weapons and money out of the United States for this purpose. It was also established that these persons recruited a group of individuals from the United States to travel to Suriname for the purpose of overthrowing that Government. On July 28, 1986, twelve individuals were arrested by the USCS and FBI without incident in Hammond, Louisiana, on violations of the Neutrality Act and the Arms Export Control Act. Additionally, on July 28, 1986, Tommy L. Denley was arrested in Kenner, Louisiana, and John Ambielli was arrested in Lafayette, Louisiana. They were also charged with violations of the Neutrality Act and the Arms Export Control Act. These two individuals were the principal subjects in this investigation. On November 5, 1986, thirteen of the subjects were sentenced from terms ranging from five years' imprisonment to three years' probation. The fourteenth subject has not been sentenced to date. Consequently, the joint efforts of the FBI and USCS are believed to have successfully interdicted the potential overthrow of the Government of Suriname. (1)

AUGUST 5, 1986

Through investigative efforts, it was determined that a violence-prone organization, the El Rukn Street Gang (ERSG), was attempting to act as a surrogate for the Libyan Government, proposing to commit terrorist acts in return for financial consideration. On August 5, 1986, the FBI, in conjunction with numerous Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, effected the arrest of several ERSG members for firearms violations and for their involvement in the illegal purchase of one Light Anti-Tank Weapon (LAW) rocket on July 31, 1986. In addition to the arrests, the FBI executed two search warrants at two El Rukn locations which resulted in the recovery of forty-one weapons, three of which were determined to be fully automatic. (1)

OCTOBER 28, 1986

On October 28, 1986, between the hours of 12 midnight and 8:30 a.m., two explosive devices detonated and eight others were recovered and rendered safe by the Police of Puerto Rico (POPR). The explosive devices were placed in eight locations including military installations, recruiting stations, and Army reserve offices. At 6:25 a.m., the Associated Press received a call claiming credit for these bombings on behalf of the EPB-Macheteros. A communique was later recovered by the POPR in which credit for the bombings was claimed by the EPB-Macheteros, the Organization of Volunteers for the Popular Resistance, and the Armed Forces of Popular Resistance.

One device located at the U.S. Army Reserve Recruiting Station in Cayey, Puerto Rico, was rendered safe prior to detonation. This device had been located through investigative efforts. (1)

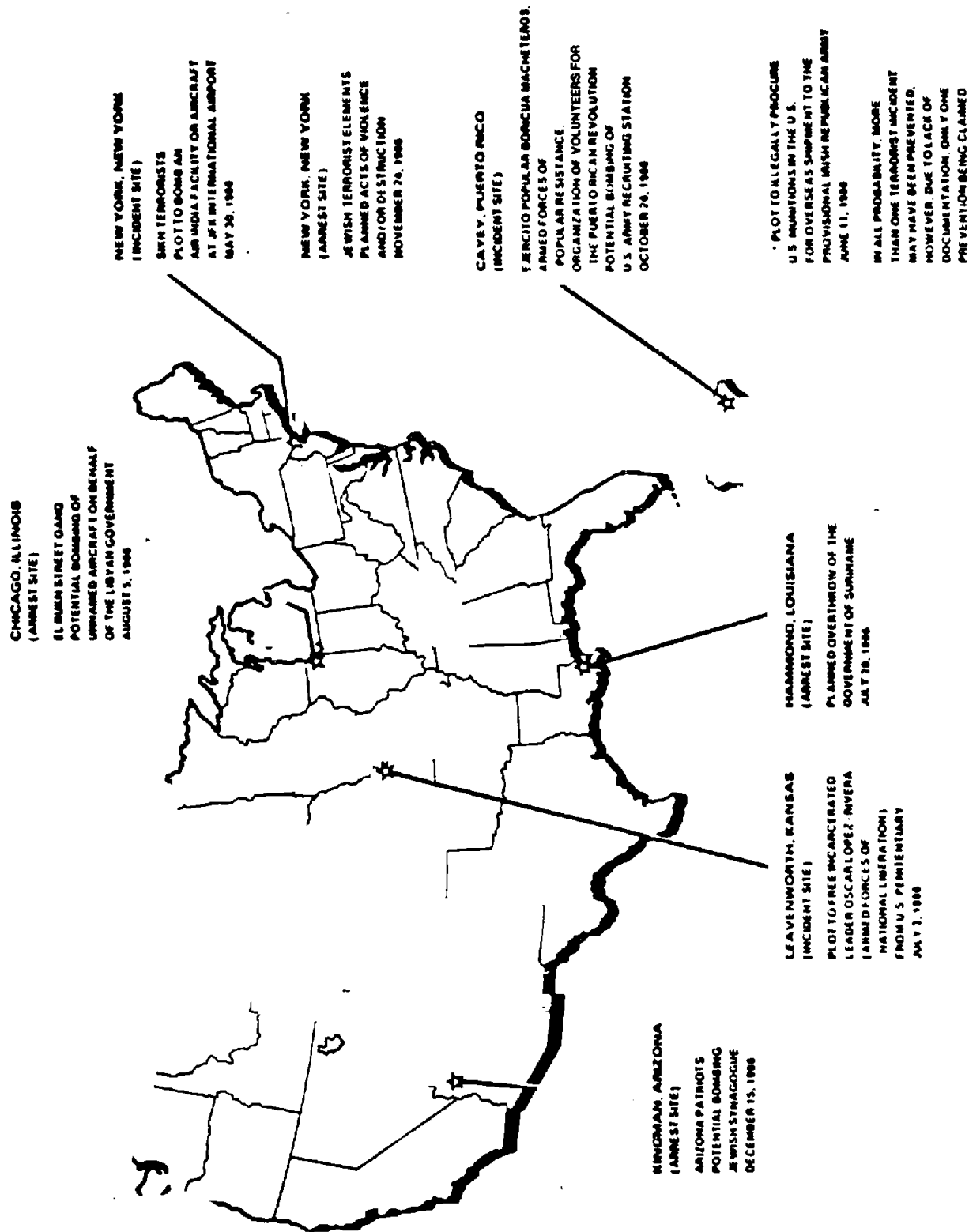
NOVEMBER 24, 1986

On November 23, 1985, at approximately 8:30 p.m., the Soviet Union's Moiseyev Dance Company checked into the Penta Hotel in New York City. At approximately 10 p.m., heavy smoke was observed emanating from the bottom floor and hotel ventilation system of the Penta Hotel. At approximately 1:30 a.m., November 24, 1986, members of the New York Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) observed Victor Vancier, self-proclaimed national leader of the Jewish Defense League, acting suspiciously in the vicinity of the Penta Hotel. Vancier was interviewed and found to be in possession of a Smith and Wesson tear-gas grenade. Vancier was taken into custody and charged with violation of Title 18, USC, Section 922, possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. (1)

DECEMBER 15, 1986

During the course of an FBI investigation directed against the Arizona Patriots, it was learned that this group had plans to place a bomb in a Jewish synagogue in Phoenix, Arizona. The FBI, after learning of the planned bombing, was able to prevent this act of terrorist violence. Investigation by the FBI into the activities of the Arizona Patriots have resulted in the arrest of nine members of this group on December 15, 1986. (The Arizona Patriots is a right-wing group whose philosophy is similar to that of the AN.) (1)

TERRORIST PREVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES — 1986



**TOTAL NUMBER
OF PREVENTIONS: 8**

SECTION VI
MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE TERRORISM PROGRAM
1986

***While a number of counterterrorism initiatives were undertaken during 1986 and significantly enhanced program success, this section includes only articulable law enforcement accomplishments such as indictments, arrests, and convictions.**

INTERNATIONAL

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Armenian Terrorism

On June 14, 1986, three members of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, a Marxist-Leninist terrorist group, were sentenced in a Canadian court in connection with a 1982 assassination attempt against the Turkish Commercial Attache in Ottawa, Canada. These three individuals, and one other person against whom charges were later dropped, were arrested on March 12, 1984 by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Ottawa, based upon information furnished by the FBI, and pled guilty.

On March 10, 1986, Dikran Sarkis Berberian, a member of the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG), was sentenced to prison on charges relating to his involvement in the October 22, 1982 attempted bombing of the office of the Honorary Turkish Consul in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was convicted of these charges on February 15, 1986. He may also be subject to deportation proceedings.

Four other Armenians had earlier been convicted of charges pertaining to the acquisition, construction, and transport of an explosive device in connection with this crime. Three of these individuals were sentenced to jail terms ranging from four to six years; they are currently free on bail pending appeal. The sentencing of the fourth individual, Viken Yacoubian, is pending on an appeal of his conviction. The arrest of these individuals marked the first time JCAG members had been arrested prior to the commission of a terrorist act.

Anti-Castro Terrorism

On February 6, 1986, Omega 7 members and/or associates Andres Garcia, Pedro Crispin Remon, and Eduardo Losada Fernandez, pled guilty in New York, New York for conspiring to murder a foreign official and conspiring to bomb and destroy the property of a foreign government. They were each sentenced to ten-year prison terms.

Irish Terrorism

On June 11, 1986, at Le Havre, France, the Police Judicaire National arrested five members of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) at Le Havre, France. Two of the five persons were United States citizens. These arrests were the result of FBI information and subsequent joint operations which involved several foreign police and intelligence agencies. The five individuals who were arrested were involved in the

procurement of weapons at the direction of INLA for shipment to Ireland. On June 18, 1986, a criminal complaint was filed and an arrest warrant issued for one of these individuals in Los Angeles, California, on a weapons conspiracy charge.

On May 20, 1986, eight members and/or associates of the PIRA were arrested without incident in the Boston area for attempting to procure automatic weapons or a Surface-to-Air Missile (SAM) on behalf of the PIRA in Belfast, Northern Ireland. In October 1986, six of these individuals pleaded guilty to conspiracy charges and received sentences ranging from two years' probation to eighteen months' imprisonment. On October 23, 1986, the remaining two defendants were convicted of illegal arms dealing and received sentences of eight and nine years' imprisonment, respectively.

On April 15, 1986, a Federal grand jury in Boston, Massachusetts, indicted seven members and/or associates of the PIRA on violations pertaining to the shipment of the PIRA weapons and/or narcotics offenses. On September 2, 1986, one of these individuals, who had been a fugitive since the return of the indictment, was arrested without incident at Marshfield, Massachusetts. Each of these individuals are awaiting trial in Boston, Massachusetts.

Sikh Terrorism

On May 30, 1986, Canadian authorities arrested five persons believed to be Sikh terrorists and charged each of them with conspiracy to manufacture and utilize an explosive device with the intent to cause injury. These arrests in all probability prevented the bombing of an Air India facility and/or aircraft. The FBI's investigation contributed substantially to these arrests.

Other International Accomplishments

On March 12, 1986, five individuals were convicted on charges relating to their involvement in a 1984 plan to stage an assassination of incumbent Honduran President Roberto Suazo. Two other persons had previously pled guilty for their involvement in this planned assassination attempt. On February 13, 1986, another individual had been convicted in this matter.

On July 28, 1986, fourteen individuals were arrested on charges relating to their involvement in a plan to invade the country of Suriname. On September 11, 1986, nine of the fourteen individuals pled guilty to charges in connection with this matter.

DOMESTIC

MAJOR DOMESTIC TERRORISM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Aryan Nations

On March 19, 1986, Richard Joseph Scutari was arrested at San Antonio, Texas. Scutari is a member of the "Order," a right-wing terrorist organization, and was sought in connection with the armed robbery of an armored truck on July 19, 1984, at Ukiah, California. On April 30, 1986, Scutari pled guilty in Seattle, Washington. He has subsequently been sentenced to a six-year prison term.

Puerto Rican Domestic Terrorism

Extensive FBI investigations have resulted in the indictment of sixteen members and/or associates of the Puerto Rican terrorist group, the EPB-Macheteros. They were indicted on charges relating to the September 12, 1983, armed robbery of \$7.2 million from the Wells Fargo Terminal in West Hartford, Connecticut. Thirteen of these persons have been arrested and the remaining three are fugitives. On March 21, 1986, a superseding indictment was issued by a Federal grand jury (FGJ) in Hartford, Connecticut, which charged three additional persons for their participation in the March 12, 1983, robbery of the Wells Fargo Department in Hartford, Connecticut. Of the nineteen individuals, sixteen have been arrested, fourteen of whom have been released on bond pending trial, two remain incarcerated, and three of the nineteen remain in fugitive status.

On July 3, 1986, five arrest warrants and four material witness warrants were issued for individuals involved in or knowledgeable of an ongoing investigation centering around a plot to break an incarcerated FALN leader out of the Federal Correctional Institution located at Leavenworth, Kansas. Investigations in this matter have identified members of a non-Puerto Rican domestic terrorist organization, the Prairie Fire Organizing Committee, and an individual formerly incarcerated with the FALN leader at Leavenworth as being actively involved in the escape plan. Three persons were arrested on July 3, 1986, pursuant to the aforementioned warrants and charged with conspiracy to escape, interstate transportation of weapons, and interstate transportation of explosives. They were subsequently released on bond. Two other individuals remain in fugitive status. On August 13, 1986, another individual was arrested on contempt charges for failing to comply with a FGJ subpoena which demanded handwriting examples and major case prints. On August 20, 1986, a FGJ in Chicago, Illinois, indicted all six individuals and charged them with conspiracy to escape from a Federal correctional institution. (The FALN is a violent, militant Puerto Rican terrorist group).

Jewish Defense League

On January 15, 1986, Craig Leitner, a former JDL member, was arrested by the United States Marshal Service in New York City after a month-long coordinated investigation with the FBI. A provisional arrest warrant, which had been authorized by the Office of International Affairs, United States Department of Justice, had been issued for Leitner's arrest based upon an Israeli indictment which charged Leitner with attempted murder, attempted arson, and conspiracy. Leitner had been cited by Israeli authorities as allegedly participating in the planning and execution of six separate violent attacks upon Arabs, civilians, and/or their property in Israel, while acting in concert with four other individuals who have been prosecuted on these same charges in Israel.

The JDL is composed primarily of young Jewish-Americans who consider themselves to be the front line of defense against anti-Semitism, as well as being supporters of the state of Israel.

May 19th Communist Organization

On January 17, 1986, May 19th Communist Organization (M19CO) member Marilyn Jean Buck was convicted on one count of violating Title 18, United States Code, Section 822(g), interstate transportation of a firearm by a convicted felon. On April 22, 1986, Buck received a five-year consecutive prison sentence for this conviction. Buck, who had been wanted since 1977 when she escaped from a Federal prison in West Virginia, had been arrested by Special Agents of the FBI on May 11, 1985. On August 2, 1985, she was convicted of the escape and was sentenced to five years in prison to be served consecutively to the six-year term remaining at the time of her escape. (The M19CO is a left-wing terrorist group which openly advocates the overthrow of the United States Government through armed struggle and the use of violence.)

United Freedom Front

On March 12, 1985, a FGJ in the Eastern District of New York returned a twelve-count indictment charging seven individuals with responsibility for the eleven bombing-related incidents attributed to the United Freedom Front (UFF). Among those indicted were former Top Ten Fugitives Raymond Luc Levaseur and Thomas William Manning. On March 4, 1986, all defendants were convicted of conspiracy charges and bombings of government and corporate buildings. These individuals were subsequently sentenced to prison terms ranging from fifteen to fifty-three years. (The UFF was a left-wing terrorist group publicly opposed to what members perceived to be American imperialism, exploitation, and/or militarism in Central America.)

El Rukn Street Gang

On August 5, 1985, two members of the ERSK, a violence-prone domestic organization with links to the Libyan Government, were arrested without incident for firearms violations as the pair had attempted to purchase an (inert) LAW rocket. An arrest warrant was also issued for a third ERSK member who is being sought for similar firearms violations. On October 31, 1986, four ERSK members were indicted for their involvement in this terrorist-related conspiracy, which was followed several days later by indictment of a fifth ERSK member.

SECTION VII
SUMMARIES OF
TERRORIST-RELATED ACTIVITIES
1986

TERRORIST-RELATED ACTIVITIES

During 1986, the FBI recorded two terrorist-related activities. These activities consisted of a gunfire exchange and a robbery. Below is a brief description of these terrorist-related activities.

January 7, 1986

Two males wearing dark colored clothing were observed by a member of the POPR in front of the United States Post Office in Coamo, Puerto Rico, while attempting to place a device into a cardboard box. At the same time the police officer was making his observations, it appeared as if the two males were observing the officer. The two individuals took the device and the cardboard box, entered a vehicle, and departed from the scene. The officer pursued the vehicle and a gunfire exchange took place but was unable to continue this pursuit due to bullet damage which thus disabled the officer's vehicle. (1)

August 1, 1986

The First National Bank of Rossville, Illinois, was robbed by two unidentified white males. The robbery was observed by the Rossville Police Chief (RPC) who pursued the fleeing subjects to the Illinois-Indiana State Line. During the chase, the subjects fired upon the RPC's vehicle. He was unable to continue the pursuit due to bullet damage which was incurred to his vehicle. The subjects' vehicle was later found abandoned and burning. Investigation traced the car to Marion Elise Hester, the daughter of Reverend Robert Edward Miles who is also the Midwest Director for the AN. One of the robbery subjects has been identified as Thomas George Harrelson. Harrelson has a previous conviction for a bank robbery. On August 11, 1986, a complaint was filed and an arrest warrant was issued which charged Harrelson for an armed bank robbery. (1)

SECTION VIII
HOSTAGE RESCUE TEAM

HOSTAGE RESCUE TEAM

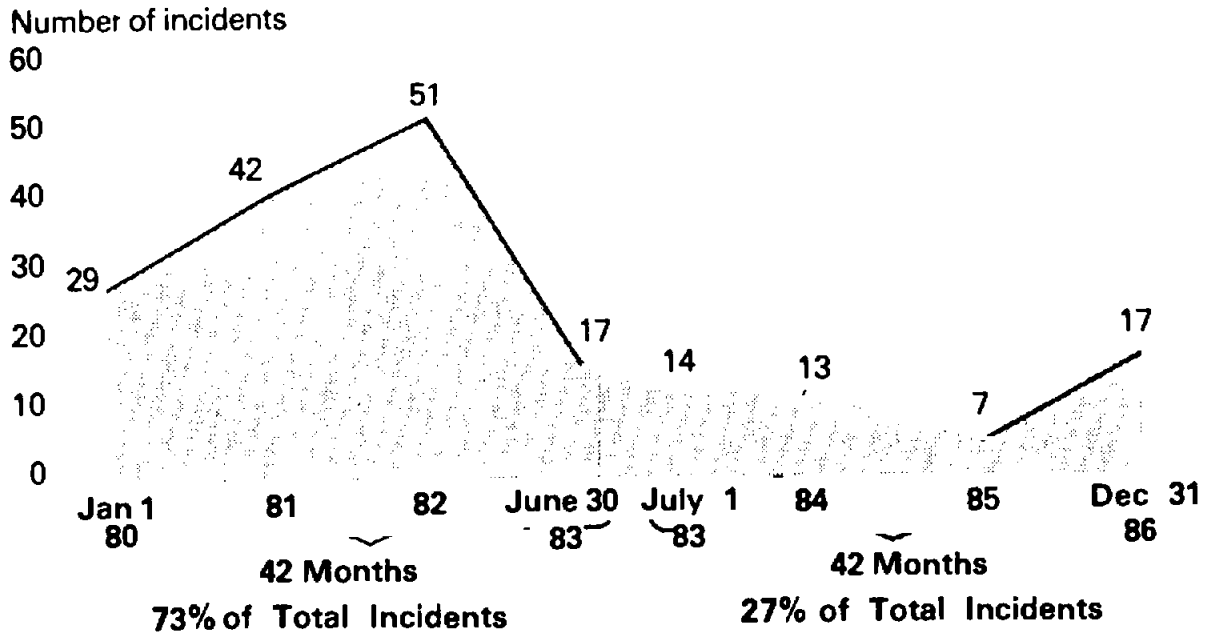
The Hostage Rescue Team (HRT) was established within the FBI in January 1982, by order of the Attorney General, to respond to and effectively conclude hostage situations, thereby providing the President and the Attorney General an alternative to the use of military force in terrorist situations. Also,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

During 1986, members of the HRT were deployed on various arrest-related missions and at special events including the Statue of Liberty Rededication Ceremonies in July 1986.

**ANALYSIS OF TERRORISM
IN THE UNITED STATES
1980 - 1986**

**TERRORIST INCIDENTS
IN THE
UNITED STATES**

TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1980-1986

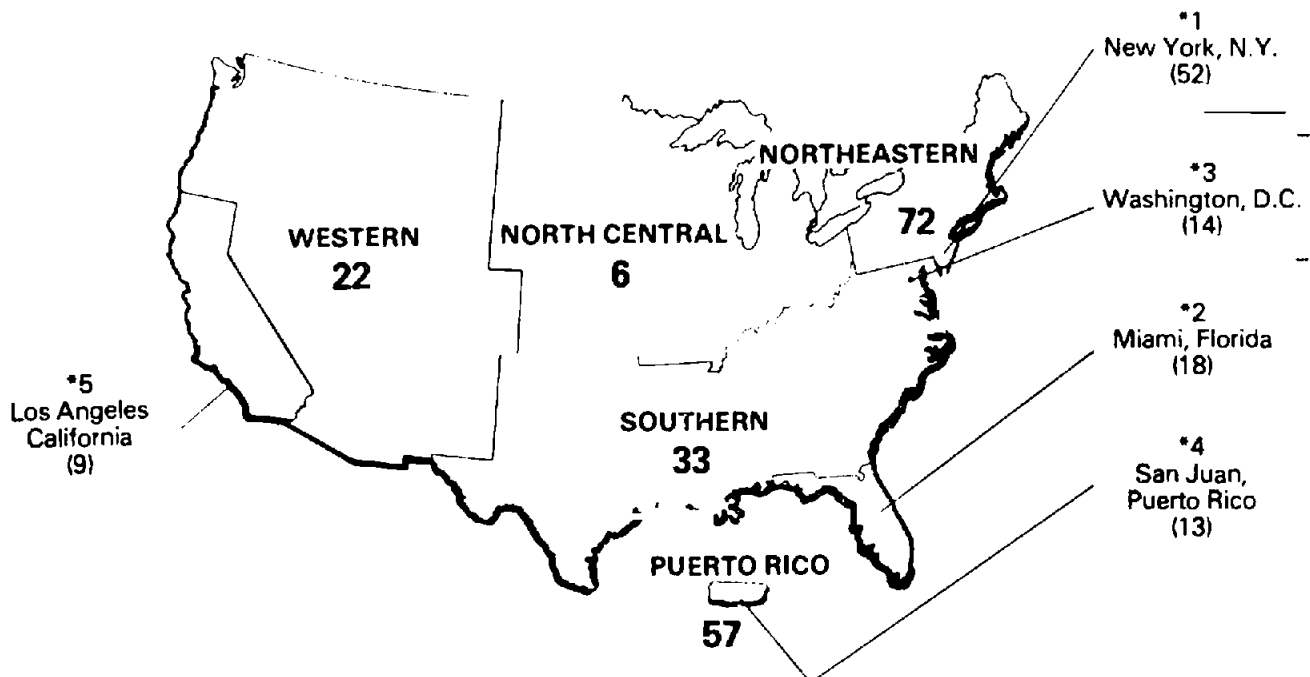


In 1980 there were 29 terrorist incidents in the United States. During 1981 the number of incidents increased to 42 and a high of 51 incidents were reported during 1982. Because the number of terrorist incidents continued to increase and the activities of both domestic and international terrorists represented a clear and continuing danger to the American people, Director Webster declared terrorism a national priority for the FBI during October 1982. This enabled the FBI to commit additional resources to the investigation of terrorism and placed the program on par with White-Collar Crime, Organized Crime and Foreign Counterintelligence.

Thirty-one terrorist incidents occurred during 1983, a drop of twenty from the previous year. In 1984 the number of incidents declined to 13 and only 7 terrorist incidents occurred in 1985. During 1986 there were 17 terrorist incidents; however, on two dates and places there were multiple incidents which accounted for 11 of 17 incidents. Overall, in the seven year period from January 1980 to December 1986, the FBI recorded 190 terrorist incidents. If this period is divided in half (42 months), less than one-third of the total number of incidents occurred during the most recent 42 months.

**GEOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF TERRORISM
IN THE UNITED STATES**

TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY REGION 1980-1986



*THE FIVE MOST FREQUENTLY TARGETED CITIES/ LOCATIONS WITHIN U.S. BORDERS

In the seven-year period of 1980-1986, 190 terrorist incidents occurred in the United States and Puerto Rico. A breakdown of these incidents shows that 72 occurred in the Northeast, predominately New York City, 57 in Puerto Rico, 33 in the South, 22 in the West and 6 in the North Central region of the United States. The geographic occurrence, however, is narrower with terrorist incidents occurring in only 15 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Most of the terrorist incidents which have occurred in the Northeast region of the United States took place in New York. This is not unexpected since New York, particularly New York City, has a high concentration of Government buildings, diplomatic establishments, national monuments and world-renowned commercial and cultural institutions. New York City alone has accounted for 52 of the 190 terrorist incidents in the United States during this period. The terrorist groups most active in New York have been the Armed Forces of National Liberation, known by their Spanish acronym FALN, Croatian Freedom Fighters (CFF), Omega 7, Puerto Rican Armed Resistance (PRAR), Jewish Terrorist Elements, UFF, Red Guerilla Resistance (RGR), Armed Resistance Unit (ARU) and the Revolutionary Fighting Group (RFG).

**A BREAKDOWN OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS
WITHIN THE UNITED STATES
AND PUERTO RICO
1980-1986**

Between 1980 and 1986 the terrorist groups identified above claimed responsibility for 90 percent of the claimed terrorist incidents committed in New York. Two of these groups, the CFF and Omega 7, are characterized as international terrorist groups. The CFF is an anti-Yugoslav organization committed to the establishment of an independent state of Croatia. The Omega 7, which has been inactive, was a fanatical anti-Castro Cuban exile group whose purpose was to keep alive the fight against Castro's communist Government in Cuba. Collectively, these two groups have claimed responsibility for nine terrorist incidents in the New York metropolitan area. Neither group, however, has claimed responsibility for a terrorist attack in the United States since 1983.

STATE/TERRITORY	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	PERCENTAGE
New York	63	33.16
Puerto Rico	57	30.00
Florida	19	10.00
California	15	7.89
Washington, D.C.	14	7.37
Idaho	5	2.63
Michigan	3	1.58
Illinois	2	1.05
Massachusetts	2	1.05
New Jersey	2	1.05
Texas	2	1.05
Colorado	1	.53
Nevada	1	.53
Oregon	1	.53
Pennsylvania	1	.53
Tennessee	1	.53
Virginia	1	.53
TOTAL	190	*100.01

*Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0

The FALN and PRAR seek the independence of Puerto Rico from the United States. Combined, these two groups have claimed responsibility for 16 terrorist incidents in the New York metropolitan area over the past seven years. The UFF, a left-wing domestic terrorist group which was in opposition to U.S. political policies abroad, emerged in 1982 when it claimed responsibility for bombings at the South African procurement office in Harrison, New York. Since then, this group has claimed credit for 10 terrorist incidents. This group is now defunct due to a well coordinated law enforcement effort. The ARU, RFG and RGR are all revolutionary terrorist groups which have expressed anticapitalistic and antiimperialist philosophies.

Collectively, these groups have claimed responsibility for four terrorist incidents in New York.

Jewish terrorist elements, who are strongly motivated by their desire to publicize the past and present plight of the Jewish people have, over the past seven years, claimed responsibility for 20 terrorist incidents in New York. Although claims for many of these incidents have been made in the names of the "Jewish Defenders," "United Jewish Underground," and "Jewish Direct Action," the majority of the incidents were ultimately claimed on the behalf of the Jewish Defense League (JDL).

Puerto Rico, has been the site of 57 terrorist incidents. Puerto Rican terrorist groups, on the whole, are motivated by their strong desire for the total liberation of the Island of Puerto Rico. These organizations maintain that Puerto Rico had been granted its autonomy from Spain prior to the Treaty of Paris which ended the Spanish American War. Puerto Rican terrorist groups have generally carried out their attacks against military installations and personnel, public utility companies, private businesses and law enforcement personnel.

The most active of the island Puerto Rican terrorist groups has been the Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros (EPB-Macheteros). It and other island groups have claimed responsibility for all the terrorist incidents in Puerto Rico. In the Continental United States, the cause of Puerto Rican liberation has been carried on by the FALN. This group, which is based in Chicago, Illinois, and New York, New York, has claimed responsibility for 10 terrorist incidents. The last of which was in 1982.

The western region of the United States has been the site of 12 percent of the total terrorist incidents (190) with eight percent of the total occurring in California. Further examination indicates that five percent of the total incidents occurred in Los Angeles with nearly all of those attacks being claimed by Armenian terrorist groups.

Armenian terrorist groups which have been or are currently active in Los Angeles includes the October 3 Organization, the June 9 Organization, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia and the Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide. Armenian terrorist groups are strongly motivated by their desire to avenge the alleged massacre of one-and-one-half million Armenians by the Turkish Government in 1915. Thus, the targets selected by these groups have generally included symbols and/or institutions of the Turkish Government. The last incident in the United States claimed by an Armenian terrorist group occurred in 1982. Successes against Armenian terrorists (e.g., arrests, convictions) are in part responsible for this recent inactivity.

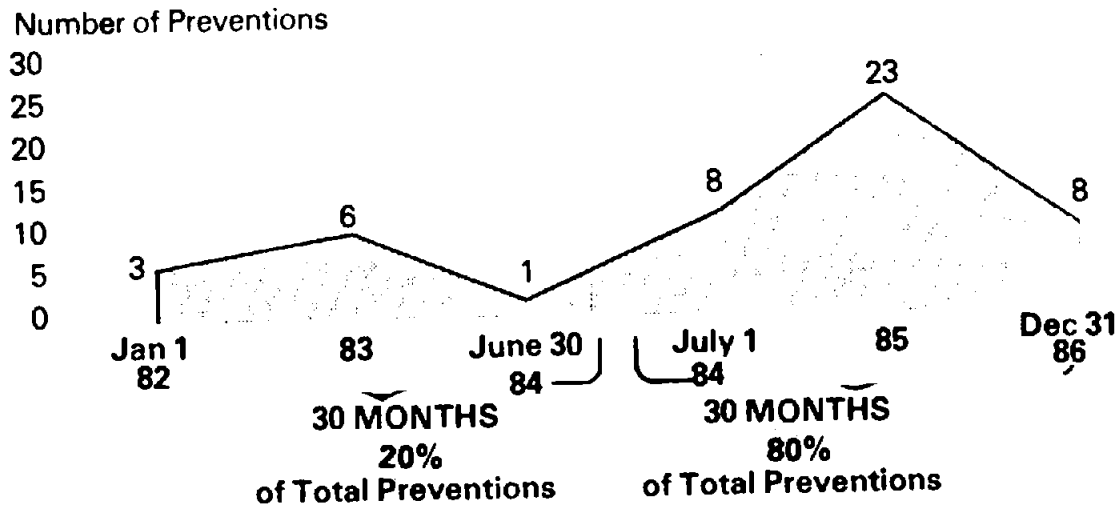
Within the western region, five terrorist incidents were carried out in Idaho. During September, 1986, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, was the setting for five terrorist incidents which have been attributed to individual members of the right-wing terrorist group Aryan Nations (AN). The AN, also known as the Church of Jesus Christ Christian, was founded by Richard Butler, at Hayden Lake, Idaho, in the late 1970s as a religious organization; however, its members strongly profess white supremacy and advocate the elimination of Jews and blacks from society.

Seventeen percent of the total terrorist incidents in the United States have occurred in the southern region. Florida has been the setting for ten percent of the incidents, most of which occurred in Miami. The Cuban anti-Castro group called the Omega 7 claimed responsibility for terrorist incidents in the Miami area between 1980 and 1983. This terrorist group, just as Croatian and Armenian terrorist groups, profess no outward hostility toward United States citizens. The targets for terrorist attacks selected by the Omega 7 have been restricted to representatives and/or property of the Cuban Government, as well as any individual organization or business that has dealt with or supported the Cuban Government. Prosecution of members of the Omega 7 has caused the activity of this group to abate.

Less than three percent of all terrorist incidents in the United States occurred in the North Central region. In 1980 the FAIRN claimed credit for the takeover of the Carter/Mondale Campaign Office in Chicago, Illinois. In 1982, the Omega 7 claimed credit for the bombing of a commercial establishment in Chicago and during 1982 three terrorist incidents were committed by an unknown group in Detroit, Michigan. Although credit for two of these attacks was claimed by Jewish terrorist elements, the FBI's investigation of these incidents failed to substantiate the claims.

**TERRORIST PREVENTIONS
IN THE
UNITED STATES**

TERRORIST PREVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES 1982-1986

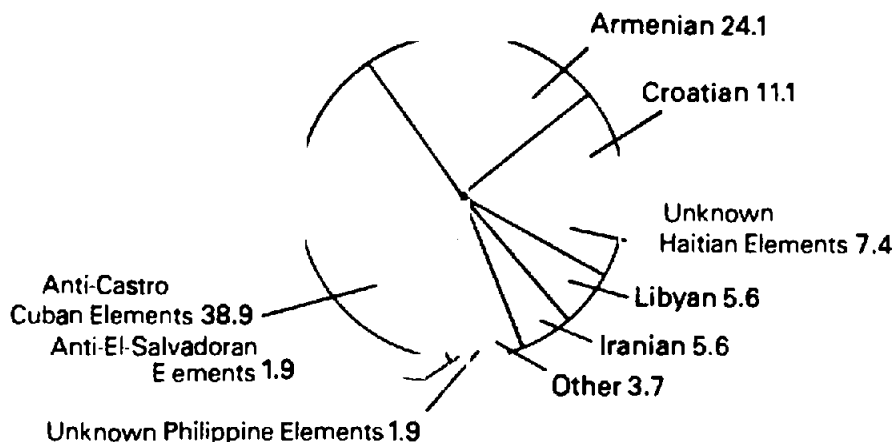


The FBI, in cooperation with other law enforcement agencies has prevented 49 incidents from 1982 through 1986. In 1982, the first year in which statistics concerning terrorist incident preventions were maintained, the FBI was successful in preventing three terrorist incidents. In 1983, six potential terrorist incidents were prevented, followed by nine in 1984, 23 in 1985, and eight in 1986. Although the number of terrorist incident preventions for Calendar Year 1986 is lower than that which appears for Calendar Year 1985, an examination of the five-year period reveals that the number of terrorist incidents prevented during the last half or 30 months (July 1, 1984 through December 31, 1986) accounted for 80 percent of the total number of terrorist incidents prevented in the United States since these figures were first maintained.

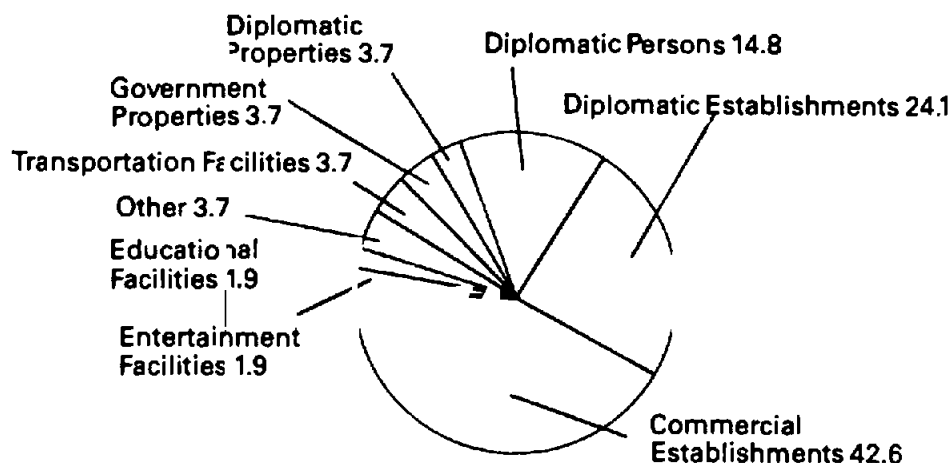
**THE INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST
THREAT IN THE UNITED STATES**

The explosive situation in the Middle East, opposition to United States policies in Europe and Central America, along with the instability of regimes throughout Latin America have generated a substantial number of terrorist activities in the United States. Because of its violent and unpredictable nature, international terrorism poses a threat to the security of the United States. There are several international terrorist groups which have shown a willingness and a capability to commit violent acts in the United States, while other groups are involved in the procurement of weapons and support for activities elsewhere. Armenian, Croatian and Cuban terrorist groups have been successfully interdicted as a result of arrests and convictions of key group leaders and associates. These three terrorist groups alone, have accounted for almost 75 percent of the total number of international terrorist incidents committed in this country. Unlike terrorist groups operating abroad, international terrorist groups operating within the United States have targeted a relatively small number of establishments or facilities associated with the United States Government. Armenian terrorist groups, for example, have

***AN OVERVIEW OF
INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUP
INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES
ACCORDING TO GROUP CLASSIFICATION
1980-1986**



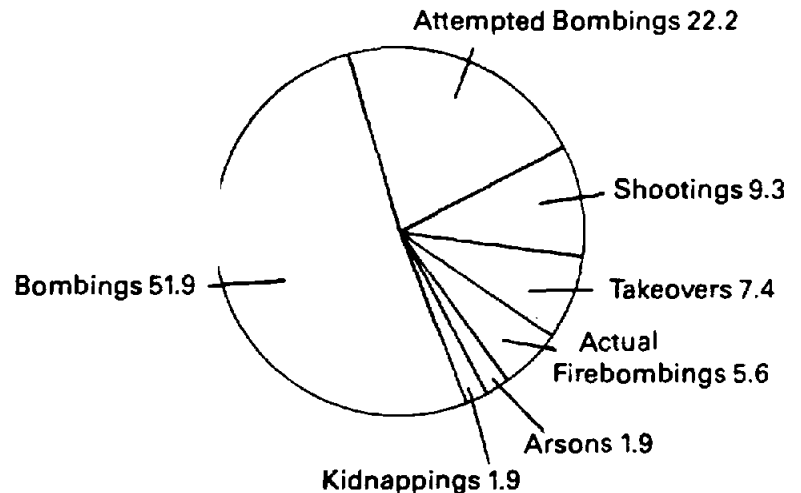
***AN OVERVIEW
OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUP
INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES
ACCORDING TO TARGET
1980-1986**



*Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0

***AN OVERVIEW OF
INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUP
INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES
ACCORDING TO TYPE
1980-1986**

generally aimed their terrorist attacks against Turkish or pro-Turkish interests in the United States. Anti-Castro Cubans, on the other hand, have attacked representatives and/or property of the Cuban Government, as well as individuals, organizations, and commercial establishments which have supported the Castro regime. Pro-Khomeini Iranians and Pro-Qadhafi Libyans in the United States have generally aimed their activities against dissidents and others who are in opposition to the established government in the Middle East.



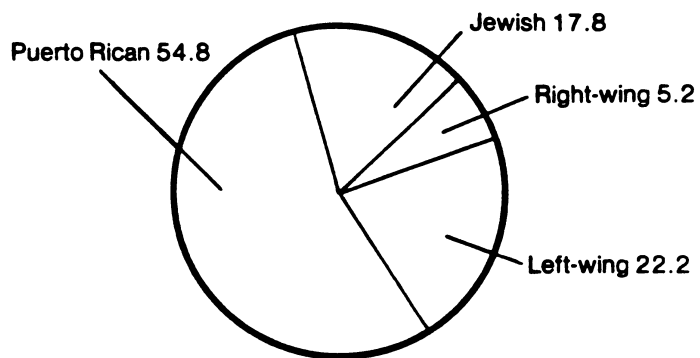
* Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0

The United States, because of its size, porous borders, open society, and involvement in the global political arena is vulnerable to terrorist operations. Potential terrorist support networks are in place and certain terrorist groups have the motivation to commit terrorist attacks in the United States, either in opposition to U.S. foreign policy or out of hatred regarding particular ethnic groups in residence here. Despite the successes of U.S. counterterrorism forces, the possibility of international terrorist groups committing acts in the United States still exists.

**THE DOMESTIC TERRORIST THREAT
IN THE UNITED STATES**

Seventy-one percent of all the terrorist incidents committed in the United States, between 1980 and 1986, have been the direct result of domestic terrorist group activities. The terrorist activities associated with these groups have resulted in the deaths of 15 innocent people, while leaving 64 other persons injured. While left-wing terrorist groups have been the cause of great concern over the past several years, the United States has recently seen the emergence of ultra right-wing terrorist groups. The most violent right-wing terrorist group currently active in the United States is the Aryan Nations (AN). The AN, as previously characterized, is a right-wing organization which professes white supremacy and advocates the elimination of Jews and nonwhites from society. A separate clandestine cell of the AN, The Order or Bruders Schweign (Silent Brotherhood), was created during the early 1980s by an AN member. The Order has been involved in numerous criminal activities, including murders, assaults, armed robberies, and bombings. Thirty-six members of The Order have been arrested and charged with Federal and state law violations. Other right-wing terrorist groups, which pose a threat to U.S. security,

***AN OVERVIEW OF
DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUP INCIDENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO
GROUP CLASSIFICATION
1980-1986**



***AN OVERVIEW OF DOMESTIC TERRORIST
GROUP INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES
ACCORDING TO TYPE
1980-1986**

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Actual Bombings	52.2
Attempted Bombings	18.4
Actual Fire Bombings	5.1
Takeovers	2.9
Shootings	2.9
Armed Robberies	2.9
Assassinations	2.9
Assaults	2.9
Arsons	1.5
Attempted Armed Robberies	1.5
Attempted Assassinations	1.5
Rocket Attacks	1.5
Attempted Fire Bombings	.74
Tear Gas Bombings	.74
Attempted Takeovers	.74
Actual smoke bombings	.74
Hijackings	.74

*Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0

include The Covenant, The Sword, The Arm of the Lord (CSA), and the Sheriff's Posse Comitatus (SPC). Besides voicing a hatred of blacks and Jews, these two groups have also engaged in acts of provocation and assault against Federal and state law enforcement officials. Several members of the CSA and the SPC have been arrested and convicted as a result of their criminal activities.

The FALN, EPB-Macheteros, and the OVRP are major left-wing Puerto Rican terrorist groups which are currently active in the continental United States or Puerto Rico. Puerto Rican terrorist groups, from 1980 through 1986, have been responsible for 74 terrorist incidents or slightly more than one-half of all the domestic terrorist incidents perpetrated in the United States and Puerto Rico. Left-wing terrorist groups such as the UFF and M19CO have lost key group members as a result of arrest, prosecution, and incarceration. These have resulted in a sharp decline in the number of terrorist incidents committed by these groups.

***AN OVERVIEW OF
DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUP INCIDENTS
IN THE UNITED STATES
ACCORDING TO TARGET
1980-1986**

TARGET	PERCENTAGE
Government Buildings and Properties	19.9
Commercial Establishments	12.5
Diplomatic { Establishments Property Persons	6.6 2.9 2.9
	Total 12.4
Military	11.0
Public Utilities	5.9
Banks and Armored Trucks	5.1
Residences	5.1
Transportation Facilities	4.4
Educational Facilities	3.7
Recreation and Entertainment Facilities	3.7
Other	3.7
Press and Media	2.9
Public Safety and Personnel	2.9
Vehicles	2.2
Persons (other than diplomatic)	2.2
Postal Facilities	2.2

*Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0

However, this is not to say that the threat from domestic terrorist groups has been eliminated. Several domestic organizations with a proven propensity for violence are still in existence and continue to pose a threat to American society.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In the past 7 years, the actions of terrorists in the United States have resulted in the deaths of 18 persons and injuries of 82. Three of these deaths and 18 of the injuries were the result of actions by groups identified by the FBI as international terrorist groups. The remaining 15 deaths and 64 injuries were caused by domestic terrorist organizations. When these numbers are compared to the number of terrorist incidents outside the United States, it is evident that relatively few incidents have occurred in the United States. In the seven-year period from 1980 through 1986, over 3900 international terrorist incidents were committed outside the United States of which over 1200 of these involved U.S. interests. Thus it appears that U.S. interests abroad are a favored target of terrorists.

As the figures indicate, violent terrorist actions by the major domestic and international terrorist groups in the country have been reduced over the last several years. This has been achieved through success by the FBI in coordination and

TERRORIST INCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO DOMESTIC TERRORIST GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES 1980-1986

The following is a tabulation of domestic terrorist incidents recorded in the United States beginning with calendar year 1980.

Date	Total Incidents Attributed to a Domestic Terrorist Group or Individual	Killed	Injured	Total Domestic Terrorism Sub-Program Preventions
1980	16	0	4	•
1981	26	1	1	•
1982	37	5	26	0
1983	20	6	4	4
1984	13	0	0	6
1985	7	2	10	17
1986	17	1	19	5

* This statistic was not maintained in 1980 and 1981.

TERRORIST INCIDENTS ATTRIBUTED TO INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES 1980-1986

The following is a tabulation of international terrorist incidents recorded in the United States beginning with calendar year 1980.

Date	Total Incidents Attributed to an International Terrorist Group or Individual	Killed	Injured	Total International Terrorism Sub-Program Preventions
1980	13	1	15	•
1981	16	0	3	•
1982	14	2	0	3
1983	11	0	0	2
1984	0	0	0	3
1985	0	0	0	6
1986	0	0	0	3

* This statistic was not maintained in 1980 and 1981.

cooperation with other law enforcement agencies. In fact, successes against international terrorist organizations in the United States has been most prominent; there has not been a terrorist act committed by an international group here since 1983. Similarly, since 1983, there have been 12 international terrorist incidents thwarted. While 37 domestic terrorist incidents have occurred since 1983, an additional 28 have been prevented. As mentioned, major accomplishments have been achieved against both international and domestic groups. Obviously, with these successes a significant amount of tragedy has been averted.

Also, the pattern which emerges from these statistics is that the use of bombs or incendiary devices is the favorite weapon of most terrorists. Primarily, the reasons for this are that (1) the terrorist can set the bomb to go off at a later time, thereby minimizing the chances of his or her injury and allowing for an escape and (2) potential evidence is consumed in the explosion. The FBI has found that in the United States, especially among active domestic groups, bombs take the form of simply constructed devices.

While return on investment is difficult to quantify in the FBI's Terrorism Program, there has been a positive correlation between the amount of financial and human resources expended to combat terrorism and the level of success attained in combatting the unlawful efforts of domestic and international terrorist groups in this country. The number of terrorist incidents perpetrated within the United States has decreased over the last 42 months (July 1, 1983 through December 31, 1986), while the number of terrorist incidents prevented during the last 30 months (July 1, 1984 through December 3, 1986), has increased. Needless to say, it is difficult to place a value or premium on these achievements. Few will disagree, however, that such achievements do in fact transcend standard monetary measurements.