

APR 20 1993

STACKS

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

GRAD
HV
6432
.T461
1991

TERRORISM

in the United States



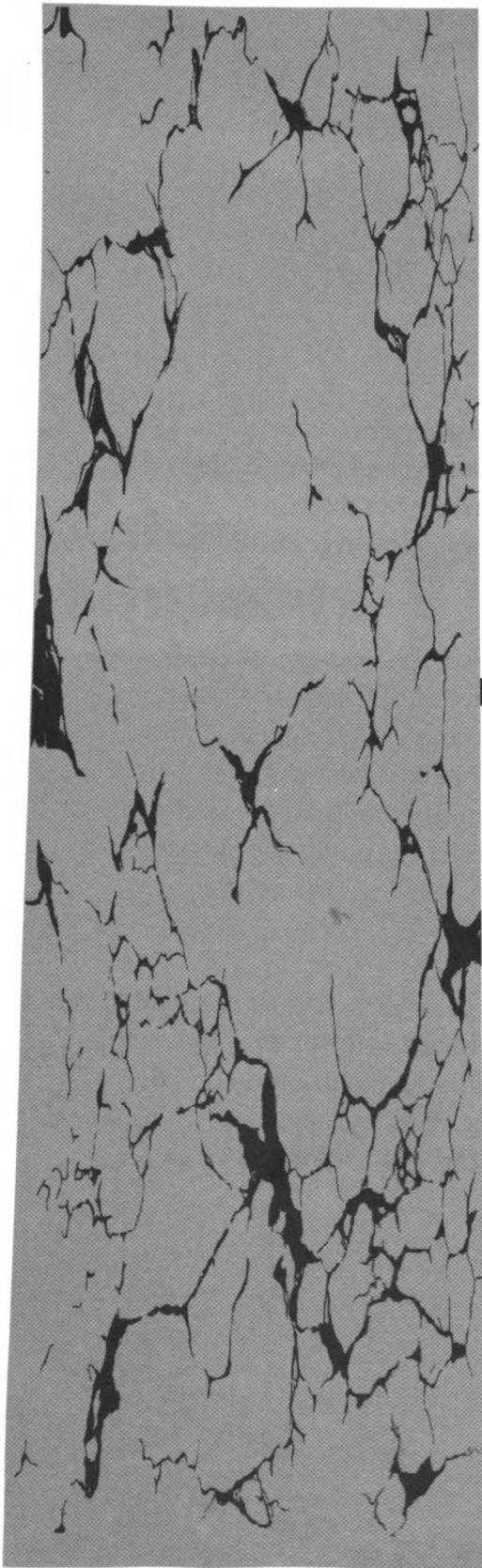
1991

Terrorist Research and
Analytical Center
Counterterrorism Section
Intelligence Division



FBI (1991). Terrorism in the United States 1991. Terrorist Research and Analytical Center, Criminal Investigative Division, FBI: at <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015029923375> (retrieved 31 August 2014).





Terrorism in the United States

1991

Terrorist Research and Analytical Center
Counterterrorism Section
Intelligence Division

Message from the Director



Fellow Citizens:

1991 was a year of phenomenal change. The successful military resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis; the breakup of the former Soviet Union; and the initiation of actual dialogue in the Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations are but three developments occurring in 1991 which could change history. However, while so much has changed, so much still remains the same!

Terrorism inside the United States continued at a low ebb and none of the five incidents recorded were associated with international terrorism. Despite this positive trend, an assessment of the potential terrorism threat inside the United States cannot ignore world developments and their relationship to the United States. An unfortunate reality is that there remains a segment of the world community which views terrorism as a legitimate means of pursuing government policy or realizing group ideologies. Recognizing this, we in the United States must maintain our strong, pro-active position against terrorism.

With this in mind, I present to you the 1991 edition of "*Terrorism in the United States*." This publication provides the American public with an informative analysis of the terrorist threat inside the United States. In addition, the topical issues and the threat analyses are intended to allow a better understanding of the concept of terrorism. It is the FBI's hope that by providing you with this information, we can respond to this threat in an informed and realistic manner.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William S. Sessions".

William S. Sessions

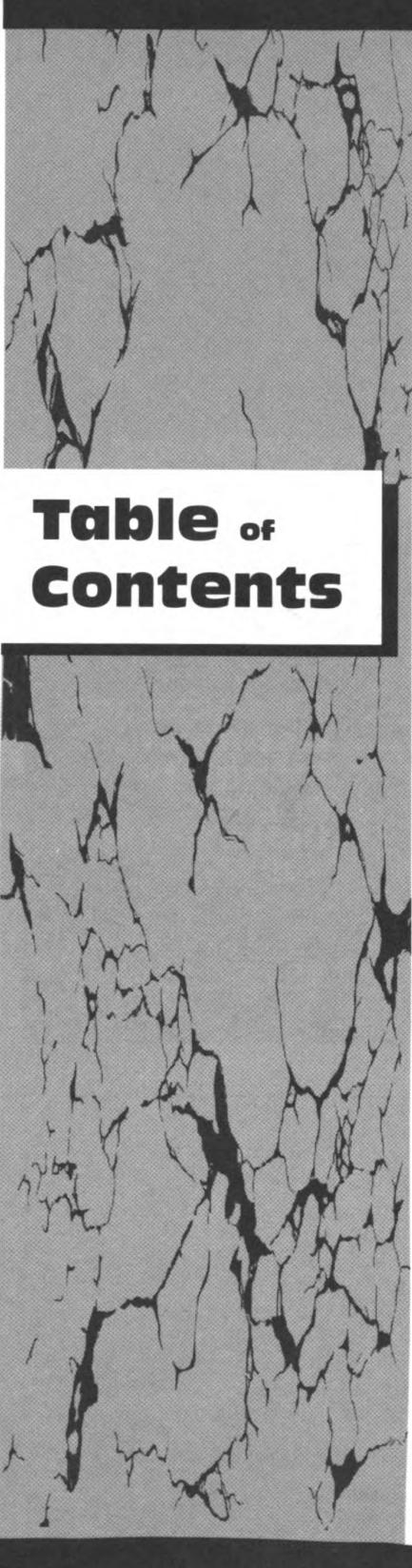


Table of Contents

Chronological Listing - 1991 Incidents

1991 in Review/1-5

- Incidents/**1**
- Suspected Incidents/**2**
- Preventions/**3**
- Significant Accomplishments/**3**

Five-Year Statistics (1987-1991)/6

Trend Analysis (1987-1991)/7-12

- Trends/Patterns/**7**
- Graphic Display/**9-12**
- Numerical Summary (Killed and Injured)/**11**
- By Group/**11**
- By Target/**12**
- By Type/**12**

Topical Issues/13-18

- "International Cooperation,
Coordination, and Communication"/**13-15**
- "Up the IRS, Inc."/ **15**
- "Nuclear Terrorism"/ **15-16**
- "Financing of Terrorist Groups"/ **17**
- "Is the Threat of
Terrorism Diminishing?"/ **18**

The Current Threat/19-21

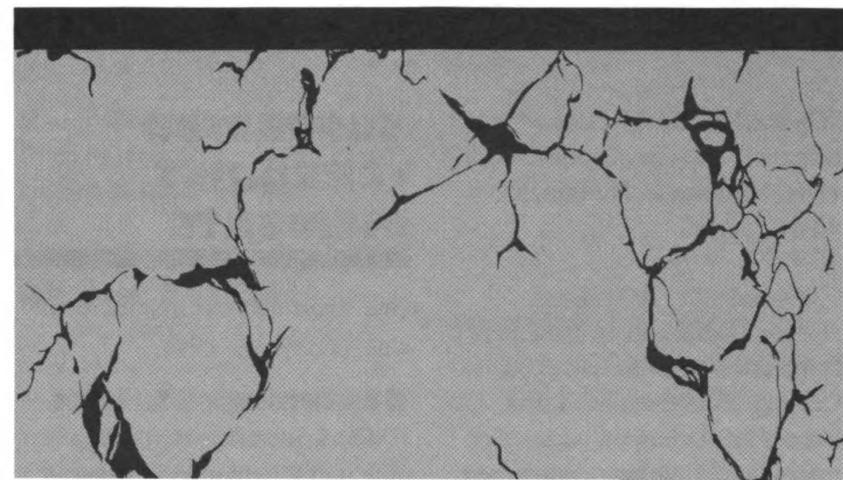
- Threat Analysis - Domestic Groups/**19-20**
- Threat Analysis - International Groups/**20-21**

Appendices/22-27

- (A) Definitions/**23**
- (B) Chronological Summary/**24**
- (1987-1991) Incidents/**24-27**

**Chronological
Listing of
Incidents
in the
United States
1991**

| | Location | Type of Incident | Group Attributed to |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2/3 | Mayaguez, Puerto Rico | Arson | Popular Liberation Army (PLA) |
| 2/18 | Sabana Grande, Puerto Rico | Arson | Popular Liberation Army (PLA) |
| 3/17 | Carolina, Puerto Rico | Arson | Unknown Puerto Rican Group |
| 4/1 | Fresno, California | Bombing | Up the IRS, Inc. |
| 7/6 | Punta Borinquen, Puerto Rico | Bombing | Unknown Puerto Rican Group |



1991 in Review

TERRORIST INCIDENTS

During 1991, the FBI recorded a total of five terrorist incidents in the United States. The following is a synopsis of each act:

February 3, 1991

On February 3, 1991, at approximately 3:15 a.m., two military trucks were set on fire at the Puerto Rican Army National Guard (*PRANG*) compound at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. Unknown individuals had cut through a chain-link fence to gain access to the compound. A piece of white cloth was recovered signed by the Popular Liberation Army (*PLA*), which demanded the end of Yankee aggression in the Persian Gulf. No injuries resulted from this incident.

February 18, 1991

On February 18, 1991, at approximately 3 a.m., on the *PRANG* compound in Sabana Grande, Puerto Rico, at least one unknown male entered the premises by cutting through a chain-link security fence and ignited the cabs of two military trucks. Shortly after the trucks were set on fire, a *PRANG* security guard entered the truck park and saw a

heavyset individual, who then fled on foot. On February 27, 1991, the Police of Puerto Rico (*POPR*) received a communique which had been mailed to a local radio station in Santurce, Puerto Rico. The communique, written in Spanish, stated that the PLA claimed responsibility for the burning of the two PRANG trucks in Sabana Grande. No injuries were reported.

March 17, 1991

On March 17, 1991, at approximately 3:10 a.m., unknown individuals penetrated the secured area of the PRANG compound known as Base Muniz at the Luis Munoz Marin International Airport, Carolina, Puerto Rico. Entry was gained by cutting the chain-link fence on the north gate. At 3:25 a.m., a guard observed an A-7D aircraft on fire. No claims of responsibility were reported.

April 1, 1991

On April 1, 1991, numerous improvised explosive devices (*IEDs*) detonated in the parking lot area and roof of the Internal Revenue Service (*IRS*) center, Fresno, California. Several IEDs, launching tubes, circuit boards, and two undetonated IEDs were recovered by FBI, Sacramento. No injuries were reported. On April 10, 1991, through a letter addressed to the *Fresno Bee*, a group identified as

"Up the IRS, Inc.," claimed responsibility for the April 1, 1991, bombings. No injuries were reported.

On July 11, 1991, Dean Harvey Hicks was arrested in connection with this incident. On July 25, 1991, Hicks was indicted and charged with seven interrelated bombings/attempted bombings of IRS facilities in the Los Angeles and Fresno, California, areas. On January 30, 1992, Hicks was sentenced to a total of 20 years in prison and ordered to pay \$45,000 in fines and \$335,805 in restitution to the IRS. Hicks was also ordered to undergo three years of supervised release following his incarceration.

July 6, 1991

During the early morning hours of July 6, 1991, an IED was activated at a U.S. Coast Guard airfield in Punta Borinquen, Puerto Rico, resulting in the damage of a Hercules C-130 aircraft. The front portion of the fuselage of the aircraft was burned by the device-initiated blaze. No individual or group has claimed responsibility for this fire bombing.

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS

One suspected terrorist incident was recorded in 1991.

September 11, 1991

On September 11, 1991, a pipe bomb exploded in front of the U.S. Post Office (*USPO*) in Yauco, Puerto Rico, at approximately 1:50 a.m., causing moderate damage to the front windows and door frames of the building. No injuries were reported. Shortly after the bombing, an anonymous male called the *POPR* station in Yauco and stated that the Macheteros, a domestic Puerto Rico-based terrorist group, placed bombs at the *USPO*, and two *POPR* buildings. However, a known spokesperson for the Macheteros subsequently refuted this claim. Although the circumstances surrounding this bombing were similar to other claimed and/or suspected terrorist incidents in Puerto Rico, FBI investigation indicates that this bombing was not consistent with previous incidents claimed by the Macheteros.

TERRORISM PREVENTIONS

In 1991, four terrorist incidents were prevented.

Due to the sensitive nature of three of these preventions, details cannot be made available at this time.

August 24, 1991

As a result of FBI investigation, it was determined that the Palestine Liberation Front (*PLF*) was formulating plans to conduct a terrorist attack against the Kuwaiti Mission to the United Nations (*KMUN*) and/or the Ambassador to the *KMUN* in New York. On August 24, 1991, the FBI subsequently interfered with these plans by confronting the *PLF* conspirators. The chief conspirator was a permanent resident alien, who is currently in Amman, Jordan. It is believed that a potential terrorist attack against the *KMUN* and/or the Ambassador to the *KMUN* was prevented, which could have resulted in loss of life and damage to property.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A number of successful counterterrorism initiatives and countermeasures were undertaken and implemented during 1991. This segment highlights some of the significant law enforcement accomplishments to combat the activities of major

terrorist groups. The accomplishments include indictments, arrests, and convictions.

Organization. He also testified to his being tasked in 1982 to bomb the Noga Hotel in Geneva, Switzerland. On January 8, 1992, Rashid was found guilty and sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment.

INTERNATIONAL

15 May Organization

On August 11, 1982, a bomb exploded aboard Pan Am Flight 830 while en route from Narita International Airport, Japan, to Honolulu, Hawaii, causing a mid-flight explosion which killed a 16-year-old Japanese passenger and injured 15 others.

Subsequent investigation determined that Mohammad Said Rashid was involved in the bombing. Rashid was indicted on July 14, 1987, by a Federal grand jury at Washington, D.C., charging him with nine criminal violations in regard to the bombing. On May 30, 1988, Rashid was arrested at Hellenikon International Airport, Athens, Greece, by Greek authorities.

On October 7, 1991, the trial of Rashid began in Athens, Greece. The FBI provided the Greek Justice Ministry with assistance in connection with Rashid's trial. Additionally, one of the witnesses testified at the trial to his personal involvement with Rashid, Abu Ibrahim (*the maker of the bomb used on Pan Am Flight 830*), and the 15 May

Frente Farabundo Marti De La Liberacion Nacional (FMLN)

On June 19, 1985, four U.S. Marines, two U.S. citizens, and six other individuals were killed in a machine-gun attack directed at three sidewalk cafes in the Zona Rosa area of San Salvador, El Salvador. Investigation conducted by the El Salvadoran government and the FBI resulted in the identification of Jose Abraham Dimas Aguilar, Juan Miguel Garcia Melendez, and William Celio Rivas Bolanos as the subjects who perpetrated the machine-gun attack.

On May 4, 1991, the Supreme Court in El Salvador convicted and sentenced these three individuals as follows: Aguilar was sentenced to four years' imprisonment; Melendez was sentenced to 11 years; and Bolanos received 25 years.

Fuerzas Armadas De Liberacion Zarate Willka (FALZW)

On August 8, 1988, at La Paz, Bolivia, the motorcade of

former Secretary of State George Shultz was the target of an attempted bombing. On May 24, 1989, Jeffrey Brant Ball and Todd Ray Wilson, both U.S. citizens, were slain at La Paz, Bolivia. The terrorist group FALZW claimed responsibility for these incidents. Investigation by a task force of Bolivian National Police (*BNP*) and FBI personnel resulted in the arrests of five members of the FALZW responsible for the Shultz motorcade bombing and for the involvement in the slayings of Ball and Wilson. The investigation also identified three other subjects, who are fugitives responsible for the aforementioned matters. All subjects (*arrested/fugitive*) are members of FALZW. It should be noted that one of the fugitives was killed by the BNP during an apprehension attempt, and the other three fugitives were tried in absentia.

On October 11, 1991, the five FALZW defendants in custody were sentenced as follows: Constantino Yujra, 20 years' imprisonment; Juan Nelson Encinas Laguna, 15 years' imprisonment; Felix Fernando Encinas Laguna, 15 years' imprisonment; Simon Agapito Mamani Callisaya, 10 years' imprisonment; and Gabriel Rojas Bilbao, five years' imprisonment. The three fugitives, Jhonny Justino Peralta Espinoza, Susana Zapana

Hannover, and Victor Eduardo Prieto Encinas, each received the maximum sentence of 30 years' imprisonment.

Libyan Terrorism

On November 14, 1991, the U.S. Department of Justice announced formal criminal charges against two Libyan intelligence operatives for the December, 1988, bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. This bombing resulted in the deaths of 270 persons in the aircraft and on the ground near Lockerbie, Scotland, many of whom were U.S. citizens. A 193-count indictment has been released charging two Libyan nationals, Abdel Basset Ali Al-Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah, with the following: Conspiracy to Destroy a Civil Aircraft of the United States, Conspiracy to Destroy a Vehicle Used in Foreign Commerce by means of an Explosive, and Conspiracy to Kill Nationals of the United States; Destroying a Civil Aircraft; Destroying a Vehicle Used in Foreign Commerce by Means of an Explosive; Killing Nationals of the United States, and Aiding and Abetting. These suspects have been linked to the bomb, and the timer which was used in the bombing has been identified as being identical to one confiscated from Libyan terrorists during 1988.

Other International Terrorism

As a result of an FBI national security investigation utilizing electronic surveillance, criminal evidence was developed that Zein and Maria Isa had fatally stabbed their 16-year-old daughter, Palestina, on November 6, 1989, in their St. Louis, Missouri, apartment. The FBI subsequently provided this evidence to the St. Louis District Attorney's office to assist in the prosecution of Zein and Maria Isa. On October 10, 1991, the murder trial of Zein and Maria Isa began. On October 25, 1991, both Zein and Maria Isa were found guilty of first-degree murder and sentenced to the death penalty on December 19, 1991.

DOMESTIC

"Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy (EMETIC)

EMETIC is a small group of people formed to commit illegal acts in furtherance of their beliefs of preserving the natural environment.

During May, 1989, members of EMETIC, Mark Leslie Davis, Margaret Katherine Millet, Marc Andre Baker, and David Foreman were arrested on charges relating to the planning of the destruction of power transmission lines

leading to the Central Arizona Project and Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Stations located in Arizona; the Diablo Canyon nuclear facility in California; and the Rocky Flats nuclear facility in Colorado. Also, these charges pertain to the destruction of property at the Fairfield Snow Bowl Ski Resort located in Arizona in October, 1987, and again in October, 1988. A superseding indictment also included Ilse Washington Asplund who was subsequently arrested and indicted on charges of Destruction of a Nuclear Facility.

During the trial, all subjects pled guilty to the charges against them. Sentencing took place during September, 1991. Davis was sentenced to six years in Federal prison, a special assessment fine of \$50, and restitution to the Fairfield Snow Bowl Ski Resort in the amount of \$19,821. Millett was sentenced to three years in Federal prison, a special assessment fine of \$50, and restitution to the Fairfield Snow Bowl Ski Resort in the amount of \$19,821. Baker was sentenced to one year in Federal prison, five months' probation (*one month of home detention*), a \$5,000 fine, a special assessment fine of \$50, and 100 hours of community service. Asplund was sentenced to one year in Federal prison,

five years' probation (*one month of home detention*), a \$2,000 fine, a special assessment fine of \$50, and 100 hours of community service. Foreman will have his sentencing deferred for a period of five years, during which time he must comply with the standard terms and conditions of supervised probation. If Foreman has complied with these conditions at the time of sentencing, he will be allowed to enter into a plea of guilty to a misdemeanor charge of destruction of government property.

Related Incidents

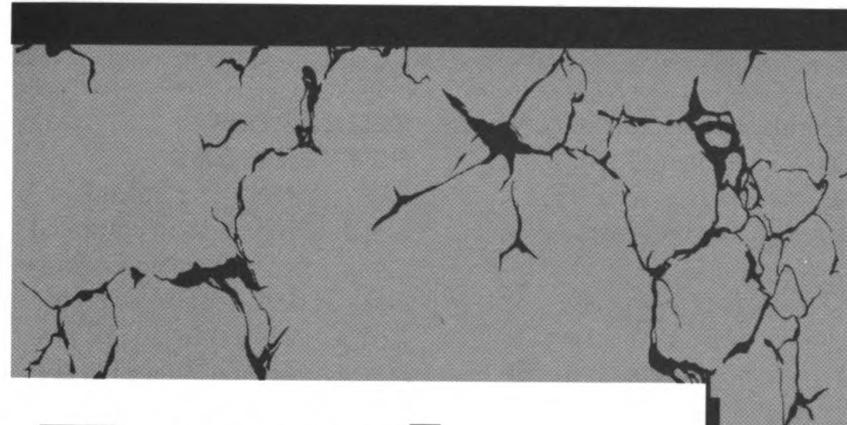
On March 27, 1991, Andre Jerome Twitty was arrested on a local warrant for making threatening telephone calls of false reports to kill patrons attending the 1991 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Final Four Basketball Championships. Specifically, Twitty threatened to kill persons entering the Hoosier Dome during the NCAA Final Four Championships which were held in Indianapolis, Indiana, during March 29 through April 1, 1991. A search of Twitty's residence was conducted and a phone book listing various news personalities and NCAA officials was recovered. Twitty was sentenced to 365 days in jail (*with credit for time served*).

On April 23, 1991, Virgilio Pablo Paz y Romero was arrested in Boynton Beach, Florida. Paz had been a fugitive since 1978 and was wanted for the car-bomb assassination of former Chilean Ambassador to the United States, Orlando Letelier, which occurred in Washington, D.C., on September 21, 1976. Ronnie Karpen Moffitt, a U.S. citizen and business associate of Letelier, was also killed. (*Paz's partner in the car bombing, Jose Dionisio Suarez Y Esquivel, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment during November, 1990.*) Paz pled guilty under a plea-bargain agreement and on September 12, 1991, he was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

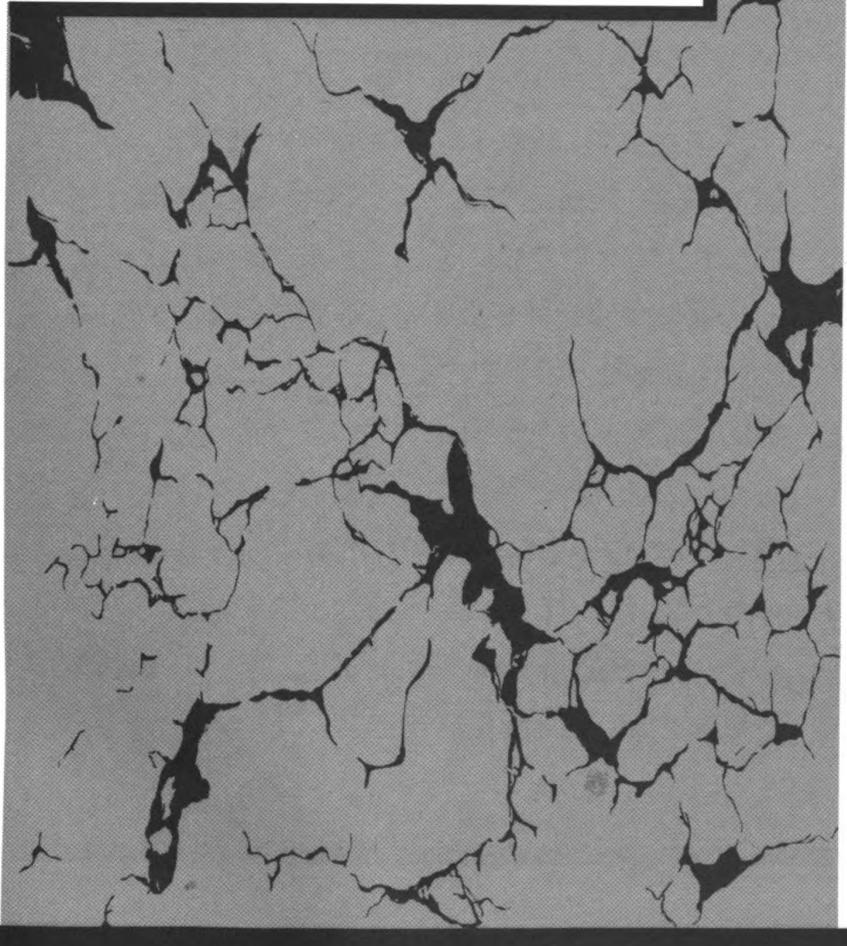


Five-Year Statistics (1987 - 1991)

| | Terrorist Incidents | Suspected Terrorist Incidents | Terrorism Preventions | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 1987 | 9 | 8 | 5 | Totals: |
| 1988 | 9 | 5 | 3 | Terrorist Incidents: 34 |
| 1989 | 4 | 16 | 7 | Suspected Terrorist Incidents: 31 |
| 1990 | 7 | 1 | 5 | Terrorism Preventions: 24 |
| 1991 | 5 | 1 | 4 | |



Trend Analysis



In this section, the trends and patterns during the five-year period 1987-1991 are examined. Included are terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and terrorism preventions.

TRENDS/ PATTERNS

TERRORIST INCIDENTS

During the period 1987-1991, 34 terrorist incidents were recorded in the United States and Puerto Rico. From a regional perspective, the majority of these, 23, or roughly 68 percent of the total, occurred in Puerto Rico. The Western region recorded nine (*in Arizona and California*) and two took place in the Southern region (*one each in Florida and Texas*).

Bombing attacks (*including explosions, attempted bombings, pipe, tear gas, and fire bombings*) dominated the type of attack during this period (23 of 34). Also included were four acts of malicious destruction of property, one act of sabotage,

and six arsons. As a result of these attacks, no deaths or injuries were recorded.

In the past five years, there has been a general consistency in the number of incidents recorded. This overall steadiness can be attributed in part to law enforcement successes against terrorists in the United States, including arrests and incarcerations of key leaders.

Despite this positive trend, we cannot conclude that the threat of terrorism in the United States has been eliminated. Throughout the world, the political and social events and conditions which spawn terrorism still remain. Also, there exists an infrastructure in the United States which could support either domestic or international terrorism.

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS

During the period 1987-1991, the FBI recorded 31 suspected terrorist incidents. There has been a noticeable decline in this statistic over the past two years (*only one each year*). Similar to confirmed incidents, the use of an explosive device, both detonated and undetonated, was the most popular weapon. Targeted locations included California,

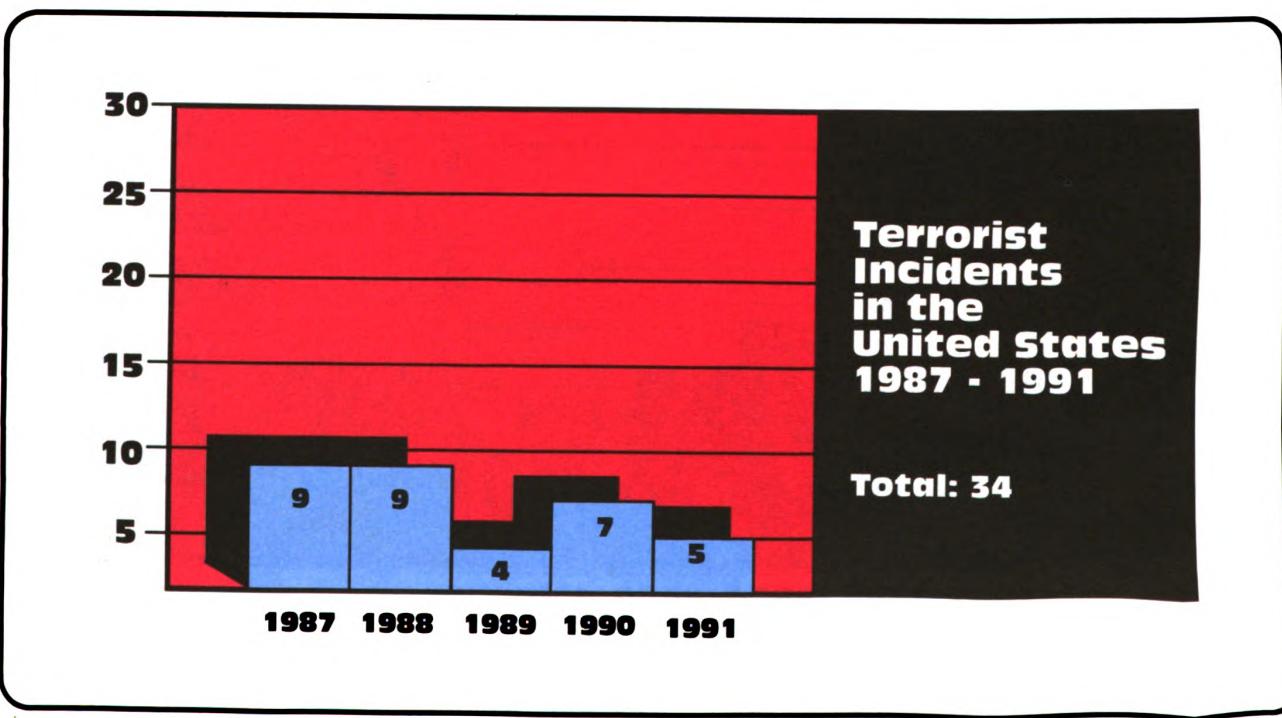
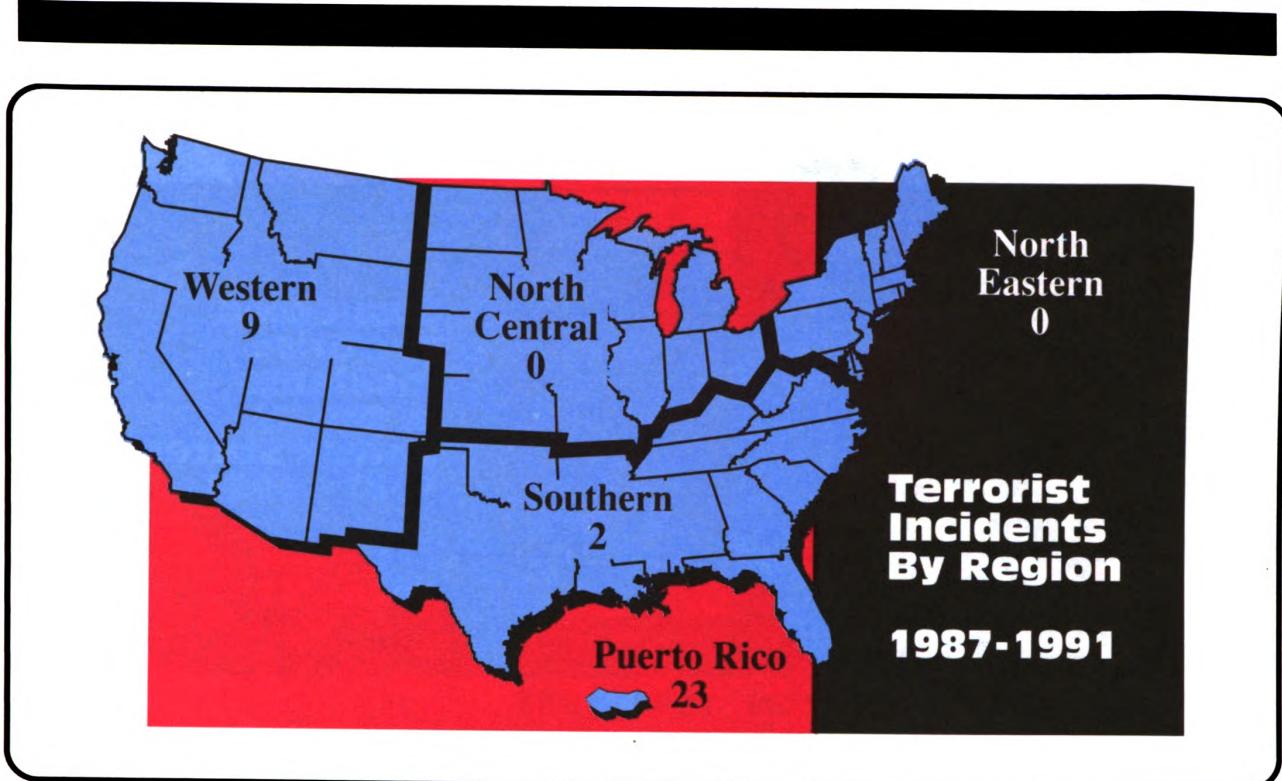
Florida, Illinois, Montana, New York, and Puerto Rico. Three injuries resulted from these suspected terrorist acts.

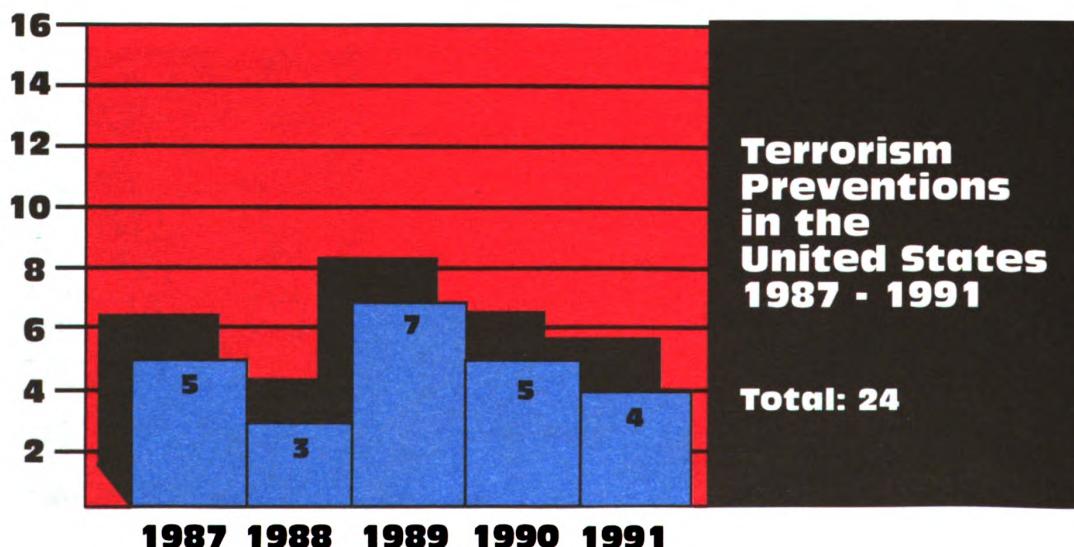
[Lacking specific evidence linking these acts to known or suspected terrorist groups, these are being carried under the Suspected Terrorist Incident category. Should additional investigative data reveal specific responsibility and attribution for one of these suspected incidents, it will be upgraded to a terrorist incident.]

TERRORISM PREVENTIONS

Twenty-four potential acts of terrorism were prevented during the period under examination. In 1991, four preventions were recorded. The significance of a prevention of a terrorist act cannot be overstated. When compared to a terrorist incident, a prevention may not receive extensive attention. However, the resultant saving of lives or prevention of damage to property is the primary goal of the FBI's Counterterrorism Program.

" In the past five years, there has been a general consistency in the number of incidents recorded. This overall steadiness can be attributed in part to law enforcement successes against terrorists in the United States, including arrests and incarcerations of key leaders."

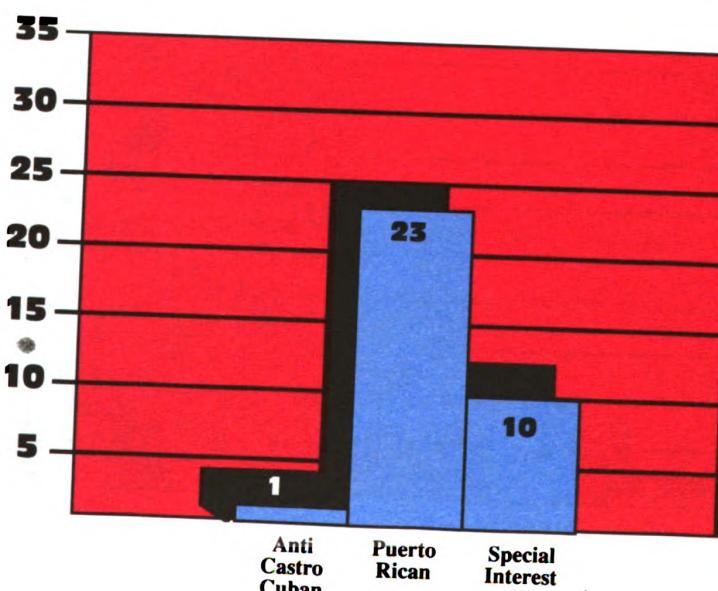




| | Total Incidents | Killed | Injured |
|-------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1987 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 1988 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 1989 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 1990 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 1991 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

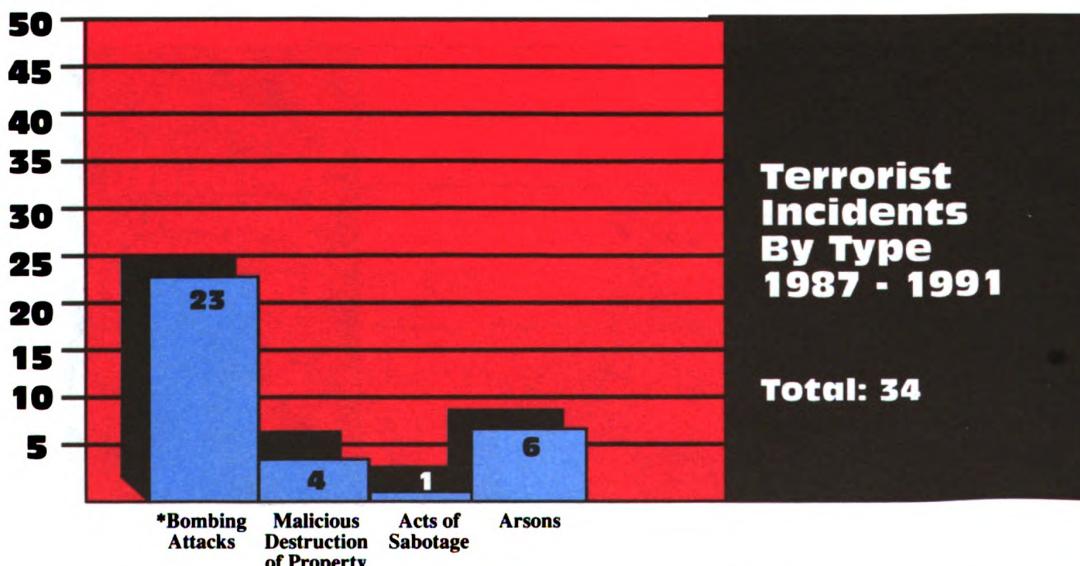
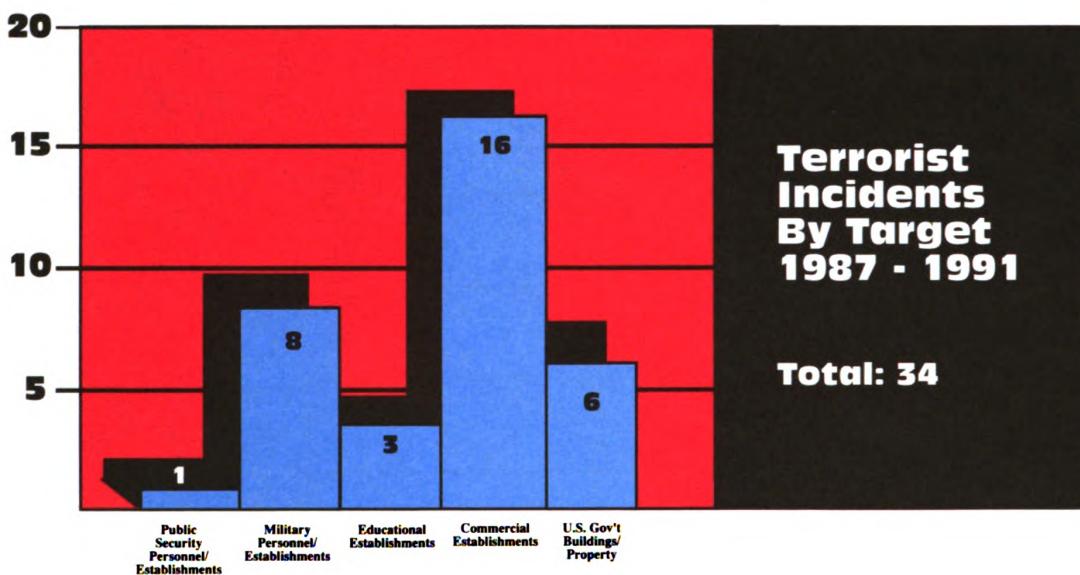
**Numerical
Summary/
Killed & Injured
1987 - 1991**

**Total Incidents: 34
Total Killed: 0
Total Injured: 0**

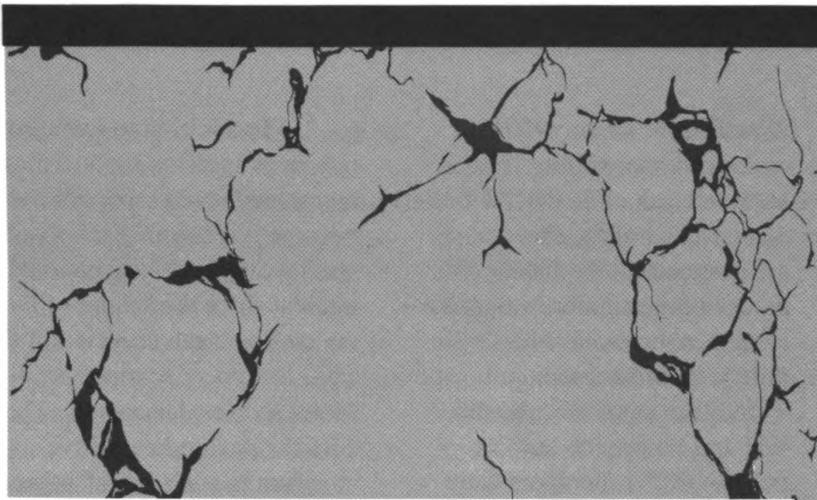


**Terrorist
Incidents
By Group
1987 - 1991**

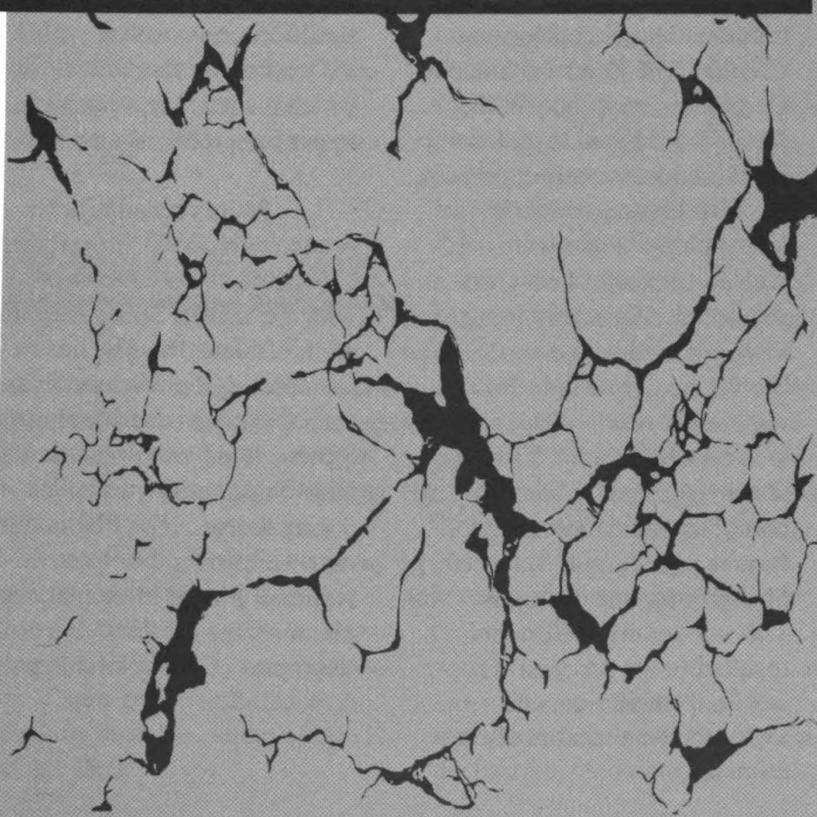
Total: 34



*Includes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipe and fire bombs.



TOPICAL ISSUES



INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, COORDINATION, AND COMMUNICATION

Following legislation passed in 1984 and 1986, the FBI began an expanded involvement in the investigation of international terrorism. Since 1985, the FBI has been involved in numerous terrorist-related investigations outside the United States. This involvement is directly related to the reality that U.S. nationals and/or interests abroad continue to be targeted for attack by various terrorist organizations.

The extraterritorial jurisdiction of the FBI in terrorism matters allows the United States to assert Federal jurisdiction overseas when a U.S. national is either murdered, assaulted, or taken hostage by a terrorist(s). These U.S. statutes do not authorize the FBI to become operational overseas in the same manner that it operates in the United States. Before FBI resources are deployed overseas to participate in an investigation, permission must be obtained from the host country. The FBI conducts its investigations in full cooperation with law enforcement agencies of the host country and, in doing so, complies with the authority and sovereignty of the host country.

Although at times complex, these investigative efforts have proven to be quite successful. An important ingredient for this success is the international cooperation, coordination, and communication present in the investigative effort.

The investigation of the Pan Am 103 bombing incident vividly illustrates the international cooperation and complex coordination required. Following the incident and host country (*Scotland*) invitation, the FBI dispatched numerous investigative personnel to Scotland, England, and West Germany to participate in extensive interviews, records reviews, and forensic examinations. British, Scottish, German, and U.S. law enforcement representatives worked closely together for nearly three years in a massive investigative effort. Throughout this effort, the "international investigative team" engaged in extensive consultations on all aspects of this complex investigation. This effort resulted in charges in both Scotland and the United States against two Libyan nationals for this tragic crime.

In April 1989, U.S. Army Colonel James N. Rowe was assassinated in Manila, Philippines, by automatic weapons fire while traveling in his car. The

New People's Army (*NPA*), claimed responsibility for this assassination. The FBI, with the concurrence of the Philippine government, immediately dispatched investigators and forensic experts to work with Philippine law enforcement authorities. Through a joint effort by the FBI and Philippine authorities, two NPA members were arrested and subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment for their involvement in this assassination.

On May 24, 1989, two U.S. citizens were shot to death in front of their residence in La Paz, Bolivia. The victims were missionaries of the Mormon Church. The Fuerzas Armadas De Liberacion Zarate Willka (*FALZW*) claimed responsibility for these assassinations. Again, the FBI dispatched a team of investigators to work closely with Bolivian law enforcement personnel. For nearly two years, FBI investigative personnel have been on assignment in Bolivia. As a direct result of this joint investigation, the *FALZW* was also implicated in the attempted bombing of the motorcade of former Secretary of State George Shultz in La Paz in August 1988. This cooperative effort has resulted in the successful apprehension, conviction, and sentencing of the perpetrators of these crimes.

In addition to extraterritorial investigations such as those mentioned above, the FBI has become increasingly involved in special events of international interest since the killing of Israeli athletes by Arab terrorists at the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, West Germany. The FBI has devoted extensive attention to such events beginning with the Pan Am Games held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in July 1979, in order to prevent any similar tragedies in the future.

The FBI broadly defines a "special event" as any event of such national or international significance occurring within the territory of the United States which makes it an attractive target for a terrorist attack.

More recently, in response to requests from foreign governments and in coordination with the United States Department of State, the FBI has assisted foreign governments in their Olympic security planning efforts. This was done for the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, Korea. The FBI is currently assisting the Spanish National Police in their security planning for the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona, Spain.

Furthermore, the FBI has been in direct contact with Norwegian law enforcement in preparation for the 1994 Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway.

Terrorism is a global problem. A successful campaign against terrorism requires that close coordination and communication be maintained with a multitude of intelligence and law enforcement agencies as part of any investigative effort. In addition, an effective "special events management program" establishes a system to address the complex security requirements of an international event. The critical elements of these efforts, both investigative and special events management, are international cooperation, coordination, and communication.

UP THE IRS, INC.

Beginning in 1987, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) facilities in southern California became the direct and indirect targets of bombings. Following certain of these bombings, communiques were sent indicating that a group calling itself "Up the IRS, Inc." was responsible for the incidents. "Up the IRS, Inc." characterized itself as a group of individuals who harbored an intense hatred of the IRS.

For nearly four years, a terrorism task force comprised of the FBI, the Los Angeles Police Department, and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office meticulously followed a forensic trail through detailed crime scene investigations, advanced forensic examinations, and resulting investigative leads.

Although claimed as a group action, this investigation developed forensic evidence focusing on one individual, Dean Harvey Hicks, an aerospace engineer.

This case illustrated the effect that one "terrorist" can have over a geographic area. Any IRS facility within the southern California area appeared to be fair game to Hicks. The various bomb attacks were spread over a geographical region encompassing Fresno, California, to the north and Laguna Niguel, California, to the south, a distance of 300 miles. The attacks ranged from a mortar barrage to extremely potent vehicle bombs. The truck bomb of 1990 contained approximately 2,000 pounds of an explosive component and could have, if it had exploded, leveled two city blocks.

This investigation illustrates how one individual, having the motive, technological back-

ground, and opportunity, can wage an extensive campaign of terror. Over a four-year period, Hicks planned his own attacks, conducted his own reconnaissance missions, and built each device in his home garage. Each explosive device was unique in its design and proved to be potentially effective. Throughout this period, Hicks was able to continue his employment at a local aerospace firm, and none of his friends or associates suspected that he could ever be responsible for such attacks.

On January 30, 1992, a United States District Court Judge, comparing Hicks to an international terrorist, sentenced Hicks to a total of 20 years' imprisonment, and ordered him to pay a total of \$45,000 in fines and an additional \$334,805 in restitution to the IRS. Additionally, Hicks was ordered to undergo three years of supervised release following his incarceration. Hicks will not be eligible for release until serving approximately 13 years of his sentence.

NUCLEAR TERRORISM

Recent events in global affairs, such as the disintegration of the Soviet Union/Eastern Bloc, and the discovery of Iraq's substantial nuclear program have

heightened the awareness of the threat of nuclear proliferation and terrorism. The tremendous volume of nuclear weapons scheduled to be removed for eventual dismantlement has generated fears that these weapons might be vulnerable to terrorists while in transit. There is also concern that the former Soviet Union's nuclear technology and expertise might be sought by terrorist groups as well as state sponsors of terrorism. Also, the knowledge that countries like Iraq, adversely disposed toward the United States and its policies, are chillingly close to possessing a nuclear capability only adds to the increased fear of nuclear terrorism.

Based on authority contained in Title 42, U.S. Code (*USC*), Section 2011-2284, (*Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended*); Title 18, USC, Section 831, (*Prohibited Transactions Involving Nuclear Materials*); and in Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Part O, the FBI has been designated as the lead Federal agency to combat terrorism and manage a nuclear crisis inside the United States. In accordance with this authority, the FBI has taken a number of steps to ensure the proper response to and management of a nuclear crisis, should one ever occur.

The FBI has a Nuclear Crisis Response Plan to be implemented immediately upon receipt of information relating to a nuclear terrorism incident. This plan notifies the necessary FBI personnel, and ensures that the management of the crisis is swiftly and competently initiated and implemented. Furthermore, this plan marshals specialized resources and personnel from the Department of Energy (*DOE*), Department of Defense (*DOD*), and other involved Federal agencies, who possess the specialized technical expertise to assist the FBI in resolving such an incident.

Furthermore, all FBI field offices with DOE and/or Nuclear Regulatory Commission (*NRC*) facilities within their territory maintain site-specific nuclear contingency plans, which are regularly updated. These plans ensure that the FBI possesses all necessary information regarding each DOE or NRC site to allow for an effective FBI response to any incident at these sites.

To further facilitate coordination and eliminate any potential confusion, the appropriate agencies, including the FBI, DOE, NRC, and DOD, have in place signed memorandum of understanding (*MOU*) agreements. The resulting coordination helps to streamline

the decision-making process, and further facilitates cooperation between agencies during a nuclear crisis.

In order to test the strength and feasibility of existing MOUs and tactics, the FBI is an active participant in national-level nuclear crisis management exercises with DOE, DOD, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and other Federal, state, and local agencies. The exercise program is a means by which the FBI can continually assess and refine its nuclear terrorism crisis management program.

FBI field offices also participate in joint exercises and training with DOE and NRC on a local level. FBI personnel whose responsibilities include nuclear crisis management receive nuclear-related training offered by experts in the nuclear field. They also take part in training exercises at local NRC and DOE facilities. This activity helps maintain the expertise of personnel who would be responsible for managing an actual nuclear terrorist incident.

Although the practical likelihood of an act of nuclear terrorism occurring in the near future remains low, the FBI is committed to confront and handle such an event.

FINANCING OF TERRORIST GROUPS

Any effective campaign against terrorism requires an understanding and targeting of the financial resources of terrorist groups. Simply stated, a common recurring ingredient for all terrorist groups is the need to obtain funding for weapons, training, and supplies for its members.

Domestic terrorist groups, indigenous to the United States, have engaged in a variety of activities to support themselves. This has included bank robberies, armored car robberies, member contributions, extortion, counterfeiting, money laundering, credit card fraud, and fund raisers. For example, on September 7, 1988, five members of a splinter group of Aryan Nations were prosecuted on counterfeiting charges. During the past several years, dozens of members of "The Order" were convicted on counterfeiting and armed robbery charges, including the 1984 multimillion-dollar Brink's armored car robbery in Ukiah, California. These successful prosecutions have played a large role in the decrease in right-wing terrorist activity.

In a similar manner, leftist revolutionary groups such as the United Freedom Front, which was Marxist-Leninist in its ideals, financed their bombing campaigns in the early 1980s through bank and armored truck robberies which they termed "expropriations."

Yet another example is the Puerto Rican separatist group, the Macheteros, who were responsible for the armed robbery of \$7.2 million from a Wells Fargo depot in West Hartford, Connecticut, on September 12, 1983. This was the second largest cash robbery in U.S. history. Prosecution of this case is ongoing, with ten of the 19 defendants convicted thus far.

Domestic terrorist groups have also turned to state sponsors of terrorism to fund their operations. For example, in 1986, members of the El Rukn Street Gang, with documented ties to Libya, were arrested in conjunction with an FBI undercover operation in which El Rukn members purchased an inert light anti-tank weapon (LAW). The LAW rocket was allegedly to be used in the commission of a terrorist act in the United States, in return for funding of the El Rukn Street Gang by the Government of Libya.

Members of certain international terrorist groups

have infrastructures in the United States, and some provide financial support to their counterparts overseas. This financial support has been developed by various methods such as fund-raisers, money laundering via front companies, and counterfeiting. Some of the international terrorist groups conduct fund-raising activities in the United States. A portion of the money raised is forwarded overseas to support terrorist operations. These fund-raising activities may be conducted in the names of affiliated organizations, and include rallies, conventions, dinners held, and mass mailings. Prime contributors to these groups are members of emigre communities and emigre student organizations, who are advised that the funds are being obtained for such causes as war orphans and widows of the "struggle movement."

These examples illustrate that the elimination of an organization's monetary sources can have a direct and potentially significant impact on the viability of the terrorist group's operations. Although the identification and tracking of financial assets of terrorist groups can be extremely complex, it presents a unique opportunity to choke off their flow of money and to a degree, neutralize them.

IS THE THREAT OF TERRORISM DIMINISHING?

The world is once again in transition. The Israelis and the Palestinians have participated in face-to-face conferences to discuss the issue of a Palestinian homeland. Syria and Libya have at least publicly distanced themselves from international terrorists. The Islamic Republic of Iran has displayed some signs of moderation, particularly during its instrumental role in the release of nine Western hostages, including six Americans, by the Iranian-supported terrorist group Hizballah.

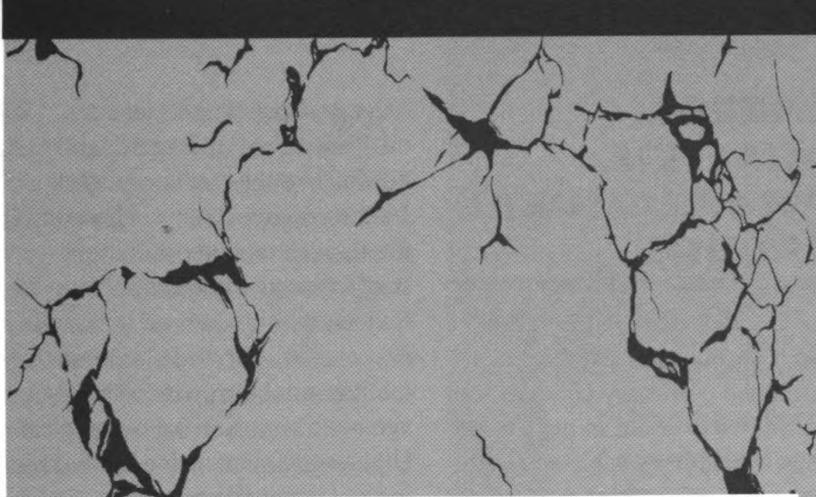
On the other hand, the export of the Islamic revolution has continued. Certain Middle East countries are continuing to build closer ties with Palestinian terrorist groups and Islamic fundamentalist organizations. Furthermore, Islamic fundamentalist political parties have gained power in Jordan and are becoming increasingly popular in other countries such as Algeria, Tunisia, and Egypt. In doing so, they have been threatening the existing secular regimes and governments throughout the Muslim world.

The absence of a major terrorist attack against U.S. interests since the downing of the Pan Am Flight 103 in December 1988, might give the appearance that international terrorism is on the decline. However, as reflected above, there can be an illusion that certain governments, which have traditionally espoused terrorism as an accepted political instrument and used it in the conduct of their foreign policy, have now adopted a more moderate and diplomatic path for achieving their political or territorial goals.

Although mitigated by political, diplomatic, and related developments which cause some concern, still one might point out the fact that in over three years there has not been a spectacular terrorist incident. However, this fact may have given us a false sense of security. Neither the terrorists nor their traditional state patrons have abandoned their goals or completely disengaged involvement in terrorist activity. International terrorist groups still retain potent capabilities throughout the world, including in the United States. State sponsors of terrorism may have decided only publicly to place a temporary halt on their international terrorist activities. The current cessation can be purely strategic as the state sponsors of terrorism

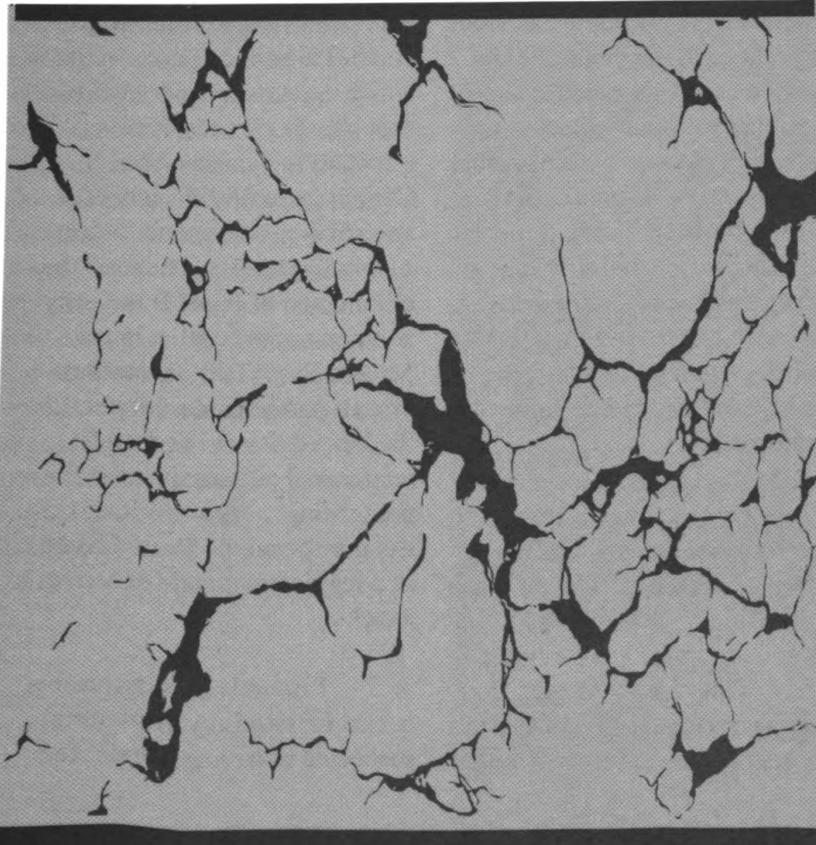
await the results of some of the ongoing international diplomatic maneuvers, such as the Arab/Israeli peace talks, before they resume support of terrorist activities. The absence of a spectacular terrorist incident for an extended period of time is a welcome sign. However, the underlying political and social conflict which has spawned terrorism in the past has not changed all that significantly. Unfortunately, the threat remains.

TER IN U.S.
vs DEP. OF JUSTICE '91



THREAT ANALYSIS/ DOMESTIC GROUPS

Current The Threat



In 1991, as has been the case in recent years, the major concern among those investigating U.S. domestic terrorism was within the Puerto Rican terrorism community.

Most Puerto Rican terrorist groups are vehemently opposed to what they term as "U.S. imperialism." They advocate complete independence for Puerto Rico. Of the five domestic terrorism incidents recorded during 1991, four, or 80 percent, were attributed to pro-independence Puerto Rican terrorists.

The Popular Liberation Army (*PLA*) claimed credit for three of the incidents, and the fourth incident appeared related because of the similarity of evidence collected at the crime scenes. The *PLA* is, at least by name, a new group, previously unknown to the FBI. Their cause appeared to be opposition to the United States' involvement in the Persian Gulf crisis of 1991, and independence for Puerto Rico.

The independence issue remains pertinent and, although the issue of U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf crisis is no longer viable, there is little indication that the level of terrorism that Puerto Rico has faced for over three decades will halt or decrease significantly during the upcoming year.

The other terrorist act committed in 1991 was an assault against an Internal Revenue Service facility in Fresno, California. Investigation led to the arrest and conviction of an individual who had claimed this and previous incidents in the name of a nonexistent group, "Up the IRS, Inc." Those incidents represented a category of domestic terrorism known as "special interest." Special interest terrorism attacks with a specific agenda, as opposed to those terrorists seeking widespread political changes. As long as "special interests" exist there will remain the potential that an individual or individuals will resort to crime or violence in pursuit of these otherwise legitimate "interests."

THREAT ANALYSIS/ INTERNATIONAL GROUPS

Throughout 1991, the international terrorist threat remained a primary concern for U.S. interests both in the United States and abroad. Events in the Persian Gulf, as well as developments unfolding in the world political arena certainly provided a platform for a number of terrorist elements to further their particular agendas. U.S. participation in this crisis was utilized by some terrorist elements to bolster their anti-U.S. stance. While terrorist groups, particularly those based in the Middle East, vehemently espoused anti-U.S. rhetoric, the United States did not evidence an international terrorist attack within its borders during this time frame. This was due, in no small part, to the aggressive counterterrorism initiatives employed by various segments of the U.S. intelligence and law enforcement communities.

Over the past year, there was concern about a terrorist response within the United States in retaliation for the U.S. involvement in the Persian Gulf crisis. This threat included Iraq, Iraqi sympathizers, and Middle Eastern terrorist groups sympa-

thetic to Iraq. The ultimate military defeat of Iraq certainly diminished the threat of direct Iraqi terrorist activity. However, the threat was not eliminated. Iraq's forced withdrawal from Kuwait by members of the coalition may still provide impetus for international terrorists or Iraqi sympathizers to strike out against U.S. targets worldwide, including in the United States.

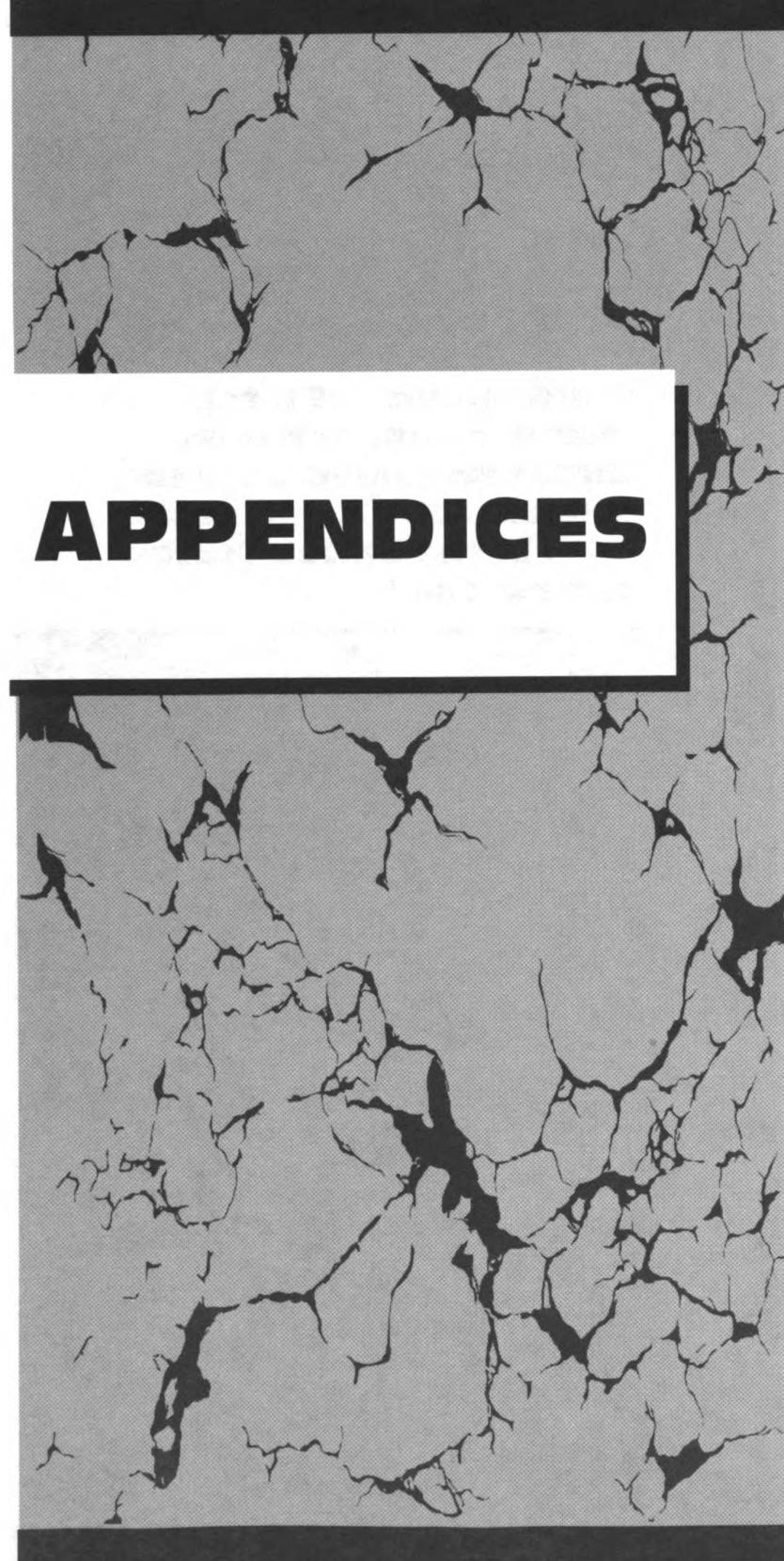
Historically, world events have had an impact on the international terrorist threat. Developments in the world arena can result in the dichotomy of both reducing and being a potential catalyst for future acts of terrorism. An example is the ongoing Israeli/Palestinian peace initiative which appears to have worldwide support. For some, however, this initiative is a cause of dissension. Certain extremist elements see any attempt at a reconciliation as unacceptable and believe the elimination of Israel is the only solution to the conflict in the Middle East. This becomes an area of particular concern since the United States is generally recognized as a catalyst for these proceedings. As a result, extremists may deem the United States as a legitimate target for terrorist attacks.

Recent U.S. indictments issued for two Libyan nationals suspected of having conducted

the 1988 downing of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, may also increase the terrorist threat. This single act of terrorism resulted in the deaths of 270 persons, most of whom were Americans. Both the United States and Great Britain have requested the extradition of the two Libyans to stand trial for their participation in this criminal act. This legal effort and imposition of sanctions against Libya may be utilized by terrorists or state sponsors of terrorism to legitimize future terrorist actions.

The U.S. law enforcement community has been quite successful in thwarting potential acts of international terrorism from occurring within this country. For nearly a decade, there has been no international terrorist act recorded within the United States. Additionally, the potential for international terrorist activity in this country has decreased over the past year. However, given the present state of global affairs, and the direct correlation between these and the potential for terrorism inside the United States, we must remain alert to the possibility of terrorism.

"Throughout 1991, the international terrorist threat remained a primary concern for U.S. interests both in the United States and abroad."



APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

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

Terrorism

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

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

Terrorist Incidents

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

Suspected Terrorist Incidents

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

Terrorism Prevention

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

Counterterrorism Investigative Guidelines and Statutory Authority

Domestic terrorism investigations are conducted in accordance with the "Attorney General Guidelines for General

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

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

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

committed against a U.S. national abroad as part of a terrorist endeavor.

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

APPENDIX B

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY - (1987-1991) INCIDENTS

| Date | Location | Type of Incident | Group Attributed to |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1987 | | | |
| 4/16 | Davis, Calif. | Arson | Animal Liberation Front |
| 5/25 | Mayaguez, P.R. | Pipe Bombing | Guerrilla Forces of Liberation |
| 5/25 | Caguas, P.R. | Pipe Bombing | (same as above) |
| 5/25 | Ponce, P.R. | Pipe Bombing | (same as above) |

| Date | Location | Type of Incident | Group Attributed to |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 5/25 | Aibonito, P.R. | Pipe Bombing | Guerrilla Forces of Liberation |
| 5/25 | Mayaguez, P.R. | Attempted Pipe Bombing | (same as above) |
| 5/25 | Carolina, P.R. | Attempted Pipe Bombing | (same as above) |
| 5/25 | Cidra, P.R. | Attempted Pipe Bombing | (same as above) |
| 10/* | Flagstaff, Ariz. | Malicious Destruction of Property | Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy (EMETIC) |

*The exact date of this incident is unknown. The malicious destruction of property was discovered following receipt of a letter on November 9, 1987, stating the act had been perpetrated during October, 1987.

| 1988 | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------|--|
| 1/12 | Rio Piedras, P.R. | Fire Bombing | Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces |
| 1/12 | Rio Piedras, P.R. | Fire Bombing | (same as above) |
| 5/26 | Coral Gables, Fla. | Bombing | Organization Alliance of Cuban Intransigence(OACI) |
| 7/22 | Caguas, P.R. | Pipe Bombing | Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros |
| 9/19 | Los Angeles, Calif. | Bombing | Up the IRS, Inc. |

| Date | Location | Type of Incident | Group Attributed to |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 9/25 | Grand Canyon, Ariz. | Sabotage | Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy (EMETIC) |
| 10/25 or 10/26 | Flagstaff, Ariz. | Malicious Destruction of Property | (same as above) |
| 11/01 | Rio Piedras, P.R. | Pipe Bombing | Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces |
| 11/04 | Rio Piedras, P.R. | Attempted Pipe Bombing | (same as above) |
| 1989 | | | |
| 4/03 | Tucson, Ariz. | Arson | Animal Liberation Front |
| 6/19 | Bayamon, P.R. | Pipe Bombing | Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros |
| 6/19 | Bayamon, P.R. | Pipe Bombing | (same as above) |
| 7/03 or 7/04 | Lubbock, Tex. | Malicious Destruction of Property | Animal Liberation Front |
| 1990 | | | |
| 1/12 | Santurce, P.R. | Pipe Bombing | Brigada Internacionalista Eugenio Maria De Hostos de las Fuerzas Revolucionarias Pedro Albizu Campos <i>(Eugenio Maria de Hostos International Brigade of the Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces)</i> |

| Date | Location | Type of Incident | Group Attributed to |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1/12 | Carolina, P.R. | Pipe bombing | (same as preceding) |
| 2/22 | Los Angeles, Calif. | Bombing | Up the IRS, Inc. |
| 4/22 | Santa Cruz County, Calif. | Malicious Destruction of Property | Earth Night Action Group |
| 5/27 | Mayaguez, P.R. | Arson | Unknown Puerto Rican Group |
| 9/17 | Arecibo, P.R. | Bombing | Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces |
| 9/17 | Vega Baja, P.R. | Bombing | (same as above) |
| 1991 | | | |
| 2/03 | Mayaguez, P.R. | Arson | Popular Liberation Army (PLA) |
| 2/18 | Sabana Grande, P.R. | Arson | (same as above) |
| 3/17 | Carolina, P.R. | Arson | Unknown Puerto Rican Group |
| 4/01 | Fresno, Calif. | Bombing | Up The IRS, Inc. |
| 7/06 | Punta Borinquen, P.R. | Bombing | Popular Liberation Army (PLA) |
| TOTAL INCIDENTS - 34 | | | |



U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Permit No. G-168