



U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

30 YEARS
OF TERRORISM



A SPECIAL
RETROSPECTIVE
EDITION

TERRORISM

in the United States

1999

COUNTERTERRORISM THREAT ASSESSMENT and WARNING UNIT
COUNTERTERRORISM DIVISION

INSIDE

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TERRORISM

in the United States

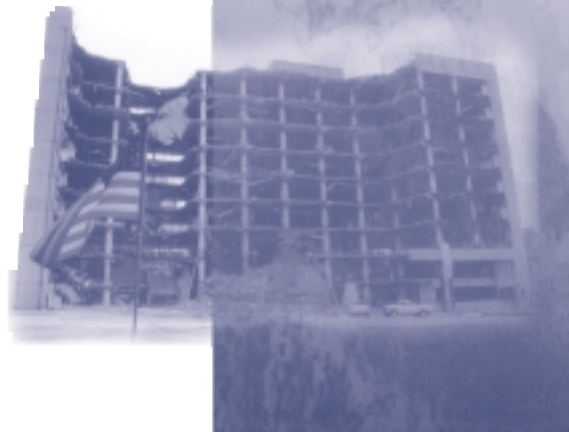
1999

Counterterrorism Threat Assessment and Warning Unit
Counterterrorism Division

THIRTY YEARS OF TERRORISM

This special retrospective issue of *Terrorism in the United States* provides both a summary of terrorism-related activity in 1999 and a broad overview of U.S.-based terrorism during the past three decades.

It discusses notable cases, trends, emerging threats, and the development of the FBI response to terrorism during the past 30 years. Appendices summarize terrorist incidents in the United States during the past decade and provide background information on currently designated foreign terrorist organizations and terrorist renditions (1987-1999), as well as a series of graphs depicting terrorist-related activity in the United States during the past two decades.



In accordance with U.S. counterterrorism policy, the FBI considers terrorists to be criminals. FBI efforts in countering terrorist threats are multifaceted. Information obtained through FBI investigations is analyzed and used to prevent terrorist activity and, whenever possible, to effect the arrest and prosecution of potential perpetrators. FBI investigations are initiated in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Domestic terrorism investigations are conducted in accordance with *The Attorney General Guidelines on General Crimes, Racketeering Enterprise, and Domestic Security/Terrorism Investigations*. These guidelines set forth the predication threshold and limits for investigations of U.S. persons who reside in the United States, who are not acting on behalf of a foreign power, and who may be conducting criminal activities in support of terrorist objectives.

- International terrorism investigations are conducted in accordance with *The Attorney General Guidelines for FBI Foreign Intelligence Collection and Foreign Counterintelligence Investigations*. These guidelines set forth the predication level and limits for investigating U.S. persons or foreign nationals in the United States who are targeting national security interests on behalf of a foreign power.

Although various Executive Orders, Presidential Decision Directives, and congressional statutes address the issue of terrorism, there is no single federal law specifically making terrorism a crime. Terrorists are arrested and convicted under existing criminal statutes. All suspected terrorists placed under arrest are provided access to legal counsel and normal judicial procedure, including Fifth Amendment guarantees.

DEFINITIONS

There is no single, universally accepted, definition of terrorism. Terrorism is defined in the *Code of Federal Regulations* as “...the unlawful use of force and 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.” (28 C.F.R. Section 0.85)

FBI POLICY AND GUIDELINES

The FBI further describes terrorism as either domestic or international, depending on the origin, base, and objectives of the terrorists. For purposes of this report, the FBI will use the following definitions:

- Domestic terrorism is the unlawful use, or threatened use, of force or violence by a group or individual based and operating entirely within the United States or its territories without foreign direction committed against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.
- International terrorism involves violent acts or acts dangerous to human life that are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any state, or that would be a criminal violation if committed within the jurisdiction of the United States or any state. These acts appear to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping. International terrorist acts occur outside the United States or transcend national boundaries in terms of the means by which they are accomplished, the persons they appear intended to coerce or intimidate, or the locale in which the perpetrators operate or seek asylum.

THE FBI DIVIDES TERRORIST-RELATED ACTIVITY INTO THREE CATEGORIES:

- 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.

- A *suspected terrorist incident* is a potential act of terrorism for which responsibility cannot be attributed to a known or suspected group. Assessment of the circumstances surrounding the act determines its inclusion in this category.

- A terrorism *prevention* is 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.

NOTE

The FBI investigates terrorism-related matters without regard to race, religion, national origin, or gender. Reference to individual members of any political, ethnic, or religious group in this report is not meant to imply that all members of that group are terrorists. Terrorists represent a small criminal minority in any larger social context.

Cover: The Earth Liberation Front claimed responsibility for a fire at Michigan State University (MSU) that caused one million dollars in damage. Photo courtesy of the MSU Police Department.

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The year 1999 was marked by an increasing focus on the threat of terrorism in the United States. A year of mounting concern over the threat of millennial-related violence potentially being planned by domestic extremists ended with the prevention of an apparent international plot to attack sites in the United States during Millennium celebrations. Year-end concerns in the United States mirrored concerns worldwide, as security forces in Jordan and Pakistan arrested extremists suspected of plotting millennial attacks in those countries and as security safeguards were enhanced at New Year's celebrations in nations around the world.

Despite the fears of international plots in the United States, 1999 was, in fact, characterized by a sharp increase in domestic terrorism, driven by a troubling upswing in activity carried out by animal rights and environmental extremists. These special interest or single issue terrorists committed eight of the ten terrorist incidents recorded in the United States during the calendar year (the remaining two incidents were carried out by rogue right-wing extremists). The ten incidents recorded in 1999 doubled the number of incidents recorded the previous year. In addition, two suspected terrorist incidents were recorded in 1999 (no suspected terrorist incidents were recorded in 1998) and seven terrorist plots were prevented by law enforcement (compared with 12 in 1998). For the sixth consecutive year, there were no successful acts of international terrorism perpetrated in the United States in 1999.

TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES 1999

Six terrorist incidents occurring in the United States in 1999 were attributed to an extremist movement known as the Animal Liberation Front (ALF). Combined, these attacks resulted in financial damages (primarily to medical research facilities) totaling more than three million dollars. Two acts of terrorism were attributed to a distinct, but increasingly related, movement known as the Earth Liberation Front (ELF). These attacks resulted in the complete destruction of an 8,000-square-foot office complex in Monmouth, Oregon, and one million dollars in damage to the Agricultural Hall at Michigan State University in East Lansing. Each of these ALF/ELF attacks remained under investigation at year's end. Despite the significant property damage resulting from the attacks, none

of these incidents resulted in human casualties (two of the ALF attacks led to the deaths of lab animals).

By contrast, the two-state shooting rampage of Benjamin Nathaniel Smith, a right-wing extremist and member of the World Church of the Creator, left two individuals dead and eight others wounded. Smith took his own life when surrounded by law enforcement officers in Salem, Illinois. A firearms attack on a Jewish Community Center in Granada Hills, California, by Buford O. Furrow, a former

member of the Aryan Nations, wounded three children, a camp counselor, and a receptionist. While fleeing the scene, Furrow allegedly shot and killed a uniformed U.S. postal worker of Asian descent. Furrow turned himself in to the FBI shortly after his shooting spree and at year's end was awaiting trial.

Neither of the *suspected* incidents of terrorism that occurred during the year (the bombing of a roadway in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, and the firebombing of a Gap clothing store in Seattle, Washington) resulted in casualties. Both of these suspected incidents remained under investigation at year's end.

In contrast to 1998, when each of the 12 terrorist preventions recorded were being planned by domestic terrorists, 3 of the 7 terrorist preventions recorded in 1999 had international overtones, though one of these was designated as the prevention of an act of domestic terrorism. Two preventions were recorded in April when the FBI thwarted the plans of right-wing extremist Kale Todd Kelly to attack a federal building and assassinate the chief defense counsel of the Southern Poverty Law Center. One prevention was recorded in July when law enforcement officers arrested several members or supporters of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Miami, Florida, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who were attempting to export weapons for possible use in conducting terrorist activities against British targets in Northern Ireland. In August U.S. and Canadian authorities thwarted Alfred Heinz Reumayr's alleged plans to bomb portions of the Alaskan Pipeline in an apparent attempt to manipulate petroleum financial markets. In December, as Millennium concerns began to heighten, three separate plots were prevented by law enforcement. One involved the planned theft of military weaponry by former members of the Southeastern States Alliance for use in conducting subsequent terrorist attacks. Another plot involved a planned attack on a large propane storage facility in Elk Grove, California. The final prevention of the year occurred when U.S. Customs Service agents intercepted Ahmed Ressay and his explosives-laden rental vehicle on a ferry at a U.S.-Canadian border crossing near Seattle, Washington.

The United States continued to pursue an aggressive policy toward terrorism in 1999. In January Bradley Playford Glover was sentenced to five years in prison

and fined \$5,000 for his role in a thwarted plot to attack the U.S. Army base at Fort Hood, Texas, in July 1997. In March Gazi Abu Mezer, who, along with Lafi Khalil had been arrested in 1997 while conspiring to bomb the New York City subway system, was sentenced to life in prison for his role in the plot. In June international terrorist Usama Bin Laden was placed on the FBI's Top Ten Most Wanted Fugitives list for his suspected role in the bombings of two U.S. embassies in East Africa in 1998.

Also in June Kathleen Ann Soliah, a member of the now-defunct Symbionese Liberation Army, was arrested for charges related to a 1975 attempt to kill two Los Angeles police officers. In October Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents and officers from the Bedford Heights (Ohio) Police Department arrested Mourad Topalian, who is suspected of being a leading figure in the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide. This group had claimed credit for several violent attacks throughout the United States dating back to the mid 1970s. Topalian was indicted by a federal grand jury in October 1999 on conspiracy and explosives and firearms charges.

In November the FBI created two new divisions to focus its investigative and analytical resources on preventing and investigating acts of terrorism. By establishing the Counterterrorism Division and the Investigative Services Division, the FBI sharpened the spotlight cast on the full range of illicit activities in which terrorist groups engage to further their operational objectives.

This special edition of *Terrorism in the United States* highlights significant terrorism-related events occurring in the United States during 1999. It also chronicles the fight against terrorism, focusing on significant events and tracing the achievements of the FBI's counterterrorism efforts over the past 30 years.

Additionally, this report provides a wide range of statistical data relating to terrorism in the United States during the past two decades. This material is presented to provide readers with a historical framework for the examination of contemporary terrorism issues. (Except where noted, this data focuses exclusively on activity taking place in the United States and its territories, and, therefore, does not include figures related to attacks against U.S. interests overseas.)

The FBI recorded ten terrorist incidents, two suspected terrorist incidents, and seven terrorist preventions in the United States during 1999. In addition, several terrorists were apprehended and prosecuted during the year. This section of *Terrorism in the United States* summarizes each of these terrorism-related events. FBI designation of each case as being either domestic or international is noted in parentheses. (*Please see classification definitions for domestic and international terrorism on pages i-ii.*)

TERRORIST INCIDENTS

MARCH 27, 1999

Incendiary Bombing:

Franklin Township, New Jersey

(One act of Domestic Terrorism)

On March 27, 1999, two vehicles belonging to the Big Apple Circus were set ablaze with incendiary devices, causing an estimated seventy thousand dollars in damage. An additional incendiary device that appeared to have malfunctioned was found in the cab of a backhoe that was parked behind the destroyed vehicles. The incendiaries used in the attack were found to be consistent with devices described in Internet publications of the Animal Liberation Front (ALF), an extremist animal rights group, and with devices used in two previous arson attacks in New Jersey against fur companies. Via its Internet website, ALF claimed responsibility for the attack in Franklin Township, stating that it was committed in solidarity with five activists arrested in Seattle (the “Seattle 5”) while releasing hundreds of mink from a fur farm.

1999
IN
REVIEW

APRIL 5, 1999

Malicious Destruction and Theft:

University of Minnesota

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota

(One act of Domestic Terrorism)

Early on the morning of April 5, 1999, 12 animal research laboratories in two buildings at the University of Minnesota were forcibly broken into and vandalized, and research animals were stolen. The monetary value of the destroyed and damaged research equipment and animal experiments totaled more than two million dollars. ALF graffiti was spray painted in each of the targeted laboratories. Later on the same date, the ALF website reported the break-ins in exact detail, including the number and species of animals taken, the buildings raided (including the correct floors), and an accurate description of the damage perpetrated.

MAY 9, 1999

Incendiary Bombing:

Eugene, Oregon

(One act of Domestic Terrorism)

At approximately 3:10 a.m. on May 9, 1999, 911 operators in Eugene, Oregon, received a report of a fire at a building belonging to Childers Meat Company. Subsequent investigation determined that the fire had been set deliberately. Four containers of a diesel and gasoline mixture, placed at two locations in the office, were ignited via timed ignition devices, resulting in approximately five hundred thousand dollars in damage. Investigation determined that the arsonists entered the building by cutting through the eight-foot fence located at the back of the office.

On May 27, 1999, ALF claimed responsibility for this attack via the Animal Liberation Frontline Information Service (ALF's media and public relations arm). Also, Childers Meat Company reported three telephone messages left at its company on June 5, 1998: the first two calls consisted of animal noises; the third was from a young male individual claiming to be the leader of ALF, who stated that the group planned to burn down the company.

JULY 2 AND 4, 1999

Multiple Shootings:

Chicago, Illinois

Skokie, Illinois

Northbrook, Illinois

Bloomington, Indiana

(One act of Domestic Terrorism)

On July 2, 1999, Benjamin Nathaniel Smith, a member of the World Church of the Creator (WCOTC) and close associate of WCOTC leader Matthew Hale (see sidebar), commenced a series of shootings targeting religious and racial minorities. Smith shot at a total of 32 people, killing 2 and wounding 8. Smith's three-day rampage spanned several communities and included the following attacks:

Chicago (July 2) - Smith shot at 15 people as they walked from a Jewish Orthodox temple.

Skokie (July 2) - Smith shot and killed Ricky Birdsong, an African-American, as he walked along the street with his two children.

Northbrook (July 2) - Smith shot and wounded Fu S. Lin, an Asian-American.

Bloomington (July 4) - Smith shot and killed Won-Joon Yoon, a Korean-American, who was standing in front of a Korean Methodist church.

WORLD CHURCH OF THE CREATOR (WCOTC)

Originally named Church of the Creator, the WCOTC was founded by Ben Klaussen in 1973, when he published Nature's Eternal Religion. In the book Klaussen posits that the white race represents the "supreme act of creation" and that only whites are capable of further divine creativity. In subsequent years, Klaussen published other books, including The White Man's Bible, which expanded on white supremacist philosophies. In one publication Klaussen encouraged readers to "...use any means, legal or otherwise, available to us for our own survival. This will mean ruthlessly hunting down our tormentors, and wiping them out, collectively and wholesale, or individually and one by one. When this stage arrives (and we can well expect that our Jewish tyrants will push us to the limit), then we must again plan our actions accordingly—and deliberately, carefully and ruthlessly." Klaussen committed suicide in 1993, and Matthew Hale emerged as the new Pontifex Maximus, or supreme leader, of the WCOTC. Hale recently graduated from law school but has not been admitted to any state's Bar Association because of his avowed white supremacist views.

On the evening of July 4 Smith shot himself inside a stolen van in Salem, Illinois, as police closed in on him. He was arrested and rushed to a hospital, where he died of self-inflicted wounds. The handguns Smith used in the shootings were recovered from the van.

AUGUST 10, 1999
Multiple Shootings:

Granada Hills, California
(*One act of Domestic Terrorism*)

On August 10, 1999, an individual fired gunshots into the North Valley Jewish Community Center in Granada Hills, California. Three children, an adolescent counselor, and a receptionist were injured and were transported to local hospitals for treatment. While fleeing the scene, the individual shot and killed a U.S. Postal Service employee of Asian descent while the victim was making a delivery in the vicinity of the community center. Investigation into the shootings quickly focused on Buford O'Neal Furrow, a former member of the Aryan Nations. On August 11, 1999, Furrow surrendered to the Las Vegas office of the FBI. Upon his surrender, Furrow immediately declared his antigovernment and antisemitic sentiments. The U.S. Attorney's office in Los Angeles filed a complaint against Furrow for violations of Title 18, U.S. Code Section 1114 (Murder of a Federal Employee), and Title 18 USC Section 922 (g) (Felon in Possession of a Firearm). Furrow was awaiting trial at year's end.

AUGUST 28-29, 1999
Malicious Destruction and Theft:

Orange, California
(*One act of Domestic Terrorism*)

Late in the evening of August 28, 1999, Bio-Devices Laboratory suffered a break-in resulting in a loss to the laboratory of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, including the loss of 55 dogs implanted with pacemakers, 12 lead X-ray gowns, and several bottles of medication. Most of the dogs were in critical need of specialized medications and likely died following their abduction due to lack of proper care.

Lead-lined X-ray gowns and large bottles of medicine were stuffed into the sinks in an apparent attempt to cause flooding. Cryptic messages were spray painted across the laboratory walls, including "VIVISECTION IS MURDER," "WE ARE WATCHING YOU," and "ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT." ALF subsequently claimed responsibility for the attack via its website.

OCTOBER 24, 1999
Malicious Destruction and Theft:

Western Washington University
Bellingham, Washington
(*One act of Domestic Terrorism*)

At approximately 10:20 a.m. on October 24, 1999, a lab assistant at Western Washington University in Bellingham discovered a break-in at his office. The assailants apparently used a sledgehammer to gain entry into several offices. Forty-one small animals were stolen, and paperwork and books were strewn in the middle of the floor and dowsed with muriatic acid. The acid ate through the paperwork and destroyed the carpeting and furniture in the offices. In addition, messages were spray painted on the office walls. The *Portland Oregonian* received an electronic mail (e-mail) from the ALF North American Field Office in British Columbia, Canada, in which ALF claimed responsibility for the break-in and issued a threat to all "vivisectors."

NOVEMBER 20, 1999
Malicious Destruction:

Washington State University
Puyallup, Washington
(*One act of Domestic Terrorism*)

At approximately 3:30 a.m. on November 20, 1999, unidentified individuals broke into the Avian Health Laboratory Clinic at Washington State University. The assailants poured hydrochloric acid and bleach on the floors and destroyed computers, test equipment, and other items in the facility. Damage estimates ranged to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The letters "ALF" were later found spray painted on the walls.

DECEMBER 25, 1999

Arson:

Monmouth, Oregon

(One act of Domestic Terrorism)

At approximately 4:30 a.m. on December 25, 1999, firefighters responded to the offices of Boise Cascade, a logging company. Upon arrival, the firefighters believed that there was an attic fire in the main building. When they entered the premises, however, they found no flames in the interior of the building. Minutes later, the roof collapsed as a result of what appeared to be a second blaze, and the entire building was consumed in flames. The 8,000-square-foot structure was later declared a total loss.

Investigation revealed that the fire had two separate points of origin and was started with an incendiary device consistent with those used in previous arson attacks claimed by the Earth Liberation Front (ELF), an extremist environmental group. On December 30, 1999, ELF issued a press release claiming responsibility for the Boise Cascade arson.

DECEMBER 31, 1999

Arson:

Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

(One act of Domestic Terrorism)



At approximately 8:15 p.m. on the evening of December 31, 1999, a fire was reported at the Agricultural Hall on the campus of Michigan State University. The fire completely destroyed the north-east corner of the building's top floor. Damage to the facility was estimated at one million dollars.

The word "NO" was written on one of the interior walls of the building, and beneath that the letters "G," "M," and "O,"

possibly an abbreviation for Genetically Modified Organisms. Accelerant was found at the crime scene. On January 24, 2000, ELF claimed responsibility for the arson via the Internet and various news services.

SUSPECTED TERRORIST INCIDENTS

APRIL 25, 1999

Bombing:

Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

(One suspected act of Domestic Terrorism)

On April 25, 1999, one day after a U.S. Navy aircraft accidentally dropped two 500-pound bombs on a U.S. naval outpost on Vieques Island, killing a civilian security guard and wounding several other individuals, an improvised explosive device was detonated at a Hato Rey intersection, near a power transfer station and a Citibank branch office. There were no claims of responsibility. The construction of the bomb, however, appeared similar to previous bombs attributed to the *Ejercito Popular Boricua* faction of *Los Macheteros*, an extremist Puerto Rican separatist group. The incident remained under investigation at year's end.



● Photos courtesy of MSU Police Department



NOVEMBER 1, 1999

Arson:

Seattle, Washington

(One suspected act of Domestic Terrorism)

Early on the morning of November 1, 1999, the front window of a *Gap* clothing store in Seattle, Washington, was broken and three incendiary devices were thrown into the store. Little damage occurred due to the quick response of fire and police units. An encircled "A" (a symbol known to be used by anarchists and occasionally by ALF) was found spray painted on the outside of the store and on both sides of the front door. Literature also was found at the crime scene expressing opposition to the *Gap* and to the World Trade Organization, which was scheduled to begin its biannual ministerial meeting in Seattle later in the month. The incident remained under investigation at year's end.

PREVENTIONS

APRIL 14, 1999

Planned Bombing and Assassination:

Cincinnati, Ohio

(Prevention of two acts of Domestic Terrorism)

The FBI initiated an investigation upon receiving information that Kale Todd Kelly, a member of the Aryan Nations, was planning a possible terrorist attack on a federal building. The FBI investigation revealed that Kelly also was apparently planning to assassinate Morris Dees, the chief defense counsel for the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Kelly had been arrested in Ohio in 1997 for carrying a concealed weapon. A search of his vehicle at that time revealed military training schedules and diagrams and articles on the construction of bombs, as well as Aryan Nations paraphernalia and other military-type items.

Kelly was arrested by Special Agents from the Cincinnati office of the FBI without incident on April 14, 1999, and charged with violating 18 USC Section 922 (g) 1 & 2 (firearms violations). On May 7, 1999, Kelly pled guilty to these charges. On July 30, 1999, Kelly was sentenced to four years in prison and three years' probation.

JULY 26, 1999

International Weapons Smuggling:

U.S. East Coast

United Kingdom

Republic of Ireland

(Prevention of one act of International Terrorism)

Between July 6 and July 29, 1999, British authorities intercepted more than 20 packages containing in excess of 35 weapons, including miscellaneous ammunition and magazines, en route to the Republic of Ireland from South Florida. In addition, packages were sent from other locations, including Savannah, Georgia, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

On July 26, 1999, members of the Miami Joint Terrorism Task Force arrested Siobhan Browne, Conor Claxton, and Anthony Smyth in connection

with this weapons-smuggling operation. Martin Mullan, (also known as Sean Martin) was arrested by the FBI in Philadelphia. On July 29, 1999, Smyth, Claxton, and Browne were charged with violations of the Arms Export Control Act. Mullan was transferred to Florida to face similar charges. FBI Special Agents testified that Claxton had claimed membership in the Irish Republican Army (IRA) as his “job,” in addition to other evidence linking the subjects to that terrorist organization.

A search of Claxton’s apartment upon his arrest revealed 12 handguns; an additional handgun was found in Claxton’s vehicle. During Claxton’s post-arrest interview, he admitted that the firearms and ammunition were to be used against “representatives of the Crown” in Northern Ireland. British and Irish authorities have recovered several packages of weapons and ammunition. Based on postal receipts and other evidence, it is suspected that approximately 93 weapons were mailed from the United States to Britain and Ireland by these individuals around this period; just over half of these weapons have been recovered or intercepted. Investigation continued after the arrests in an effort to locate the contents of the remaining suspect packages.

AUGUST 1999 Planned Bombing:

Canada

(Prevention of one act of Domestic Terrorism)

In August 1998 Alfred Heinz Reumayr was arrested in Canada. Reumayr allegedly had planned to bomb portions of the Alaskan Pipeline during Millennium celebrations in an attempt to manipulate the oil financial futures market and cause general mayhem and financial terror. Reumayr apparently intended to profit financially from the plot by purchasing oil futures stock before the attack on the pipeline.

To carry out his plans, Reumayr manufactured explosives and acquired other items necessary to manufacture the bombs he intended to attach to the pipeline. He had these items in his possession at the time of his arrest, as well as maps identifying where on the pipeline he evidently planned to place the devices.

Oil pipeline officials who later reviewed Reumayr’s plans determined that the attack could have interrupted oil flow through the pipeline for as many as 90 days, and would have cost at least two billion dollars in lost oil revenue and additional costs associated with clean-up and repair. Further, because California and several other western states receive much of their oil from the pipeline, shortages would have resulted within two weeks, and oil and gas prices would have risen nationwide.

Reumayr was indicted in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on numerous federal charges, to include Title 18 USC Section 2332(b) 841(i), 924(c)(1), 1366(a), and 2. At year’s end, Reumayr was facing extradition from Canada to the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1999 Planned Bombing:

Elk Grove, California

(Prevention of one act of Domestic Terrorism)

Late in 1998 the Sacramento office of the FBI became aware of an apparent plan by Kevin Ray Patterson and several associates to attack a large propane storage facility in Elk Grove, California. The subjects were associated with an antigovernment group active in the central region of the state, and one individual was referred to within the group as a demolitions expert.

On December 3, 1999, Patterson and Charles Dennis Kiles, a co-conspirator, were arrested by members of the Sacramento Joint Terrorism Task Force. When arrested, the subjects were in possession of detonation cord, blasting caps, grenade hulls, and various chemicals, including ammonium nitrate. They were also in possession of numerous weapons.

On December 17, 1999, a federal grand jury in Sacramento indicted the subjects on various weapons and explosives violations. The subjects were awaiting trial at year’s end.

DECEMBER 8, 1999

Plan to Steal Weapons, Attack Infrastructure, and Kill Law Enforcement Officers:

Tampa, Florida

(Prevention of one act of Domestic Terrorism)

On December 8, 1999, Donald Beauregard, Commander and Brigadier General of the Southeastern States Alliance (SSA) was arrested on six felony counts related to his plans to steal weapons and explosives from National Guard armories in central Florida, attack power lines in several states, and ambush federal law enforcement officers. The SSA was an “umbrella” organization composed of individuals from several militias in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and other southern states. The objective of the now-defunct organization was to create social and political chaos, which members believed would cause the U.S. Government to declare martial law, thus inciting a popular uprising and violent overthrow of the federal government. The SSA theorized that Beauregard’s plan would create this chaos and further their goal of violent revolution.

Beauregard was charged with violating several federal laws, including Title 18 USC Section 371, conspiracy to break into a military facility to steal weapons and explosives; Title 18 USC Section 2339, providing materials in support of a terrorist organization; and four counts relating to Title 26 USC, firearms violations—transferring a sawed-off shotgun, possession of a silencer, transfer of a firearm without a serial number, and manufacture of a sawed-off shotgun.

DECEMBER 14, 1999

Planned Bombing:

Port Angeles, Washington

(Prevention of one act of International Terrorism)

On the evening of December 14, 1999, an individual claiming to be Benni Antoine Noris arrived at Port Angeles, Washington, from British Columbia, Canada, in a rental car with Quebec license plates. Noris provided a legitimate Canadian passport (later determined to be falsely obtained) to U.S. Customs Service (USCS) agents. However, the agents quickly became suspicious of the man’s attempt to cross the border at an obscure location in a vehicle rented from Quebec. When stopped by officers and asked to open the trunk of the vehicle, the man appeared nervous and attempted to flee, but was apprehended a few blocks away. Fingerprint checks conducted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) identified Noris as Ahmed Ressam. A search of the subject’s vehicle by USCS agents revealed bombmaking materials, which led to his arrest.

On December 22, 1999, Ressam was charged in the Western District of Washington on five counts: false statement (Title 18, USC Section 1001), smuggling (Title 18, USC Section 545), transportation of explosives (Title 18, USC Sections 842[a][3][A] and 844[a]), possession of an unregistered firearm (Title 26, USC Section 5841, 5861[d], and 5871), and carrying an explosive during the commission of a felony (Title 18, USC Section 844[h][2]).

FBI investigation revealed Ressam to be associated with an Armed Islamic Group terrorist cell in Montreal, Canada, and possibly an associate of Usama Bin Laden’s terrorist network. On December 30 the FBI and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service initiated interviews with a number of individuals throughout the United States who might possess information helpful to the investigation into the apparent Millennium plot. By year’s end, the ongoing investigation had led to the indictment and arrest of several of Ressam’s direct and indirect associates in the United States and Canada.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

JANUARY 4, 1999

National Threat Warning System Replaces Terrorist Threat Warning System

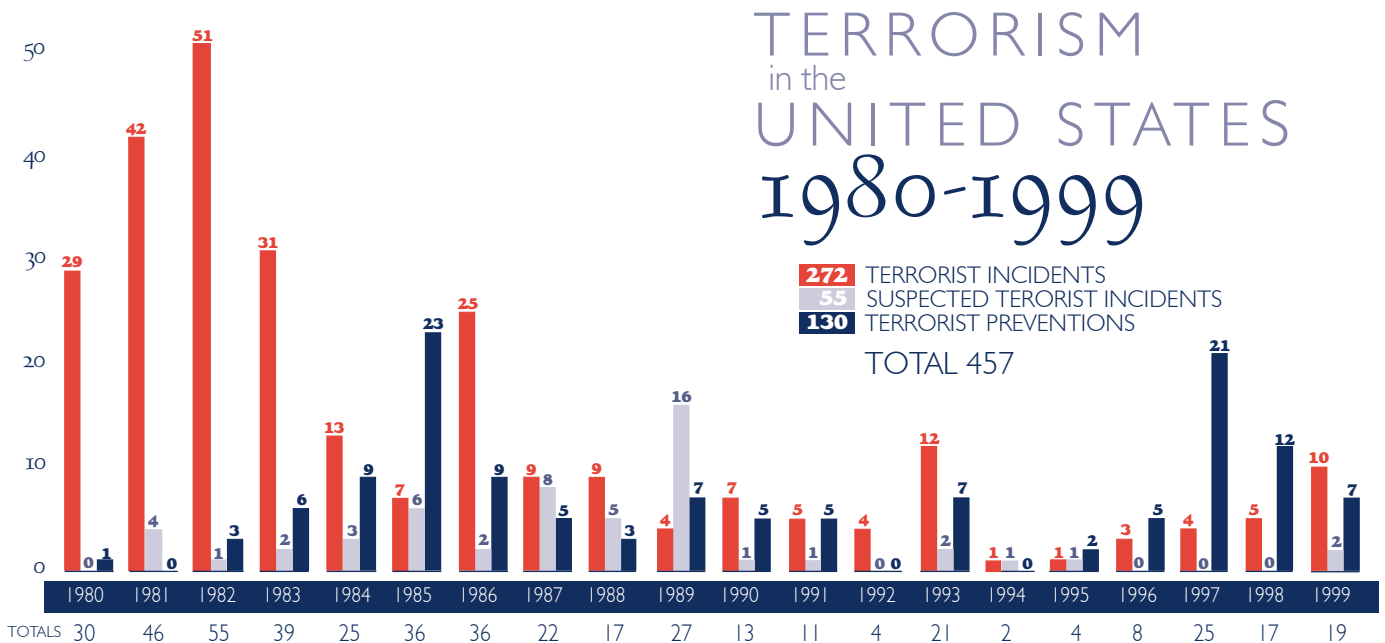
On January 4, 1999, the U.S. Attorney General approved establishment of the National Threat Warning System (NTWS), expanding and replacing the existing Terrorist Threat Warning System (TTWS), which had been in place since 1989. The expansion stemmed from increased demands placed on the system as well as from FBI goals to broaden the recipient base for threat warning information. The NTWS continues to provide warnings to 60 U.S. Government agencies and subcomponents, to over 17,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States and Canada via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), and to over 100,000 private sector security personnel via the Awareness of National Security Issues and Response (ANSIR) program. In addition, the NTWS enables the FBI to disseminate threat warnings directly to the public and allows for the dissemination of threat information relating to a wider range of criminal activities, such as product tampering, extortion, computer-based crimes, skyjacking, and hijacking.

JANUARY 7, 1999

Sentencing of Kansas Militia "General"

On January 7, 1999, Bradley Playford Glover was sentenced in Austin, Texas, to five years in federal prison for carrying a firearm during the commission of a violent crime. (This sentence is to be served consecutively with an 18-month sentence Glover previously received in the state of Kansas on another federal charge.) Glover was also fined \$5,000 and ordered to be placed under supervised probation for three years after the completion of his prison sentence.

Between July 4 and July 11, 1997, the FBI, in conjunction with state and local law enforcement agencies in Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Indiana, and Wisconsin, executed multiple arrest and search warrants for a group of individuals planning an engagement with "foreign" troops stationed at the U.S. Army base at Fort Hood, Texas. The FBI was advised by undercover law enforcement officers that Glover, a self-proclaimed militia Brigadier General with a history of advocating the arrest of local law enforcement officers and members of the judiciary in Kansas,



and an accomplice, named Michael Dorsett, anticipated an “engagement” with United Nations troops whom they believed were stationed at the military base.

On July 4, 1997, after tracking the illicit activities of the two men, FBI Special Agents and officers from the Texas Department of Public Safety arrested Glover and Dorsett at Colorado Bend State Park, approximately 40 miles southwest of Fort Hood. Eight additional suspects were arrested and sentenced in Colorado, Kansas, Indiana, and Wisconsin for providing support to the operation.

On August 6, 1997, Glover was indicted for possession of an illegal firearm-silencer. He was additionally indicted on October 8, 1997, for converting two rifles into fully automatic mode. In July 1998 Glover was sentenced in a federal court in Wichita, Kansas, to 18 months in prison for the weapons-conversion charges. Dorsett pled guilty to charges of Possession of an Illegal Firearm/Silencer in September 1998 and was sentenced on October 29, 1998, to five years in prison.

FEBRUARY 5, 1999

Sentencing of Republic of Texas Members

On February 5, 1999, Jonnie Wise and Jack Abbot Grebe were sentenced to more than 24 years in prison each, followed by five years of supervised release, for threatening to use a weapon of mass destruction against a federal agent and his family.

In June 1998 FBI Special Agents from the McAllen Resident Agency learned that Wise, Grebe, and Oliver Dean Emigh, alleged members of the violent secessionist group the Republic of Texas (ROT), had purchased materials for construction of an improvised weapon. The subjects claimed to have access to blood tainted with the AIDS virus and rabies, and the biological agent *anthrax*. The FBI received information indicating that the subjects were targeting a local court judge for attack with the device, precipitating their arrest on July 1, 1998.

The trial of the three men began on October 19, 1998. On October 29, 1998, the jury found Wise and Grebe guilty of two counts of threatening to use a weapon of mass destruction against a federal agent and his family. The jury acquitted Emigh of all

counts because it was unclear if Emigh had knowledge of the plot to assassinate the judge or if he was aware of the other e-mailed threats until after they were transmitted.

FEBRUARY 27, 1999

Denial of Terry Lynn Nichols’ Appeal

On February 27, 1999, a three-judge panel of the 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals denied Terry Lynn Nichols a new trial for charges of conspiring to use a weapon of mass destruction and eight counts of involuntary manslaughter in the death of law enforcement agents. The officers were among the 168 people killed in the April 19, 1995 terrorist attack on the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

On June 4, 1998, Terry Lynn Nichols was sentenced to life in prison for his role in the bombing. Nichols also will serve eight, six-year terms concurrently for his conviction on the eight counts of involuntary manslaughter and pay fourteen-and-one-half-million dollars in restitution to the U.S. General Services Administration, owner of the building. U.S. District Court Judge Richard Matsch imposed the maximum sentence for the conspiracy and involuntary manslaughter charges for which Nichols was convicted on December 23, 1997.

On August 14, 1997, Nichols’ co-conspirator, Timothy McVeigh, was sentenced to death by lethal injection for masterminding and carrying out the bombing. On May 27, 1998, Michael Fortier, who had become a witness for the government, received a sentence of 12 years’ imprisonment for failing to warn authorities of the impending plot.

MARCH 1, 1999

Sentencing of Subway Bomb Plotter

In July 1997 officers from the New York City Police Department (NYPD) narrowly averted a bomb attack on the New York City subway system. Officers took two men, Gazi Abu Mezer and Lafi Khalil, into custody after a brief firefight in the subjects' apartment, during which both men were wounded as they attempted to reach switches on pipe bombs they were constructing.

On March 1, 1999, Mezer was sentenced to life in prison after a U.S. District Judge declared him a terrorist risk. Mezer was convicted on July 23, 1998, on all counts related to the bombing plot, including conspiracy to use a weapon of mass destruction.

Khalil was convicted of possessing a fraudulent alien registration card, but acquitted on more serious charges. On November 6, 1998, Khalil was sentenced to three years in federal prison and ordered deported at the conclusion of his incarceration.



● GAZI ABU MEZER



● LAFI KHALIL

MARCH 19, 1999

Sentencing of Byron Bazarte

On March 19, 1999, Byron Bazarte was sentenced to 15 months' incarceration and ordered to pay a special assessment fine of one hundred dollars for one count of solicitation of another to use an explosive device to damage or destroy a building owned by the U.S. Government, in violation of 18 USC Section 373. Bazarte was arrested on August 26, 1998, after providing a signed sworn statement to FBI Special Agents, which included details of his plans to construct a bomb and names of potential targets. Bazarte, who has a college background in electronics, expressed strong antigovernment sentiments and stated the device would be used against an

unspecified target in Washington, D.C. Bazarte began serving his prison sentence on April 19, 1999.

MAY 11, 1999

Reward Offered in Vail Arson

On May 11, 1999, federal agencies announced a fifty-thousand-dollar reward for information leading to the arrest of the perpetrators of the October 19, 1998 Vail (Colorado) arson fires. Multiple fires were set at eight structures located on Vail Mountain, a large ski resort in the Rocky Mountains, resulting in twelve million dollars in damage, but no injuries. Shortly after the fires, individuals associated with the Earth Liberation Front, an extremist environmental movement, sent an e-mail message to local universities, newspapers, and public radio stations claiming responsibility for the fires. The message also warned skiers to "...choose other destinations" until the resort discontinued its expansion efforts.

A joint investigation by the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Eagle County Sheriff's Office, and the Vail Police Department was launched immediately after the fires. Investigators quickly determined that an accelerant was used in the blazes. The reward was posted in an effort to assist investigators in apprehending the perpetrators.



● VAIL SKI RESORT FIRE

JUNE 7, 1999**Bin Laden Placed on FBI's "Top Ten" List**

On June 7, 1999, FBI Director Louis J. Freeh announced that Usama Bin Laden had been added to the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list. Bin Laden, the head of the *Al-Qaeda* terrorist network, is suspected of masterminding the August 1998 bomb attacks on two U.S. embassies in East Africa that killed 224 people, including 12 Americans. On November 4, 1998, Bin Laden was indicted by a federal grand jury in the Southern District of New York on charges of murdering U.S. nationals outside the United States, conspiracy to murder U.S. nationals outside the United States, and attacks on a federal facility resulting in death. Bin Laden was the 456th fugitive to be placed on the list. At the time of Bin Laden's placement on the Top Ten list, the U.S. Government also announced a reward of up to five million dollars for information leading to his arrest and conviction.

JUNE 16, 1999**Arrest of Symbionese Liberation Army Extremist**

On June 16, 1999, Kathleen Ann Soliah, a member of the now-defunct Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA) that, among other crimes, had kidnapped Patricia Hearst in 1974, was arrested in St. Paul, Minnesota, for various charges, including conspiracy to commit murder. In 1975 Soliah allegedly placed pipe bombs under two Los Angeles Police Department vehicles in retaliation for the 1974 deaths of six SLA members by law enforcement officers during a shoot-out in Los Angeles. The bombs failed to explode. Soliah was indicted in Los Angeles on February 26, 1976, on charges that included conspiracy to commit murder (of police officers) and possession of destructive devices. For 25 years, Soliah avoided capture by assuming false identities, such as Sara Jane Olson, the name she was using at the time of her arrest.

JULY 7, 1999**Arrest of Mustafa Elnore**

On July 7, 1999, Mustafa Elnore was arrested on charges of lying before a federal grand jury investigating the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, the 1990 assassination of militant Jewish Rabbi Meir Kahane in New York City, and related violent activities in the United States. A ten-count indictment had charged Elnore with providing false testimony concerning his attendance at firearms training and participation in bombmaking activities.

MARCH/JULY 1999**Conviction and Sentencing of Jose Solis Jordan**

On July 8, 1999, Jose Solis Jordan, an extremist Puerto Rican nationalist convicted of planting bombs that destroyed a military vehicle outside a U.S. Army recruiting station in Chicago, Illinois, in 1992, was sentenced to 51 months in prison. In March 1999 Jordan had been found guilty by a federal jury in Chicago for planting bombs outside the Chicago recruiting station. One of the bombs was disarmed before it could detonate; the other bomb caught fire, destroying a U.S. Marine Corps vehicle parked near the facility.

OCTOBER 8, 1999**Foreign Terrorist Organization List Updated**

On April 24, 1996, President Bill Clinton signed the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (PL 104-132), which provided federal law enforcement with additional tools in the fight against international terrorism. Section 302 of the Act directs the U.S. Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, to designate any organization that meets certain proscribed criteria as a foreign terrorist organization (FTO). To qualify for this designation, a foreign organization must engage in terrorist activity that threatens the security of U.S. nationals or the national security of the United States. On October 8, 1997, Secretary of State Madeline Albright desig-

nated 30 international groups as FTOs. On October 8, 1999, Secretary Albright issued the first re-designation of the FTO list, as proscribed by PL-104-132. A total of 28 FTOs are included on the revised list. Three groups named to the original FTO list—the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front Dissidents (FPMR/D), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), and the *Khmer Rouge*—were removed from the list in 1999; one group—*Al-Qaeda*—was added to the list. (Brief descriptions of the 28 FTOs can be found in the Appendices.)

OCTOBER 8, 1999 **Sentencing of New York Bombing Plotter**

On October 8, 1999, Siddig Ibrahim Siddig Ali was sentenced by a U.S. District court to 11 years in prison for his role in a 1993 plot to bomb New York City landmarks and assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. Ali had pled guilty to various charges, including seditious conspiracy, shortly after the start of the 1995 trial of Shayk Omar Abdel-Rahman and other plotters.

OCTOBER 10, 1999 **Deportation of Hani Abd al Rahim Al-Sayegh**

On October 10, 1999, Hani Abd al Rahim Al-Sayegh was deported from the United States and returned to Saudi Arabia after two federal appellate courts denied his emergency motion for a stay of Attorney General Janet Reno's removal order. A Saudi national and suspected member of the Saudi *Hizballah* terrorist organization, Al-Sayegh became a suspect in the June 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Nineteen U.S. servicemen died in that blast. In June 1997 a federal grand jury indictment charged Al-Sayegh with promoting the use of violence against U.S. nationals and identified him as a member of a terrorist organization, but stopped short of implicating him in the Khobar Towers bombing. In September 1997 the U.S. Department of Justice

requested that the criminal charges be dismissed, and Al-Sayegh was remanded to the custody of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service until his October 10, 1999 deportation from the United States.

OCTOBER 14, 1999 **Arrest of Mourad Topalian**

On October 14, 1999, agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) and officers from the Bedford Heights (Ohio) Police Department arrested Mourad Topalian at his residence in Shaker Heights. Topalian is suspected of having played a leadership role in the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, an extremist group believed to be responsible for several attacks against Turkish facilities in the United States dating from the mid-1970s. Upon his arrest, Topalian was charged with multiple counts, including conspiracy to transport explosives and possession of firearms with obliterated serial numbers.

In September 1996 the manager of a public mini-storage facility in Bedford, Ohio, uncovered a cache of TNT and blasting caps, as well as firearms, in one of the facility's self-service lockers and contacted the local police. FBI and BATF investigators ultimately traced the locker to Topalian. He is awaiting trial.

NOVEMBER 21, 1999 **Reorganization of FBI Headquarters**

On November 21, 1999, the FBI established two new headquarters divisions, the Counterterrorism and Investigative Services divisions. These new components were created to further enhance the FBI's analysis, information-sharing, and investigative capabilities focusing on the broad range of illicit activities in which terrorist organizations engage.

IN FOCUS

TERRORISM: A RETROSPECTIVE

Many Americans view terrorism as an unfortunate by-product of contemporary life. Like oil spills and aircraft disasters, acts of terrorism are considered one of the regrettable—and often inexplicable—perils of modern society.

However, terrorism is actually one of the oldest forms of human conflict. Before societies organized to wage war against each other, individuals and small bands engaged in terror tactics to achieve limited goals—to overthrow existing leaders, to ward off potential rivals, or to frighten opposing groups from lands they wished to claim for themselves.

Although the means and ends have evolved throughout history, the central elements of terrorism—fear, panic, violence, and disruption—have changed little through time. As the world enters the 21st Century, terrorism remains a vexing problem—an anachronistic fixture of human relations as paradoxically human and inhuman in the third Millennium as it was before the dawn of recorded history.

MODERN TERRORISM

If terrorism was not unique to the 20th Century, the remarkable technological and social advances of the second Millennium's closing century created unprecedented opportunities for terrorists, both in terms of the destruction they could create and the level of public anxiety their acts could generate.

The modern era of terrorism—beginning approximately in the late 1960s and continuing through to today—has been the most destructive in history. Over 14,000 *international* terrorist attacks have taken place worldwide since 1968. These attacks have resulted in more than 10,000 deaths.¹

¹ Information compiled from *Patterns of Global Terrorism* 1999, U.S. Department of State, Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism.

These figures include acts of international terrorism perpetrated in the United States but do not include terrorist acts committed in a country by domestically based perpetrators (e.g., the 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma).

MARCH 1, 1971

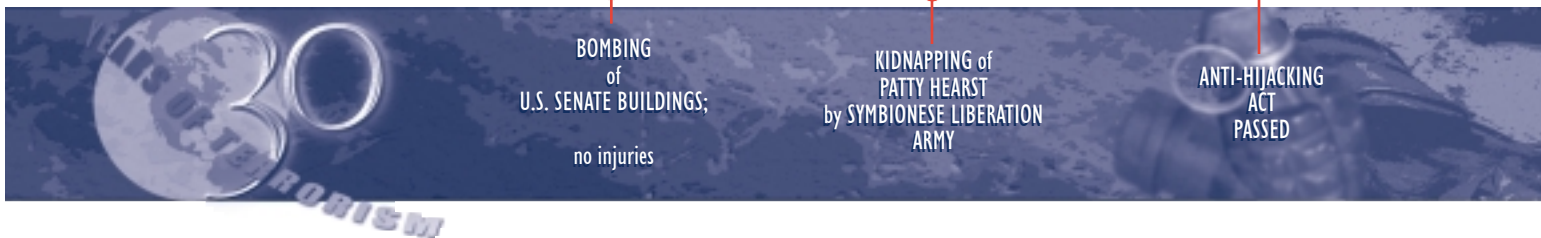
BOMBING
of
U.S. SENATE BUILDINGS;
no injuries

FEBRUARY 5, 1974

KIDNAPPING of
PATTY HEARST
by SYMBIONESE LIBERATION
ARMY

AUGUST 5, 1974

ANTI-HIJACKING
ACT
PASSED



While U.S. interests—primarily commercial and diplomatic facilities, U.S.-flagged aircraft, and U.S. nationals—have been a common target for terrorist attacks overseas,² U.S. soil remained largely untouched by serious acts of international terrorism until the 1990s, when the World Trade Center bombing and several thwarted plots to attack targets in the United States ushered in a new understanding of the international terrorist threat confronting the United States. During the past 30 years, the vast majority—but not all—of the deadly terrorist attacks occurring in the United States have been perpetrated by domestic extremists.

TERROR AT HOME

Between 1980 and 1999, the FBI recorded 327 incidents or suspected incidents of terrorism in the United States. Of these, 239 were attributed to domestic terrorists, while 88 were determined to be international in nature. Combined, these acts resulted in the deaths of 205 persons and in the injury of over 2,037 more.

During this same period, 130 planned acts of terrorism were prevented by U.S. law enforcement. Of these, 83 thwarted plots were being planned by domestic subjects; 47 plots were being planned by international extremists.

In recent years, two convergent trends in terrorism have become evident both internationally and in the United States: while the overall number of terrorist incidents has declined, the attacks that have occurred have caused greater destruction and casualties. The 267 terrorist incidents or suspected incidents occurring in the United States between 1980 and 1989 killed 23 persons and injured 105. By contrast, the 60 attacks occurring between 1990 and 1999 claimed 182 lives and injured over 1,932.

In addition to their increased destructiveness, recent acts of terrorism have encompassed other aspects that pose serious challenges to the sense of security the United States traditionally held concerning the potential for terrorism on U.S. soil.



● **NOVEMBER 7, 1983**

Terrorist bombing of the U.S. Capitol by left-wing terrorists.

² Typically, 20-30 percent of the international terrorist incidents occurring annually worldwide involve U.S. interests.



The loosely affiliated group of international extremists who bombed the World Trade Center in February 1993 was not acting on behalf of any nation that sponsors anti-Western terrorism. Nor was the group a formal terrorist organization with an identifiable organizational structure, known base of operation, or well-established means of fund-raising. Rather, the group was made up of individuals representing several different nationalities who came together for the express purpose of carrying out a terrorist attack.

Likewise, the April 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was perpetrated by domestic extremists with only tangential ties to the militia movement. Despite the lack of an established organizational structure and support base, however, Timothy McVeigh and Terry Lynn Nichols were able to plan, finance, and carry out the most deadly act of terrorism ever to occur in the United States.

Loosely affiliated extremists—either domestic or international in nature—may pose the most urgent terrorist threat in the United States at this time. They do not, however, represent the only threat. In fact, the increasing challenge posed by unaffiliated or loosely affiliated extremists is a relatively recent development in the long struggle against terrorism.

NATURE OF THE THREAT

As noted, the FBI divides the terrorist threat facing the United States into two broad categories—domestic and international. Within these categories, the FBI further divides the threat according to the orientation of groups or individuals who pose a potential for terrorist violence.

Domestic Terrorist Threat

DOMESTIC terrorism involves groups or individuals who are based and operate entirely within the United States or its territories without foreign direction and whose acts are directed at elements of the U.S. Government or population. Domestic terrorist groups can represent right-wing, left-wing, or special interest orientations. Their causes generally spring from issues relating to American political and social concerns.



● OCTOBER 9, 1995

The derailment of the *Sunset Limited* near Hyder, Arizona, killed 1 passenger and injured 12. The suspected terrorist incident remains under investigation.

APRIL 10, 1982

NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION DIRECTIVE 30 gives lead agency counterterrorism responsibilities to the FBI (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)

FEBRUARY 13, 1983

FIRST RECORDED ATTACK of RIGHT-WING ANTIGOVERNMENT GROUP (Sheriff's Possee Comitatus) in Medina, North Dakota

APRIL 18, 1983

BOMBING of the U.S. EMBASSY in BEIRUT, LEBANON

63 killed

Right-Wing Terrorism

RIGHT-WING terrorist groups often adhere to the principles of racial supremacy and embrace antigovernment, antiregulatory beliefs. Generally, extremist right-wing groups engage in activity that is protected by constitutional guarantees of free speech and assembly. However, when individuals or groups begin to plan criminal acts, law enforcement has the predication to initiate appropriate criminal investigations.

On the national level, formal right-wing hate groups, such as the World Church of the Creator and the Aryan Nations, represent a continuing terrorist threat. Although efforts have been made by some extremist groups to reduce openly racist rhetoric in order to appeal to a broader segment of the population and to focus increased attention on antigovernment sentiment, virulent racism remains an integral component of these groups' core orientations.

The rise of the patriot and militia movements during the past decade represents, in some cases, an even more grass-roots level incarnation of antigovernment, race-supremacist, conspiracy-oriented philosophies.³ Several factors fueled the growth of these radical movements, including the passage of gun-control legislation, fears of increased United Nations involvement in domestic affairs, and several confrontations between members of right-wing groups and law enforcement. Militias present U.S. law enforcement with a particularly difficult challenge, given their documented proclivity for paramilitary training, their stockpiling of weapons, and their intense hatred for the federal government and for law enforcement. Militias generally acknowledge only the law enforcement authority of county sheriffs—not federal agents or municipal police officers. Further, right-wing extremist groups are increasingly adopting the principles of “leaderless resistance,” which call for very small, autonomous groups operating independent of any centralized organizational structure. These groups share the same beliefs of larger organizations, but do not have a centralized structure. The small, very tight-knit, and often ad hoc nature of these groups makes it very difficult for law enforcement to infiltrate them or anticipate their actions.

Right-wing extremists also engage in the filing of bogus legal actions against law enforcement officers, members of the judiciary, municipal officials, and other citizens. While these claims, often referred to as *paper terrorism*, are not reflected in official FBI terrorism figures, they have represented a significant problem for communities around the country. During the 1990s, right-wing extremists filed hundreds of groundless liens and other legal claims that clogged courts, disrupted the execution of legitimate civil proceedings, and, on many occasions, resulted in real financial loss to victimized individuals who had to defend against these illicit actions.

³ It is noted that not all self-declared militias and patriot groups hold race-supremacist beliefs. References to “militia” and “patriot” movements in this document, however, refer to those groups that adhere to conspiracy-oriented, antigovernment, race-supremacist philosophies.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

WELLS-FARGO
ARMORED CAR
ROBBERY
NETS LOS MACHETEROS
\$7.2 MILLION

OCTOBER 23, 1983

BOMBING of the
MARINE BARRACKS in
BEIRUT, LEBANON
241 U.S. Marines Killed

MAY 1984

COMPREHENSIVE CRIME CONTROL ACT
gives
FBI JURISDICTION
to PURSUE TERRORISTS
WHO TAKE AMERICANS HOSTAGE

Left-Wing Terrorism

THE SECOND category of domestic terrorists, left-wing groups, generally profess a revolutionary socialist doctrine and view themselves as protectors of the people against the dehumanizing effects of capitalism and imperialism. They aim to bring about change in the United States and believe this change can be realized through revolution rather than through the established political process. From the 1960s to the 1980s, leftist-oriented extremist groups posed the most serious domestic terrorist threat to the United States. In the 1980s, however, the fortunes of the leftist movement declined dramatically as law enforcement dismantled the infrastructure of many of these groups, and as the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe deprived the movement of its ideological foundation and patronage.

Terrorist groups seeking to secure full Puerto Rican independence from the United States through violent means represent one of the remaining active vestiges of left-wing terrorism. In 1998, for example, three of the five acts of terrorism recorded in the United States occurred in Puerto Rico and were attributed to the *Ejercito Popular Boricua-Macheteros* (Popular Puerto Rican Army, or *Los Macheteros*). A suspected terrorist incident which occurred in Puerto Rico in 1999 is also thought to have been committed by *Los Macheteros*. While *Los Macheteros* and other separatist groups believe that bombings alone will not result in change, they view these acts of terrorism as a means by which to draw attention to their desire for independence. During the 1970s and 1980s, numerous leftist groups, including extremist Puerto Rican separatist groups such as the Armed Forces for Puerto Rican National Liberation (FALN—*Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional Puertorriquena*), carried out bombings on the U.S. mainland, primarily in and around New York City.

However, just as the leftist threat in general declined dramatically throughout the 1990s, the threat posed by Puerto Rican extremist groups to mainland U.S. communities decreased during the past decade. Acts of terrorism continue to be perpetrated, however, by violent separatists in Puerto Rico. As noted, three acts of terrorism and one suspected act of terrorism have taken place in various Puerto Rican locales during the past two years. These acts remain under investigation.

Anarchists and extremist socialist groups—many of which have an international presence—also represent a latent but potential terrorist threat in the United States. Anarchists, operating individually and in groups, caused much of the damage during the November 30-December 3, 1999 World Trade Organization (WTO) ministerial meeting in Seattle, Washington.



● **MAY 12, 1983**
Terrorist bombing of a U.S. Army Reserve Center, carried out by the United Freedom Front.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1984

BOMBING of the
U.S. EMBASSY ANNEX
in BEIRUT, LEBANON

14 killed

DECEMBER 8, 1984

THE ORDER LEADER
ROBERT JAY MATHEWS
DIES
in CONFRONTATION with LAW ENFORCEMENT

SEPTEMBER 14, 1985

TWA 847 HIJACKED
U.S. NAVY DIVER
killed

AUGUST 27, 1986

OMNIBUS DIPLOMATIC SECURITY
and ANTITERRORISM ACT
EXPANDS FBI JURISDICTION
to include
violence against U.S. NATIONALS ABROAD

Special Interest Terrorism

SPECIAL INTEREST terrorism differs from traditional right-wing and left-wing terrorism in that extremist special interest groups seek to influence specific issues, rather than effect widespread political change. Special interest extremists conduct acts of politically motivated violence to force segments of society, including the general public, to change attitudes about issues considered important to their causes. These groups occupy the extreme fringes of animal rights, pro-life, environmental, antinuclear, and other movements.

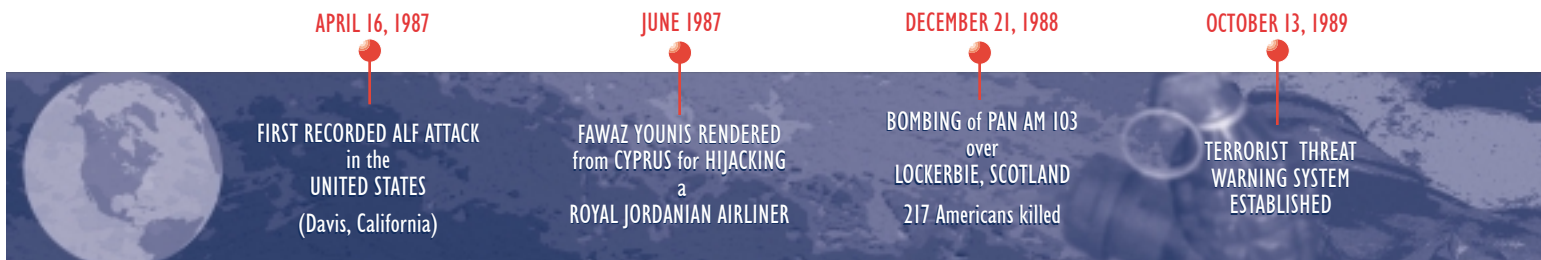
Analysis of the terrorist threat posed by special interest extremism can be complicated by the nature of activities in which special interest extremists engage. For example, the assaults and murders of doctors who perform abortions fall under the parameters of guidelines for hate crimes, rather than terrorism, investigations. Likewise, some tactics being employed by radical environmental activists—such as “treespiking” and mailing parcels rigged with razor blades to perceived adversaries of the environment—generally are not formally designated as acts of terrorism, though they are clearly intended to intimidate.

The overall threat posed by special interest extremism appears to be rising. The increasing level of violent and threatening activity perpetrated by extremists within the animal rights and environmental movements, in particular, appears to be increasing, not only in the United States, but also in Canada and especially throughout Europe. In fact, a growing number of movements, such as the Animal Liberation Front (ALF), are international in scope and exploit the nearly universal communication opportunities of the Internet to disseminate propaganda, coordinate activities, and issue claims of responsibility for extremist activities.

In October 1998 another special interest movement, the Earth Liberation Front (ELF), claimed responsibility for a large-scale arson perpetrated against a ski resort in Vail, Colorado. This act of terrorism caused twelve million dollars in damage, but caused no injuries. The group’s claims of responsibility were issued via e-mail days after the blaze. Investigation into this incident is ongoing.



During the 1970s, ethnic extremist groups carried out a large share of the terrorist incidents that occurred in the United States.



VANDALISM OR TERRORISM?

In recent years, it has become increasingly difficult to differentiate acts of terrorism from acts of vandalism, especially as the level of activity undertaken by animal rights and environmental extremists has grown in intensity and scope. The FBI has traditionally applied a conservative interpretation of the U.S. Code when designating acts as either terrorist incidents or suspected terrorist incidents. While the uniform application of this standard has provided an accurate and consistent picture of the terrorist threat confronting the United States throughout the past several decades, it has also meant that some activities committed by extremists and investigated by the FBI have not been formally designated as terrorism. The totality of the extremist threat to communities around the nation and to the United States in general, however, includes such activities as the after-hours firebombing of U.S. Forest Ranger stations, the setting of small-scale arson fires at retail establishments, and the unlawful release of animals from farms and research laboratories.

In 1999 several such acts occurred that did not meet the FBI's threshold for designation as acts of terrorism, but that are suspected to have been committed either by individual domestic extremists or extremist movements such as ALF, ELF, or a number of more obscure groups. The vast majority of these acts targeted animal research laboratories and the fur industry (farms and retail establishments). As with acts of terrorism, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies investigate these acts of extremist vandalism under existing criminal statutes. In cases involving such acts of vandalism, the FBI often does not assume the investigative lead as it would in terrorism investigations. (The FBI is designated as the lead investigative agency for incidents or suspected incidents of terrorism in the United States.) Rather, the FBI provides support and assistance to the primary investigating agencies.



NOVEMBER 5, 1990

ASSASSINATION
of
RABBI MEIR KAHANE,
founder of the
JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE, in NEW YORK CITY

FEBRUARY 26, 1993

BOMBING of the
WORLD TRADE CENTER
in NEW YORK CITY

6 killed
1000+ injured

JUNE 24, 1993

ARREST of
EIGHT SUBJECTS PLOTTING
to
BOMB NEW YORK CITY
LANDMARKS

APRIL 19, 1995

BOMBING
of the
OKLAHOMA CITY FEDERAL BUILDING

168 killed
642 injured

INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST THREAT

IN ADDITION to the threat posed by domestic terrorists, the United States faces a formidable challenge from international terrorists. Events in late 1999, in fact, underscored the range of threats to U.S. interests posed by international terrorism. During the first week of December, Jordanian security forces arrested 13 individuals believed to be planning an attack on U.S. and other targets in Jordan. The Jordanians made additional arrests on December 15. There are strong indications that these suspected terrorists are members of a terrorist cell linked to international terrorist Usama Bin Laden.

On December 14 Ahmed Ressam was arrested at the U.S.-Canadian border after attempting to enter the United States at Port Angeles, Washington (near



● **FEBRUARY 26, 1993**

The bombing of the World Trade Center caused an estimated \$500 million in damage.

JUNE 21, 1995

PRESIDENTIAL
DECISION DIRECTIVE 39
confirmed and clarified
FBI's
COUNTERTERRORISM ROLE

APRIL 24, 1996

ANTI-TERRORISM and
EFFECTIVE DEATH PENALTY ACT
PASSED

APRIL 24, 1996

FBI
COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER
ESTABLISHED
at
FBI HEADQUARTERS

JULY 27, 1996

BOMBING of
CENTENNIAL OLYMPIC PARK
2 killed
112 injured

Seattle). In Ressam’s rented vehicle, U.S. Customs agents found items that could be used to make several explosive devices. Ressam’s arrest, the subsequent detainment of several other individuals attempting to enter the United States via Canada, and events in other parts of the world triggered a broad-based effort by the U.S. intelligence and law enforcement communities to determine the nature of the millennial threat facing the United States. On December 30, the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) initiated a proactive effort to interview individuals in the United States who may have had information potentially helpful to ongoing counterterrorism investigations. By year’s end, the full scope of the plot, as well as intended targeting, remained unclear.

In general terms, the international terrorist threat to U.S. interests can be divided into three categories: state sponsors of international terrorism, formalized terrorist organizations, and loosely affiliated extremists and rogue international terrorists. Each of these categories represents a threat to U.S. interests abroad and in the United States.

State Sponsors

THE PRIMARY state sponsors of terrorism are Iran, Iraq, Sudan, and Libya. These countries view terrorism as a tool of foreign policy. Syria—which is also on the U.S. Department of State’s list of state sponsors of terrorism—has not been directly involved in conducting terrorist activity for a number of years but continues to provide a safe haven to international terrorist groups and rogue extremists. North Korea and Cuba—also on the Department of State’s list of state sponsors—have significantly reduced their direct involvement with terrorism due, in part, to the rapidly diminishing capacity of their economies to support such activity.

Formal Terrorist Organizations

THE SECOND category of international terrorist threat is made up of formal terrorist organizations. These autonomous, generally transnational, organizations have their own personnel, infrastructures, financial arrangements, and training facilities. They are able to plan and mount terrorist campaigns on an international basis, and several actively support terrorist-related activities in the United States. Extremist groups such as the Irish Republican Army, Palestinian HAMAS, the Egyptian *Al-Gama al-Islamiyya* (IG), and Lebanese *Hizballah* have supporters in the United States. The activities of these U.S.-based cells revolve primarily around fund-raising and low-level intelligence gathering. *Hizballah*—which has carried out numerous anti-U.S. attacks overseas, including the October 1983 vehicle bombing of the U.S. Marine barracks in Lebanon—is responsible for the deaths of more Americans than any other terrorist group in the world, including the terrorist network of Usama Bin Laden. To date, however, *Hizballah* has never carried out a terrorist attack in the United States. Other formal terrorist organizations, such as 17 November (based in Greece) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), have no known presence in the United States but represent serious threats to U.S. interests internationally.

Loosely Affiliated Extremists

THE THIRD category of international terrorist threat stems from loosely affiliated extremists—characterized by the World Trade Center bombers and rogue terrorists such as Ramzi Yousef and Usama Bin Laden. These extremists are neither surrogates of, nor necessarily strongly influenced by, any one



nation. In the aftermath of the World Trade Center bombing, U.S. law enforcement uncovered the plot to bomb several high-profile sites in New York City, including the United Nations building, 26 Federal Plaza (which houses the New York offices of the FBI), and the Lincoln and Holland tunnels. One of the subjects convicted in this conspiracy, Shaykh Omar Abdel Rahman, is the spiritual leader of an Egyptian-based terrorist organization with a worldwide infrastructure. The magnitude of this plot served to reinforce the unsettling reality that international terrorists threaten the United States internally and that U.S. persons and property are a direct target of this activity. Since Shaykh Rahman's imprisonment in 1995 (he is serving a life sentence in federal prison), his followers have threatened to conduct acts of terrorism against Americans to force the U.S. Government to release him.

In addition, financiers, such as Saudi millionaire Usama Bin Laden, provide funding and operational direction to terrorist organizations. In February 1998—during one in a series of showdowns between the United States and Iraq over U.N. weapons inspections—Bin Laden was among the signatories of a *fatwa* (religious decree) calling for a *jihād* (holy war) against U.S. targets (military and civilian) anywhere in the world.

The August 7, 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and the subsequent August 20 U.S. missile strikes on suspected terrorist facilities in Afghanistan and Sudan have heightened risks to U.S. interests worldwide. Since the August 20 U.S. military strikes, there has been a marked increase in the number of threats directed at U.S. interests, primarily overseas. The FBI continues to monitor and investigate threats directed at U.S. interests. On November

4, 1998, federal prosecutors unsealed a 238-count indictment charging Usama Bin Laden and his suspected top operational commander Muhammad Atef with conspiracy and murder in connection to the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. In addition, the FBI has placed Bin Laden on its Top Ten Most Wanted Fugitives list, and the U.S. Department of State has offered a five-million-dollar reward for information leading to Bin Laden's capture and conviction.

TRENDS

IT IS clear that terrorism will continue to plague societies into the 21st Century. It is less clear what form the threat will take. Although it is difficult to accurately gauge the future direction of the terrorist threat confronting the United States, current trends and indicators provide some clues as to the types of challenges that can be anticipated.

Fewer, More Destructive Attacks

ACTS OF TERRORISM, both in the United States and internationally, have grown more destructive during the past decade, and this trend can be expected to continue in the future. This does not mean that all—or even most—acts of terrorism will involve large-scale explosives or yield high casualty figures. Small-scale acts of terrorism, such as pipe bombs and letter bombs, will, in all likelihood, continue to occur. However, the frequency of such attacks in the United States has fallen dramatically during the past decade when compared to levels recorded in the 1970s and 1980s (see appendix). In order to maxi-



mize media attention, fear, and public anxiety, terrorists have increasingly focused their efforts on more destructive and high-profile attacks—as evidenced by the bombings of the World Trade Center in 1993 and the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in 1995, which collectively killed 174 people and wounded over 1,800. (Internationally, this trend is most graphically represented by the 1996 bombing of Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia, which claimed the lives of 19 U.S. servicemen, and the twin 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, which claimed 224 lives and wounded over 4,500.) Several planned acts of terrorism prevented by U.S. law enforcement during the past several years also would have produced very high casualty figures.

Heightened Interest in WMD

THIS TREND toward high-profile, high-impact attacks comes at a time when interest is growing among domestic and international extremists in weapons of mass destruction (WMD). A series of *sarin* gas attacks on the Tokyo (Japan) subway system in March 1995 killed 12 people, injured approximately 5,000, and ushered in a new and potentially much more lethal era of terrorism. During the past several years, however, there has been an increase in the number of cases involving use or threatened use of WMD. Between 1997 and 1999, the FBI opened 511 WMD-related investigations, generally involving individuals or very small groups. The vast majority of these cases were found to be false or fabricated reports. The biological toxin *ricin* (produced from the beans of the castor plant) and the bacterial agent *anthrax* (which exists in some animals and soil worldwide as a spore) are emerging as the most prevalent agents involved in WMD investigations. (While actual *ricin* toxin has been involved in a limited number of cases, *anthrax* agents have not been uncovered in any law enforcement investigation in the United States.) As information regarding these types of weapons becomes further disseminated through such means as the World Wide Web, the probability of some type of incident involving WMD devices or agents becomes greater.

Increased Threat from Loosely Affiliated Extremists

IN RECENT years, the overt threat posed by state sponsors of terrorism and formalized domestic terrorist organizations appears to have diminished as the threat posed by loosely affiliated extremists has grown. The threat posed by loosely affiliated extremists—both domestic and international in nature—is expected to represent a continuing challenge to the United States for the foreseeable future.

Loosely affiliated domestic extremists may draw ideological inspiration from formal terrorist organizations such as the World Church of the Creator (WCOTC) and the Aryan Nations, but they operate, either individually or in small groups, on the fringes of these formalized movements. Despite their informal, often ad hoc nature, and generally limited resources, loosely affiliated extremists can mount high-profile, highly destructive attacks. Timothy McVeigh and Terry Lynn Nichols planned and carried out the most destructive act of terrorism ever to occur on U.S. soil—the bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building. Eric Robert Rudolph is charged with four terrorist bombings spanning an 18-month period, including the bombing at Centennial Park during the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta. Claims of responsibility for at least two of the attacks attributed to Rudolph were issued by the “Army of God.”

Internationally, the phenomenon of loosely affiliated extremists first came to the attention of the U.S. law enforcement and intelligence communities in the direct aftermath of the February 1993 World Trade Center (WTC) bombing. Through its investigation of the WTC bombing, the FBI uncovered a subsequent plot to attack various landmarks throughout New York City during the summer of 1993. Ramzi Yousef, the operational mastermind of the WTC bombing (as well as a subsequent thwarted

ARE THE UNABOMBER AND AMIL KANZI TERRORISTS?

While views vary widely concerning whether Theodore Kaczynski (the UNABOMBER) and Amil Kanzi (the gunman who killed two CIA employees and wounded two others outside the agency's Langley [Virginia] headquarters) are terrorists, the FBI does not classify the acts committed by these individuals as incidents of terrorism. When the series of deadly bombings perpetrated by the "UNABOMBER" began in the 1970s, the subject's motivations were unclear. It was not known, for example, whether the subject's targets were chosen randomly or as part of some personal vendetta. Due to the lack of information regarding the subject's motivation, the FBI investigated the case as a criminal, rather than as a terrorism, matter.

Although an attack on vehicles outside the entrance of a U.S. Government facility may raise the specter of terrorist intent, FBI investigation into the January 1993 shooting outside CIA headquarters did not support speculation that the attack was an act of terrorism. Amil Kanzi, the individual ultimately identified as the lone assailant in the shooting, was determined by the FBI to be acting on personal, rather than ideological, motivations.



● THEODORE KACZYNSKI



● AMIL KANZI

plot to bomb U.S. air carriers transiting the Far East in 1995) had assembled a transnational group of extremists specifically to carry out the bombing. All of these individuals adhered to a virulently anti-Western ideology; most had fought in Afghanistan as *mujahedin* in the successful struggle against the Soviet-backed regime. Likewise, extremists representing various ethnicities formed around Shaykh Omar Abdel Rahman to plot the series of attacks against New York landmarks. Investigation into these two plots revealed basic commonalities among the loosely affiliated groups that were quickly emerging as a significant threat to U.S. and Western interests. These groups are often transnational and multi-ethnic in nature and made up of individuals who fought or trained in Afghanistan or other areas, such as Bosnia; groups/cells may form on an ad hoc basis to carry out a specific operational objective and plan to disperse once this objective is met or when their plots are uncovered by law enforcement. These extremists may receive funding from various sources.

The trend toward more decentralized, ad hoc extremism—in both domestic and international terrorism—is expected to continue in the years to come, posing special challenges for law enforcement. These tight-knit, transient groups are difficult to infiltrate and track, making it especially difficult for law enforcement agencies to anticipate their activities. These aspects of loosely affiliated extremism may serve to complicate the response to terrorism in the United States into the 21st Century.

Increased Threat from Animal Rights and Environmental Extremists

AS NOTED, eight of the ten terrorist incidents that occurred in the United States during 1999 were attributed to animal rights or environmental extremists. In addition to these terrorist attacks, animal rights and environmental extremists have increasingly engaged in vandalism, destruction of property, and other criminal activity (such as the sending of parcels rigged with razor blades). Extremists in both movements also participated in the anti-WTO rioting in Seattle.

Two inter-related movements, ALF and ELF, are behind much of this extremist activity. Both of these movements are international in scope. To date, ALF- and ELF-affiliated extremists in the United States have generally avoided attacks that would cause injury to people. However, attacks attributed to ALF extremists in Western Europe and Canada have grown increasingly violent in recent years. It is not known at this time whether ALF and ELF extremists in the United States will move in a similarly violent direction. However, the FBI expects animal rights and environmental extremism in the United States to continue to grow in scope and intensity during the coming years.

CONCLUSION

TERRORISM has changed in scope and degree during the past three decades. Although the United States and the world now experience fewer acts of terrorism when compared to figures from the 1970s and 1980s, a troubling trend toward more destructive attacks has tempered this positive development.

The objectives of terrorism—at least concerning short-term outcomes—have undergone a more subtle change. While terrorists once generally used acts of terrorism as a means to publicize their causes, the operational objective in attacks such as the World Trade Center and Oklahoma City bombings, as well as the twin bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, focused on producing maximum destruction and casualties. The actions of the terrorists who committed these atrocities appear consistent with this shifted focus. Tellingly, no credible claims of responsibility accompanied any of these attacks. The move away from terrorism as a “means to an end” to terrorism as an end in itself represents a particularly troubling trend. Combined with an increased interest among terrorists in weapons of mass destruction, the focus on massive destruction and casualties becomes an ominous security challenge as the world enters the 21st Century.

TRENDS IN DOMESTIC TERRORISM

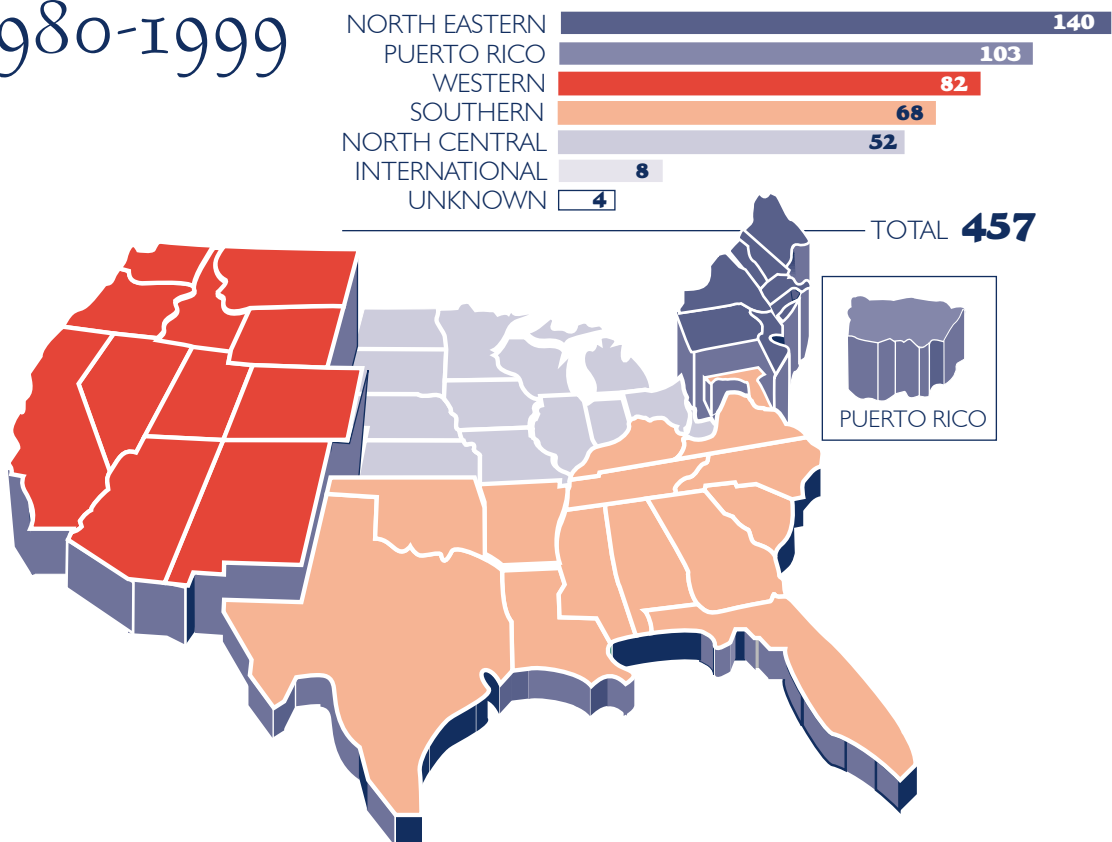
Social and political scientists often refer to pendulum swings with regard to long-term shifts in public and political orientations. Sentiments and policies regarding capital punishment, for example, tend to slowly migrate between liberal and conservative orientations every generation or so.

Do trends in U.S.-based terrorism follow a similar pattern of gradual flux between various categories of extremist orientations? Statistics seem to suggest that, with regard to domestic terrorism at least, such pendulum swings may take place.

Although the FBI did not begin to formally record annual terrorism figures until the mid-1970s, various archived documents indicate the extent of left-wing extremism occurring during the late 1960s and continuing through the decade of the 1970s. Between 1969 and 1975, much of this extremist activity originated with a minority of individuals in the antiwar movement who resorted to violence to express their opposition to U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

TERRORIST ACTIVITY by REGION

1980-1999



• Figures include terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and preventions.

PENDULUM SWINGS

APPROXIMATELY 641 terrorist incidents occurred in the United States between 1971 and June 1975. Among these attacks were 166 bombings, 120 fire bombings, and 118 shootings. (During the first six months of 1975 alone, 24 attacks occurred in California, 12 took place in New York, and 11 were directed at targets on the U.S. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.) Some of these attacks were carried out by extremist ethnic groups and international terrorists. But the vast majority were attributed to left-wing/antiwar extremists, many operating within such organizations as the Weather Underground, Armed Forces of Puerto Rican Liberation (FALN), the Black Liberation Army, and the Symbionese Liberation Army.

The antiwar movement faded even before the final withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam in April 1975; however, left-wing extremism continued to represent a formidable terrorist threat in the United States through the mid-1980s. Of the 184 terrorist incidents (and suspected incidents) recorded in the United States between 1980 and 1985, 86 were attributed to left-wing terrorists. A significant component of the left-wing threat emanated from extremist Puerto Rican separatist groups (of these 86 left-wing attacks, 65 were claimed, or believed to have been committed, by various Puerto Rican separatist groups). While the majority of incidents involving extremist Puerto Rican groups occurred in Puerto Rico, notable exceptions took place on the U.S. mainland, such as the 1983 multimillion dollar robbery of a West Hartford (Connecticut) Wells-Fargo terminal and several bombings in New York City.

The fortunes of left-wing terrorism began to change dramatically in the mid-1980s, as law enforcement dismantled the leadership structures of many left-wing terrorist groups. The demise of the United Freedom Front (UFF)—which had been responsible for a series of bombings, bank robberies, and assaults during the early part of the decade—was emblematic of the left's declining fortunes. In 1987, Thomas Manning, a leader of the UFF, was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of a New Jersey state trooper. Manning's conviction, and the prosecution of several other UFF leaders on various

charges, effectively brought an end to the group's reign of terror. With the demise of Communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, these groups lost their patronage and financial support and much of their ideological legitimacy.

As the threat from left-wing groups receded during the latter part of the 1980s, the overall level of terrorism in the United States began to decline significantly. However, a shift in the domestic terrorism threat from a leftist orientation to a right-wing focus had already begun to take place. This shift ultimately occurred in two waves that would have far-reaching consequences during the late 1980s and again in the 1990s.

Violent right-wing extremism had, in fact, been a fixture of American underworld culture since at least the Reconstruction Era, when groups such as the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) terrorized blacks and others who did not share their racist, reactionary societal vision. Although their membership decreased steadily during the 1970s, racist groups such as the KKK still posed a threat. During the late 1970s, however, a different strain of right-wing extremism began to take shape. By the mid-1980s, this emerging brand of extremism—often espousing racial supremacy, but primarily focused on opposition to the federal government—would come to pose the most menacing domestic terrorist threat in the United States. One of the first organized manifestations of this strain of right-wing extremism was the *Posse Comitatus* movement. The first recorded attack (a series of assaults) attributed to this emerging antigovernment movement was carried out on February 13, 1983, in Medina, North Dakota, by a group calling itself the Sheriff's *Posse Comitatus*. The following year, Robert Mathews, a member of the Aryan Nations, and founder and leader of The Order, died during a stand-off at his residence on Whidbey Island, in Washington State. During its relatively brief existence, The Order committed murders, armored car and bank robberies, and other crimes in furtherance of the social and political objectives of the Aryan Nations. As the decade proceeded, a number of extremist movements, including the Aryan Nations and various Common Law groups, were attracting like-minded followers into their organizations. In

1986 affiliates of the Aryan Nations carried out 5 of the 8 terrorist attacks to occur on the U.S. mainland (an additional 17 attacks were carried out on the U.S. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico by extremist separatist groups).

While incidents of terrorism fell significantly during the early 1990s, antigovernment right-wing extremism began to grow more formalized around two distinct but similar movements—militias and patriot groups. The stand-off between law enforcement and Randy Weaver near his Ruby Ridge (Idaho) compound in August 1992 and the tragic end, on April 19, 1993, to the stand-off between Branch Davidians and the FBI near Waco, Texas, acted as catalysts to both movements. A series of terrorist incidents and terrorist preventions related to various militia and patriot groups, as well as sympathizers on the fringes of the antigovernment movement, ensued. The most destructive attack took place April 19, 1995, on the second anniversary of the Waco incident, when a bomb destroyed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, killing 168 people (including 19 children). Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols, who adhered to antigovernment philosophies and may have had indirect ties to the militia movement, were later convicted of carrying out the attack. Since the Oklahoma City bombing, 7 terrorist incidents and 24 thwarted terrorist attacks have been attributed to right-wing antigovernment extremists. (An eighth still-unresolved suspected incident, the derailment of an Amtrak train near Hyder, Arizona, on October 9, 1995,

claimed by the “Sons of the Gestapo,” may also have been the work of antigovernment extremists.)

While right-wing extremism remains a challenge (due primarily to the threat from loosely affiliated extremists), the threat posed by special interest extremism—most notably the extremist fringes of the animal rights and environmental movements—is also emerging as a significant concern for law enforcement. The first recorded terrorist incident in the United States committed by such extremists (an arson fire carried out by ALF) occurred in Davis, California, on April 16, 1987. While membership and interest in right-wing antigovernment groups appear to be stagnating, the activities of animal rights and environmental extremists are on the rise. The year 1999 may have marked an important turning point: 8 of the 12 terrorist incidents or suspected incidents to occur in the United States during the year were attributed to animal rights or environmental extremists. (One suspected incident, the fire-

bombing of a *Gap* store in Seattle, Washington, may also have been carried out by animal rights/environmental extremists.) In addition to committing terrorist attacks, these extremists also participated in the antiglobal, anticorporate movement that targeted the Seattle meeting of the World Trade Organization in late 1999. Like many right-wing groups, animal rights and environmental extremists use the Internet to spread

propaganda and recruit new members. (Extremist movements such as ALF and ELF also use the Internet to make claims of responsibility and to coordinate planned acts of civil disobedience and property destruction.) To date, few individuals associated with these movements have been apprehended by law enforcement.

● **NOVEMBER 1, 1999**

Firebombing of a *Gap* store in Seattle, Washington



LESSONS

IF ANIMAL RIGHTS and environmental extremism are emerging as the ideological foundations for a majority of the acts carried out by domestic terrorists, it would mark the third broad wave in domestic terrorism in the United States during the past four decades. From the left-wing terrorism of the 1960s to the mid-1980s, to the antigovernment right-wing terrorism of the 1980s and 1990s, to the special interest terrorism of today, these broad trends point to several clues as to the origins of extremism in the United States.

Perhaps most important are the motivating factors behind various extremist ideologies. U.S.-based extremism has been closely linked to political and social forces that galvanize a significant opposition movement—small elements of which resort to violence to express their discontent. In general terms, left-wing extremism arose in response to the Vietnam War and a distrust of what followers viewed as an increasingly malevolent “military-industrial complex.” Extremist Puerto Rican separatist groups, while drawing ideological strength from these beliefs, formed in pursuit of specific political objectives that remain unrealized, likely explaining their continued, active threat.

Antigovernment right-wing extremism grew out of several concerns; adherents generally opposed government regulation, taxation, and abortion, and feared that the United States had surrendered much of its sovereignty through active participation in the United Nations and other international alliances and agreements. (As the ideology evolved, many believers became convinced that the federal government was intentionally subverting the citizenry to prepare for a U.N. takeover of the United States.) At its core, however, this strain of right-wing extremism was built upon fears that the government planned to engage in aggressive gun-control measures (either registering all firearm owners or outlawing private gun ownership and confiscating all privately held firearms).

Much as with left- and right-wing extremism, the rising tide of animal rights and environmental extremism has grown out of frustration with what adherents view as flaws in American political and societal values. Unlike left- and right-wing extremism, animal rights and environmental extremism has lacked a central focusing event that sparked broad-

based interest in these movements. Whereas left-wing extremism was crystalized by opposition to the Vietnam War and events such as the shooting of student protesters at Kent State University in 1970, and antigovernment right-wing extremism was galvanized by passage of the Brady Bill and confrontations between law enforcement and paramilitary groups at Ruby Ridge and Waco, extremist animal rights and environmental groups cannot point to such central defining events in the development of their movements. Perhaps as a result, these groups tend to focus on limited, local, or regional concerns.

One of the most potent threats stemming from antigovernment right-wing extremism is the operational philosophy of “leaderless resistance.” Animal rights and environmental extremist groups adopted this approach as their primary operational strategy. Special interest extremists generally form very small, tightly knit groups to engage in operational activity. Fund-raising is intermittent and restricted, limiting their need for a larger supporting structure but also curtailing operational capabilities. In keeping with their limited goals, special interest extremists consistently target sites directly related to their concerns—mink farms, fur retailers, research firms and laboratories that conduct tests on animals, meatpacking plants, development projects, etc. As stated, despite the destructive quality of their operations, animal rights extremists in the United States have generally adhered to ALF’s mandate not to harm “any animal, human and nonhuman.” To date, ELF and other extremist environmental movements also have adhered to this approach.

THE NEXT WAVE?

WAVES in domestic terrorist activity are not absolute or all encompassing. During the 1970s and early 1980s, at the height of violent antiwar/left-wing activism, there were dozens of terrorist attacks carried out by Jewish extremist groups (such as the Jewish Defense League and the United Jewish Underground) and other extremist ethnic groups (such as the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide). There were also sporadic incidents involving special interest groups supporting nuclear disarmament and other causes. During the 1990s, when antigovernment right-wing groups became a primary counterterrorism focus, left-wing extremist

Puerto Rican separatists continued to conduct the majority of successful terrorist attacks in the United States—primarily on the island of Puerto Rico. (The majority of terrorist acts prevented by law enforcement during the decade, however, were being planned by antigovernment right-wing terrorists—underscoring the potential threat posed by this element.)

Today, right-wing terrorists—most notably loosely affiliated extremists—continue to represent a formidable challenge to law enforcement agencies around the country, even as animal rights and environmental extremism takes on a higher profile and elicits greater interest and concern among law enforcement.

Is it possible to predict the next wave? Not likely. But a study of the past reveals some potentially helpful patterns. Violent domestic extremism in the United States has been closely linked to contemporary political/social concerns. In each of the three identifiable waves, violent extremism has represented a small, radicalized component of broad-based, largely peaceful movements sharing similar concerns. With regard to left- and right-wing terrorism, aggressive prosecution of group leaders, violent offenders, and those plotting attacks contributed significantly to limiting the overall threat posed by groups with these orientations.

While central focusing events help to crystallize extremist movements, the rise in animal rights/environmental extremism during the past several years shows that such incidents are not necessarily critical to the development of an extremist reaction to governmental/corporate policies or actions. A radical commitment to a particular cause may be sufficient. However, a defining event may serve to attract new adherents to a cause and may also change the direction or targeting patterns among extremists (both of these factors may be evident in Timothy McVeigh's attack on the Oklahoma City federal building). It remains to be seen if the civil unrest surrounding the Seattle meeting of the World Trade Organization in November-December 1999 serves as a defining event for animal rights/environmental and other special interest extremists.

The abilities to spread propaganda and recruit new members are important to the long-term viability of extremist movements. Leftist radical movements of the 1970 and early 1980s conducted much of their propaganda and recruiting through lectures and the distribution of handbills. While right-wing groups in the 1980s and 1990s began to exploit the Internet and cable access programming to spread their views, they largely depended on videotapes and books to attract new adherents to their antigovernment, race-supremacist ideologies. By contrast, animal rights and environmental extremists rely on sophisticated computer capabilities to exploit the communications potential of the Internet to disseminate propaganda, provide information updates to adherents, recruit new members, and make claims of responsibility for terrorist activities and acts of vandalism. The communications opportunities afforded by the World Wide Web can be expected to have a far-reaching impact on the ability of contemporary extremist groups to perpetuate propaganda and attract new members.

THE FUTURE

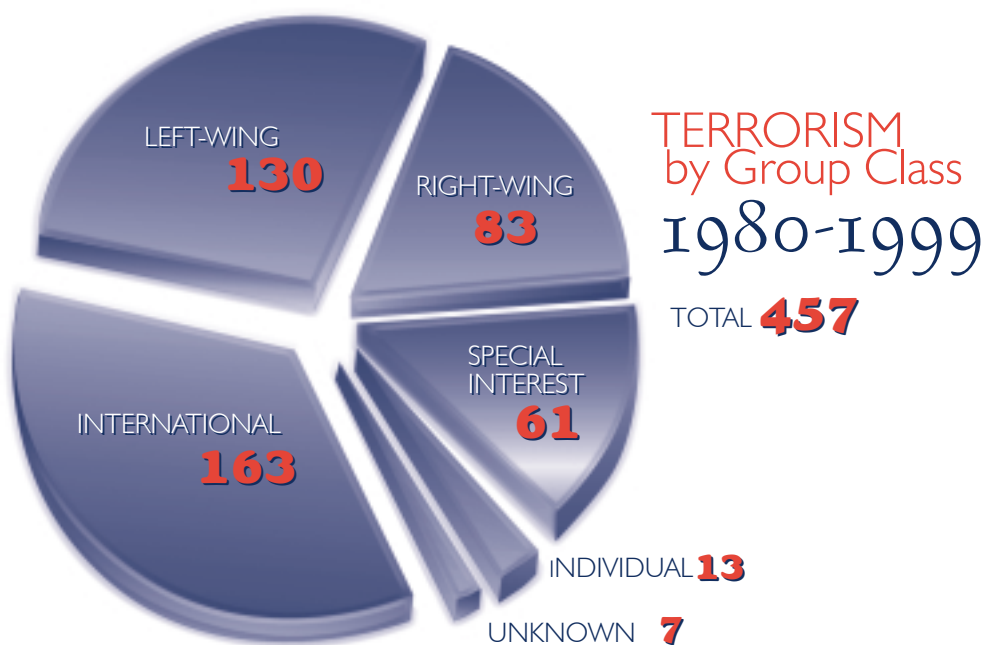
THE United States may be experiencing the third major wave of domestic terrorism evident since the 1960s. The increase in the number of terrorist incidents recorded in the United States in 1999 is largely attributable to an increase in activity among animal rights and environmental extremists. While these violent special interest movements share similarities with previous extremist movements, they also possess unique features that present new challenges to law enforcement. One of the most potentially troubling of these is the decentralized nature of most contemporary special interest extremist movements. In confronting more formalized left- and right-wing groups in the past, law enforcement successfully neutralized many of these organizations by arresting their leaders and dismantling their organizational structures. Such a strategy would have limited impact on less centralized, more broad-based, movements such as ALF and ELF. Most special interest extremist movements also

capitalize on the technical and computer skills of their adherents and use the nearly limitless communication opportunities of the Internet to spread their messages, recruit new members, raise funds, and plan activities.

Adding to this challenge is the reality that domestic groups spanning the full spectrum of orientations—left-wing, right-wing, and special interest—represent a potential terrorist threat to communities across the country. Further complicating the law enforcement response to domestic terrorism is the threat posed by “lone wolf” extremists operating on the fringes of these movements. Because these individuals operate alone or in very small groups, their activities are difficult to track and their actions cannot generally be anticipated.

CONCLUSION

BROAD TRENDS in domestic terrorism can be identified throughout the past four decades. These trends demonstrate the fluidity of causes that can inspire acts of terrorism within a culture. A society as large, diverse, and complex as the United States can be expected to continue to yield divergent concerns and beliefs among groups and individuals who view extreme actions as the most effective means to convey their sentiments. An appreciation of the large-scale shifts in terrorist trends may assist law enforcement in understanding general patterns in the threat posed by domestic extremists over several decades. The emerging challenges confronting the law enforcement community underscore more than ever the importance of interagency cooperation, effective analysis, and aggressive investigation to counter these threats.



• Figures include terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and preventions.

TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

As evidenced by the changing nature of the domestic terrorist threat in the United States, terrorism, like most crime problems, is dynamic. It changes and adapts in response to strategic, geopolitical, and technical factors, as well as to the security countermeasures enacted to counter it. During the past 25 years, the threat posed by international terrorism has changed dramatically and will undoubtedly continue to evolve in the years to come.

In recent years, the U.S. Intelligence Community¹ has identified several important trends in international terrorism. Among these has been an apparent shift in operational intensity from traditional sources of terrorism—state sponsors and formalized terrorist organizations—to rogue and loosely affiliated extremists. This trend has been paralleled by a general shift in tactics among international terrorists.

From State Sponsors and Formal Groups to International Radical Fundamentalism

FROM the late 1960s through the 1980s, formal terrorist groups, such as 17 November, Black September, the Abu Nidal Organization, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), *Sendero Luminoso* (Shining Path), and *Hizballah*, perpetrated the vast majority of international terrorist attacks worldwide. In the 1980s, a number of countries were identified as the sometimes overt, but generally covert, sponsors of terrorism. In some cases, these countries used formal terrorist organizations as their surrogates to carry out terrorist acts while providing the state sponsor with a degree of “plausible deniability.” Libya, for example, has provided support to various terrorist organizations, including the PFLP-GC and the PIJ. The extremist *Shiite* Lebanese organization *Hizballah* continues to take strategic and operational direction from Iran, as it has done since its inception in the early 1980s.

State sponsors also committed acts of terrorism directly. France has linked the Libyan intelligence service to the bombing of UTA flight 772 in 1989. On March 8, 1999, a French court convicted six Libyan intelligence officers *in absentia* for the attack. In addition, the Libyan Government is suspected of authorizing the 1986 bombing of the *La Belle* disco in Berlin, Germany, which killed two U.S. servicemen and a Turkish civilian, and wounded more than 200. The trial of five defendants in the case, accused of committing “an act of assassination commissioned by the Libyan state,” began in a German court in 1997 and continued through 1999. In perhaps the most infamous case of state sponsored terrorism, Libya is also believed to be behind the December 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, which killed 270 people. On April 5, 1999, the Libyan Government turned over two former intelligence operatives, Abd al Basit al-Megrahi and Lamin Kalifah Fhima, to be tried in the Netherlands by a special Scottish court for the bombing. Several years earlier, the FBI had placed al-Megrahi and Fhima on its Top Ten Most Wanted Fugitives list, marking the only time that operatives of a foreign government have been placed on the list.



● USAMA BIN LADEN

¹ The Central Intelligence Agency, National Security Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State, intelligence elements of the departments of Defense, Treasury, Energy, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, and intelligence/counterterrorism elements of the FBI.

The U.S. Government has responded to state sponsored terrorism in a number of ways, including the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions. Perhaps the most dramatic response resulted from revelations that Libya had sanctioned the 1986 *La Belle* bombing. President Ronald Reagan launched airstrikes against multiple sites in the Libyan capital of Tripoli shortly after the bombing. While the full range of the U.S. response (encompassing sanctions, law enforcement and judicial initiatives, international pressure, and military action) has served to temper the terrorist machinations of state sponsors, several nations continue to use violence and intimidation as a tool of foreign policy.

The U.S. Department of State currently designates seven nations—Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria—as state sponsors of terrorism. Several of these countries continue to target dissidents, both within and outside their borders, harbor terrorists, and provide safe haven to terrorist organizations. However, with the exception of Iran, none of these countries is known to have participated directly in a terrorist act since the unsuccessful attempt of the Iraqi Intelligence Service (IIS) to assassinate former President George Bush on a visit to Kuwait in April 1993. (Echoing the 1986 U.S. air raid over Libya, President Bill Clinton authorized retaliatory cruise missile strikes against IIS headquarters in Baghdad in June 1993.)

Among formal terrorist organizations, Iranian-backed *Hizballah* emerged as the greatest international terrorist threat to U.S. interests in the 1980s. Dedicated to creating an Iranian-style Islamic theocracy in Lebanon, the group seeks the removal of all non-Islamic influences from the area. *Hizballah* carried out the truck bombings of the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983 and the U.S. Embassy Annex in Beirut in September 1984. Members of the group also were responsible for the kidnapping of U.S. and Western hostages in Lebanon throughout the 1980s. Combined, *Hizballah* attacks have resulted in the deaths of at least 270 Americans, more than any other terrorist group in the world.

Other organized groups, such as 17 November in Greece, the Red Army Faction in Germany, the Red Brigades in Italy, the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front-Dissident (FPMR/D) in Chile, the National Liberation Army (ELN) in

Colombia, and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), have targeted U.S. persons and interests. Several of these groups continue to represent a serious threat to U.S. and other Western interests. The group 17 November, for example, is believed to be responsible for a large share of the 20 anti-U.S. terrorist attacks that occurred in Greece in 1999; the group also carried out several attacks against third-country targets in Greece during the year. Other groups thought to be rendered largely inactive have proven that extremist fervor is often difficult to extinguish. The *Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement* in Peru, for example, was believed to be nearly defunct when it staged the takeover of the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima in 1996. Still, the operational activity of other groups generally diminished throughout the 1990s. In some cases, this decreased activity resulted from successful counterterrorism/counterinsurgency efforts by the countries in which these organizations operate. Enhanced international cooperation on counterterrorism issues also weakened many of these groups. The vitality of some groups was further eroded by the loss of Soviet patronage after the Cold War.

The general decline in overt operational activities among state sponsors and some formalized terrorist organizations during the 1990s, however, did not signal an end to international terrorism. In the 1990s, the United States was introduced to a form of international extremism that poses challenges different in many ways from those posed by state sponsors and formalized terrorist organizations.

The phenomenon of loosely affiliated international extremists first came to the attention of the U.S. law enforcement and intelligence communities in the direct aftermath of the February 1993 World Trade Center (WTC) bombing. Through its investigation of the WTC bombing, the FBI uncovered a subsequent plot to attack various landmarks throughout New York City during the summer of 1993. While these two plots were only tangentially related, many of the participants shared similar backgrounds. Ramzi Yousef, the operational mastermind of the WTC bombing (as well as a subsequent thwarted plot to bomb U.S. air carriers transiting the Far East in 1995) had assembled a transnational group of extremists specifically to carry out the bombing. All of these individuals adhered to a virulently anti-Western ideology; most had fought in Afghanistan as

mujahedin (holy warriors) in the successful struggle against the Soviet-backed regime. Likewise, extremists representing various ethnicities formed around Shaykh Omar Abdel Rahman to plot the series of attacks against New York landmarks.

Investigation into these two plots revealed basic commonalities among the loosely affiliated groups that were quickly emerging as a significant threat to U.S. and Western interests. Often, these ideologically driven extremists form loose-knit groups that carry out specific operational objectives. These groups are generally transnational and multi-ethnic in nature and made up of individuals who fought or trained in Afghanistan or other areas, such as Bosnia; groups generally may form on an *ad hoc* basis to carry out a specific operational objective and plan to disperse once this objective is met or when their plots are uncovered by law enforcement. These extremists may receive funding from various sources.

While Ramzi Yousef is currently serving a life-plus sentence in the United States for his roles in the WTC bombing and the thwarted plot to bomb U.S. airliners, an even more menacing rogue extremist, Usama Bin Laden, continues to pose a serious threat to U.S. interests. His organization, *Al-Qaeda* (the “base” or the “root”), is much larger and more structured than the groups assembled by Yousef and other rogue international extremists; there are indications that *Al-Qaeda* has a presence in dozens of countries, including the United States. Bin Laden’s personal wealth, his ties to existing terrorist organizations, and his prominent standing among the *mujahedin* and other disaffected populations have established him as a type of *de facto* state sponsor of terrorism. However, his position as the head of a large, but loosely affiliated, terrorist network allows him the flexibility to operate more freely than traditional state sponsors. It also allows him to operate with relative impunity from many of the countermeasures that have been applied to state sponsors.



● Terrorist hijackers targeted a number of U.S.-flagged aircraft during the 1970s and 1980s.

Bin Laden’s objectives—driving U.S. and Western forces from the Arabian Peninsula, removing Saudi Arabia’s ruling family from power, “liberating” Palestine, and overthrowing “Western-oriented” governments in predominately Muslim countries—have established him as a leading figure among extremists who share a similar ideological orientation. While Bin Laden is one of the most recognized proponents and a key financier of this broad movement, he does not control or direct all such extremism. Should either he or *Al-Qaeda* cease to exist this international movement would, in all likelihood, continue.

Changing Tactics

THE general shift in focus from state sponsors and formalized terrorist organizations to loosely affiliated extremists has in many ways paralleled a similar transition in terrorist tactics during the past three decades. Incidents of aircraft hijackings and hostage taking—two hallmarks of international terrorism in the 1970s and 1980s—fell dramatically during the 1990s. (Rare exceptions include the desperate kidnap-for-ransom abductions of Western nationals in Colombia by FARC and ELN terrorists, non-terrorist kidnap-for-ransom abductions in several former Soviet republics, and the sporadic kidnapping of Westerners in Yemen.) In lieu of these types of attacks, international extremists have increasingly focused on attacks that yield maximum destruction, casualties, and impact. This trend originated with the vehicle bombings of U.S. and French targets in Beirut

in 1983-84 and intensified during the 1990s with such attacks as the 1993 WTC bombing in New York City, the bombing of the Argentine Israeli Mutual Association building in Buenos Aires in 1994, the sarin gas attacks on Tokyo’s subway system in 1995, the massacre of 58 foreign tourists at a historic site in Luxor, Egypt, in 1997, and the twin U.S. embassy bombings in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam in 1998. While most of these attacks involved large-scale bombings, incidents such as the chemical release in the Tokyo subway and the shooting/stabbing massacre

of foreign tourists in Luxor point to the full range of tactics available to contemporary terrorists. Several thwarted plots in the United States—including Shaykh Omar Abdel Rahman’s conspiracy to bomb New York City landmarks in 1993 and the apparent Millennium plot involving Ahmed Ressam—underscore the aim of international terrorists to attack with indiscriminate force.

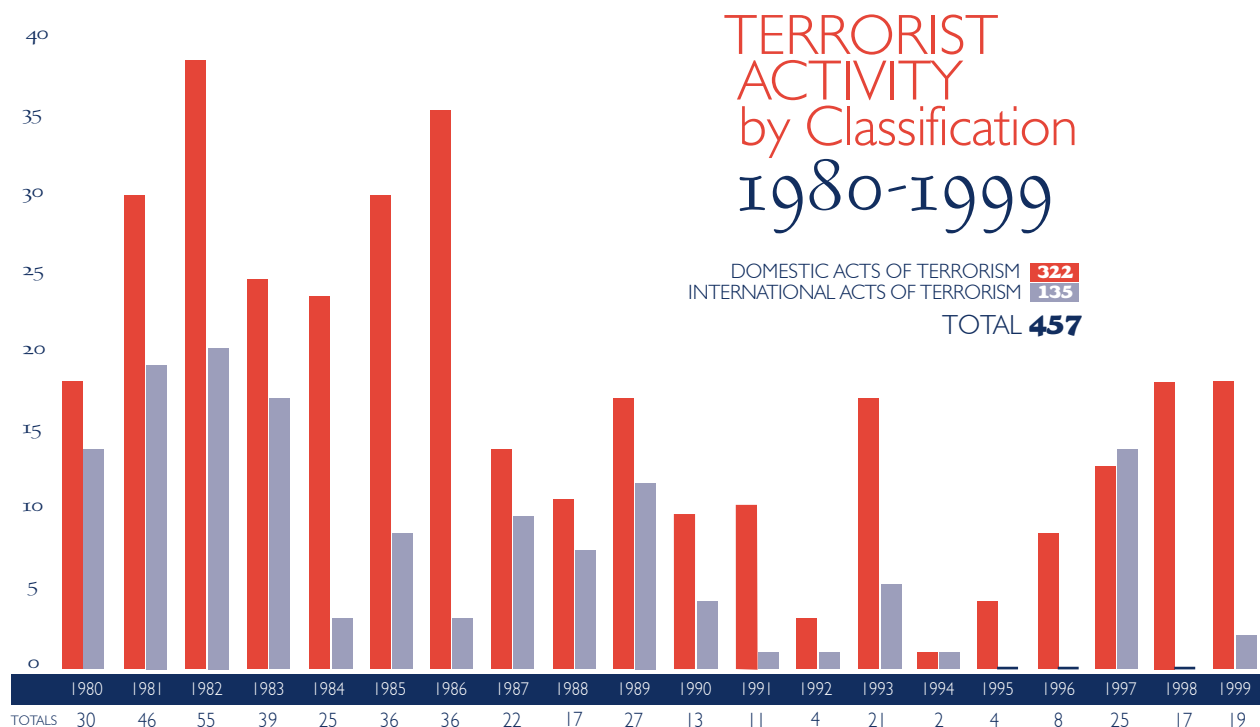
CONCLUSION

STATE sponsors of terrorism (most notably Iran) and formalized terrorist organizations continue to represent significant threats to U.S. national security and interests; however, during the 1990s a new type of terrorist threat emerged emanating from loosely affiliated extremists. As the 21st Century dawns, the most direct threat to U.S. interests may stem from Usama Bin Laden, his organization *Al-Qaeda*, and sympathetic groups. Bin Laden and 15 other subjects stand indicted for their roles in *Al-Qaeda* and the U.S. embassy bombings in East Africa. By the end of 1999, six of these indicted suspects were in U.S. custody awaiting trial in the Southern District of New York.

The last decade also witnessed a general shift in tactics among international terrorists away from numerous direct, but limited attacks, such as hijack-

ings and hostage taking, toward fewer indiscriminate, high-impact attacks, such as large-scale vehicle bombings. The trend toward high-casualty, indiscriminate attacks served to spark public anxiety regarding terrorism even as the overall number of terrorist attacks generally declined during the decade (there were 392 international terrorist attacks worldwide in 1999, compared to 565 in 1991). Concern over the potential for large-scale WMD attacks also fueled public concerns as the potential for extremist groups to successfully deploy such weapons appeared to grow increasingly plausible as the decade proceeded.

Whether these trends endure into the new Millennium remains to be seen. It does appear that international terrorists will continue to focus on attacks that yield significant destruction and high casualties, thus maximizing worldwide media attention and public anxiety. It also appears likely that as governments “harden” (or make more secure) official targets, terrorists will increasingly seek out more vulnerable “softer” targets, such as high-profile offices of multinational firms and Americans traveling and working abroad. One factor seems certain to endure: as the influence of the United States continues to shape world events, U.S. interests—both official and nonofficial—will continue to be targets of terrorist attack.



• Figures include terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and preventions.

TOMORROW'S TERRORIST THREATS

Statistics indicate that the vast majority of terrorist attacks worldwide continue to be perpetrated with conventional weapons such as bombs, firearms, and limited-range rockets. However, the terror-causing potential of a variety of unconventional weapons may draw growing attention from terrorists in the new Millennium. Chemical, biological, and radiological weapons—often collectively referred to as weapons of mass destruction (WMD)—have the potential to kill large numbers of people and cause mass fear. A subcategory of this threat, known as *agroterrorism*, involves the intentional contamination of human food sources. Modern society's growing use of computerized information systems as key tools in the maintenance of basic infrastructure offers other avenues of stealthy destruction. Cyberterrorism, involving the use of computers to steal, alter, or destroy information, will continue to plague the 21st Century as the global populace becomes increasingly adept in and reliant on the use of computers. Even more exotic dangers, such as high-energy radio frequency and electromagnetic pulse weapons, will add to the counterterrorism and infrastructure protection issues of the new Millennium.

Chemical, Biological, and Radiological Terrorism

WMD CASES—those cases primarily dealing with the threatened use or procurement of chemical, biological, or radiological materials with intent to harm—have shown a steady increase since 1995. Most of these cases have involved hoaxes rather than actual use of a weapon of mass destruction, and most of these threats have been directed against locations such as office buildings, schools, federal government facilities, court houses, and women's reproductive health centers.

In December 1999 the FBI prevented one WMD-related attack, a plot to infect wheat crops with a destructive fungus (discussed below). Overall, however, the trend in WMD use in the United States remains towards isolated, sporadic incidents of relatively small-scale attacks using homemade materials. For example, 12 actual WMD incidents occurred in the United States in 1999—homemade industrial chemical devices used to attack movie theaters operated by a particular chain. These attacks resulted in some minor injuries and several theater evacuations. (At year's end, no one had been convicted for the attacks.) At the same time, the number of anthrax threats increased in 1999, continuing the upward climb in anthrax-related hoaxes since the mid-1990s. To date there have been no actual attacks involving anthrax in the United States.

Although the state of WMD use appears relatively unsophisticated in the United States today, the destructive possibilities inherent in even their unsophisticated use, and the possibility that an individual or group may decide to explore more advanced methods, require law enforcement to be vigilant regarding this threat. Incidents in other countries—such as the 1995 Aum Shinrikyo sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway system that killed 12 and injured approximately 5,000 individuals—demonstrate the need to guard against and prepare for WMD terrorism in the United States. The FBI's National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO), created in 1998, is one element of this ongoing effort. The NDPO serves as an information clearinghouse for federal programs supporting state and local emer-

gency responder communities in the area of WMD-related domestic preparedness planning, training, exercises, equipment research and development, information sharing, and health/medical issues. The NDPO, as a single point of contact for federal WMD assistance programs, strives to streamline the services offered to the state and local emergency responder community.

Agroterrorism

WHILE all WMD incidents are troubling, cases related to contamination of food supplies suggest a disturbing twist on this threat. An attack against agriculture, livestock, or other food supplies with a biological, chemical, or radiological weapon is known as *agroterrorism*. As in any type of terrorism, there can be a wide variety of motives behind agroterrorism, and the results of a successful attack can be serious.

The FBI has investigated consumer product- and food-tampering violations since the early 1980s. The most significant attack against a food supply in the United States occurred in Dalles, Oregon, in 1984. Followers of the *Bagwan Shree Rajneesh* cult sprayed salmonella on salad bars in several area restaurants, causing 751 people to become ill. This was an unannounced biological attack; it was not determined to be a biological attack until a year later. Today, due to increased medical surveillance, as well as cooperation and coordination among public health entities and law enforcement, the same outbreak would be viewed as highly suspect, and would likely be approached differently. WMD threats against U.S. food supplies still occur significantly less often than WMD threats to other targets, and agriculture and livestock in the United States have never been attacked. But the potential for widespread injury, and even death, as a result of agroterrorism has required law enforcement and public health agencies to continuously improve their coordination and vigilance.

Cyberterrorism

THE threat of physical attacks on critical U.S. infrastructure—such as electric power, telecommunications, banking and finance, gas and oil, and trans-

portation—has always been a source of concern. Electronic, information-based attacks, however, constitute a relatively new and growing threat. One subset of this threat is terrorists' use of computers and the Internet. Terrorists are known to use information technology and the Internet to formulate plans, raise funds, spread propaganda, recruit new members, and communicate securely. However, there have also been cases of terrorist groups using cyber-based attacks to inflict damage on their enemies' information systems. The National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC), an interagency warning and response center housed at FBI Headquarters, was created in May 1998 by a presidential decision directive. It is charged with deterring, detecting, and responding to unlawful acts, including terrorism, involving computer and information technologies and other threats to critical U.S. infrastructures.

The FBI's caseload for computer network intrusions has doubled each of the last two years. By the end of 1999, the FBI had over 1,000 pending investigations. In its 1999 survey, the Computer Security Institute estimated the total financial losses from computer security breaches by the 163 businesses it surveyed at \$123.7 million; this includes everything from theft of proprietary data to denial of service attacks on networks.

Recently the FBI has seen a rise in what has been dubbed "hacktivism"—politically motivated attacks on publicly accessible webpages or e-mail servers. These hacktivists—groups or individuals—over-load e-mail servers and hack into websites to send a social or political message. In spring of 1999, one such hacktivist group called for worldwide "electronic civil disobedience" and took what it termed "protest actions" against White House and Department of Defense servers. In May and June 1999, supporters of an individual recently convicted of numerous computer security offenses hacked into and defaced the U.S. Senate webpage. By disrupting e-mail servers and websites and preventing the public from accessing information on U.S. Government and private sector websites, these attacks deny others their First Amendment rights to communicate, rather than expanding the free flow of ideas, as some hacktivists claim.

While these illegal activities are not, strictly speaking, cyberterrorist attacks, they foreshadow a

more menacing threat posed by groups and individuals—whether terrorists, foreign governments, or traditional criminals—who believe that the United States’ reliance on communication and information systems is a weakness that can be exploited in even more destructive ways. While there has yet to be a widespread disruption of critical infrastructures by extremists, terrorist groups abroad have defaced websites and launched denial of service attacks against opponents. In addition, the dissemination of malicious viruses, such as the Melissa Macro Virus, the Explore.Zip worm, and the CIH (Chernobyl) Virus in 1999, have compounded the workload of NIPC investigators throughout the year. During NATO airstrikes in the former Yugoslavia, hackers sympathetic to Serbia electronically “ping-attacked” (overwhelmed electronically) NATO web servers and used virus-infected e-mails in attempts to damage NATO-aligned systems. Over 100 entities in the United States received these e-mails; several British organizations lost files and databases. While these attacks did not cause disruption of the military effort, they serve as portents of more serious attacks that may be attempted in the future.

The threat of cyberterrorism will grow in the new Millennium, as the leadership positions in extremist organizations are increasingly filled with younger, “Internet-savvy” individuals. NIPC was created to work with government, law enforcement, intelligence agencies, and the private sector to protect the nation’s infrastructure against cyber attacks and to provide timely warning of threats to computer network systems. With proper court authorization, it monitors countries and organizations that might pose a cyberthreat to the infrastructure of the United States and keeps abreast of the latest hacking tools and viruses in order to maintain a defense against them. NIPC also educates federal, state, and local government entities, as well as private industries on detection of the threat and protection of their systems from potential adversaries.

Sound and Electromagnetism as New-Age Weapons

THEY may sound exotic but High Energy Radio Frequency (HERF) and Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) weapons are by no means science fiction. In the near future, terrorists or other criminals may attempt to exploit these high-tech instruments to disrupt civilian and military infrastructures. HERF guns use high-energy radio signals aimed at a particular target to overload a computer, a network, a telephone switch, or other electronic targets. In other words, HERF guns launch denial of service attacks on the level of a machine’s electronic circuitry, overloading the normal low-level signals within modern computer and communications equipment to transform those signals into meaningless babble. The damage to the circuitry is not necessarily permanent, but it can be very difficult for system administrators to identify the cause of the failure.² EMP bombs are similar to HERF weapons in their effect on electronic systems: a nuclear weapon detonated in the upper atmosphere generates a powerful electromagnetic pulse, similar to a very high-energy radio wave, that can damage or destroy electronic systems over a wide area of the Earth’s surface.³

² Matthew G. Devost, *National Security in the Information Age*, MA thesis, University of Vermont, May 1995.

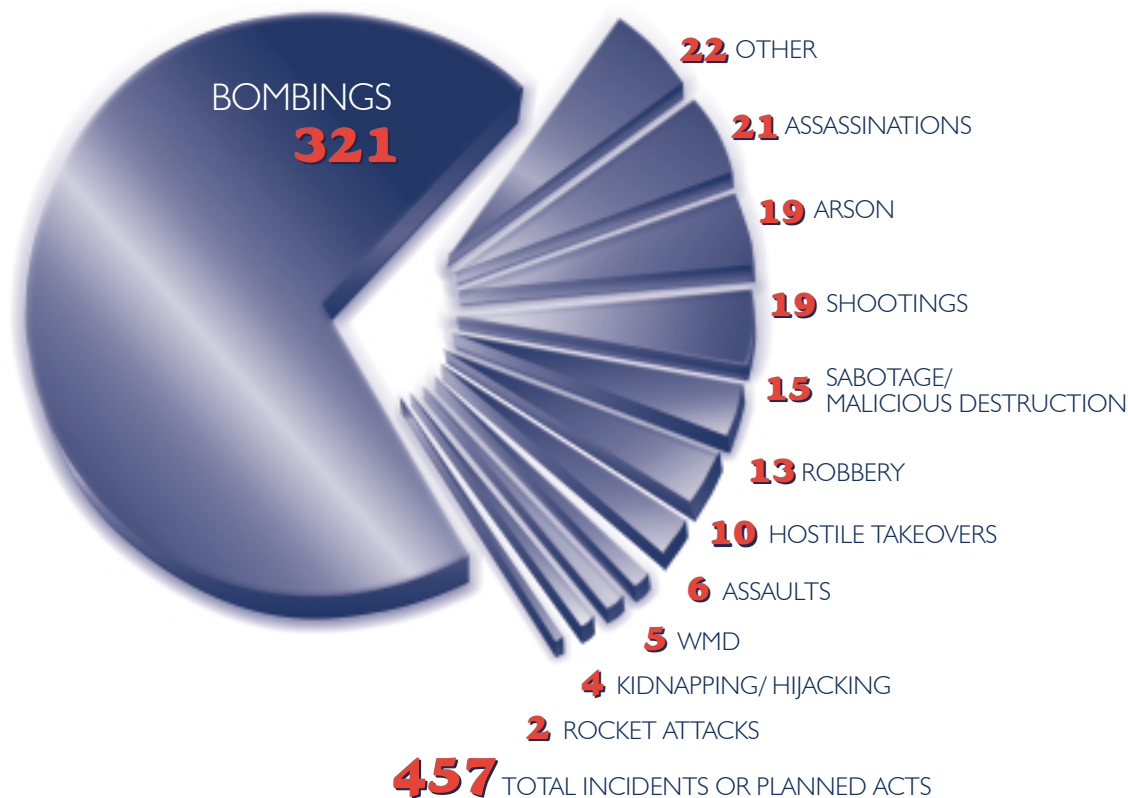
³ *EMP Threat Deemed ‘Serious,’* National Security Institute Advisory (Vol. 15, No. 4), November 1999, 10.

CONCLUSION

THE counterterrorism challenges in the next Millennium are evolving today. In practice, the vast majority of terrorist attacks have been committed with conventional means such as bombs and bullets, rather than unconventional methods such as chemical, biological, radiological, cyber, radio frequency, and electromagnetic pulse weapons. Conventional explosives and firearms are relatively easy to procure, handle, transport, and use. In comparison, more high-tech weapons often require sophisticated scientific knowledge or difficult-to-acquire hardware. Yet this very complexity may contribute to the fear evoked by these unseen and often indiscriminate weapons. This terror effect, in addition to the threat

of mass murder and destruction, may make such weapons attractive to certain types of terrorists. Certainly, many of these weapons have already been used: from sarin gas in Tokyo to malicious computer viruses aimed at U.S. Government networks, terrorists have proved that at least some of these weapons are feasible. But in other cases the arrests of those who attempt to commit acts of violence with these weapons have prevented their use, while those who do manage to launch an attack are often caught and incarcerated. Law enforcement's ability to counter the threat from terrorists' use of new technology—indeed, sometimes even to turn such use to the advantage of the investigator—continues to grow as the new Millennium begins.

TERRORISM by Event 1980-1999

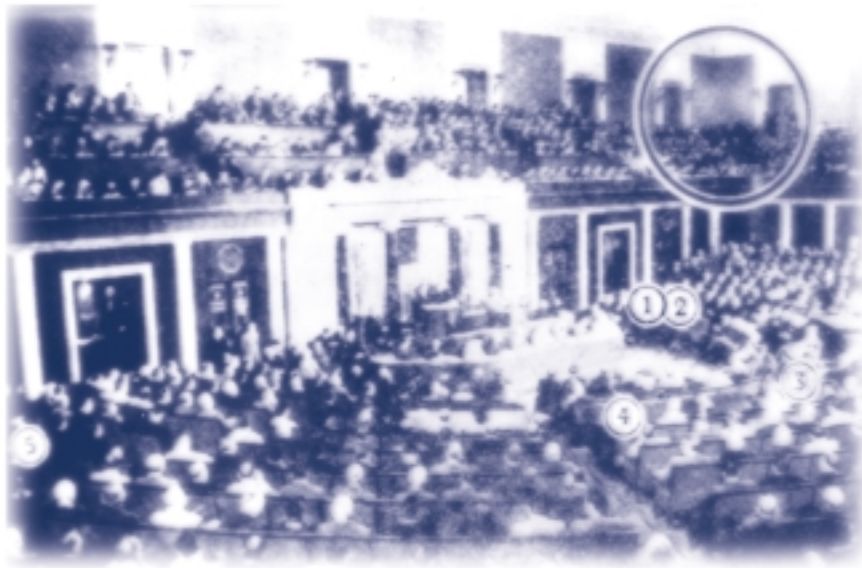


• Figures include terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and preventions.

THE FBI'S RESPONSE TO TERRORISM

The law enforcement response to crime problems generally adapts as the nature of the criminal activity changes and evolves. Because there is no single federal law making terrorism a crime, it is difficult to trace the FBI's counterterrorism efforts to its origins. The FBI, in fact—as well as other law enforcement agencies—combated ideological extremism even before the term *terrorism* came into popular use. In practical terms, the FBI's involvement in countering terrorism grew out of its exercise of existing authorities to thwart the larger ambitions of extremist groups. During the 1940s, for example, the FBI weakened the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) hierarchy in Louisiana by using the Mann Act¹ to bring the state's philandering “Imperial Kleagle” to justice.

To a large degree, the FBI's counterterrorism efforts also grew out of its counterespionage role during the Second World War. While politically or ideologically oriented violence was not unknown in the United States before World War II, post-war concerns about Communism and the spread of leftist philosophies heightened concern over “subversive” or ideologically motivated violence. Incidents such as the firearms attack on the U.S. Capitol by leftist Puerto Rican separatists on March 1, 1954 (which left five Congressmen wounded), reinforced these anxieties among the American people during the Cold War.



● MARCH 1, 1954

A firearms attack on the U.S. Capitol carried out by extremist Puerto Rican separatists wounded five Congressmen. This attack fueled post-war concerns about left-wing terrorism in the United States.

Just as the “gangster era” of the 1930s yielded new laws and statutory authorities, the changing nature of ideological extremism during the 1960s and 1970s led to changes in the U.S. Government's response to terrorism. As a minority of activists

¹ The White Slave Traffic Act (commonly known as the Mann Act) prohibits the interstate transportation of persons for the purposes of having them engage in illicit sexual activity.

opposed to U.S. involvement in Vietnam began to engage in violent attacks to demonstrate their opposition to the war, and other, largely ethnic, extremist groups engaged in an increasing number of attacks, the FBI continued to fight extremist violence with existing authorities (such as 18 USC Section 33–Destruction of Motor Vehicles or Motor Vehicles Facilities and 18 USC Section 844–Explosives Materials). However, the FBI and Department of Justice also began to pursue conspiracy statutes as a means to attack such diverse extremist organizations as the Weather Underground and the Croatian National Resistance.

PREVENTING AND REACTING TO TERRORIST ACTS

DURING this time, the FBI's counterterrorism efforts began to develop a dual focus—reacting to violent terrorist activity and, where possible, preventing acts of terrorism. As noted, the FBI's reactive responsibilities derived from various federal statutes, most notably certain sections of the federal bomb statutes assigned to the FBI because of terrorist group involvement and statutes relating to destruction of government property, sabotage, and destruction of interstate or foreign government facilities (such as embassy and consulate facilities).

The general statutory authority for the FBI's preventive efforts is drawn from 28 USC Section 533, which provides that the Attorney General may appoint officials "... to detect and prosecute crimes against the United States" and "... to conduct such investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General." The Attorney General delegated this authority to the FBI in Title 238 of the Code of Federal Regulation Section 085. In 1976 these and other statutory authorities were formalized in the *Attorney General Guidelines for Domestic Security Investigations and Foreign Counterintelligence Investigations*. Modified in 1983, these guidelines set the parameters for the FBI's counterterrorism investigations and are under constant review, both within the Department of Justice and the FBI, to ensure they enable the FBI to engage in aggressive investigations that do not violate constitutional guarantees.

EXPANDED JURISDICTION

IN 1982 President Ronald Reagan designated the FBI as the lead agency responsible for countering terrorism in the United States. Shortly thereafter, terrorism became an FBI national priority investigative program (joining organized crime, white-collar crime, foreign counterintelligence, and later, drug trafficking and violent crime).

The FBI role in investigating terrorist crimes occurring overseas was expanded with the passage of two congressional acts in the mid-1980s. In 1984 the Comprehensive Crime Control Act gave the FBI authority to conduct investigations overseas when Americans are taken hostage. In 1986 the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act broadened FBI extraterritorial jurisdiction to crimes, including murder and conspiracy to commit murder or physical violence, committed during a terrorist incident. While the U.S. Department of State is the lead U.S. Government agency for counterterrorism overseas, the FBI has the investigative lead and has established a growing international presence in order to enhance capabilities to counter a broad range of threats, including international terrorism. In 1999 the FBI maintained Legal Attache (LEGAT) offices in 35 countries around the world. Forward deployment of FBI personnel has proven a very effective means to establish liaison with counterpart security and intelligence services and to coordinate FBI investigative resources when U.S. interests are attacked or threatened. The value of this forward deployment of FBI investigative resources was vividly demonstrated in the immediate aftermath of the U.S. embassy bombings in East Africa in August 1998. FBI Special Agents from the Pretoria (South Africa) and Cairo (Egypt) LEGAT offices were able to quickly deploy to the bomb sites and establish an almost immediate FBI presence that greatly enhanced the initial stages of the investigations. The FBI opened 23 LEGATs during the 1990s. FBI strategic plans call for continued expansion of the LEGAT program into the next century.

EXPANDED INTEGRATION AND CAPABILITIES

JUST AS cooperation has been increased with foreign services, the FBI has worked to enhance cooperation and integration with other U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies. In 1996 the FBI established the FBI Counterterrorism Center to integrate analytic capabilities within the U.S. Intelligence Community (USIC). As part of the Center, representatives from approximately 20 agencies in the USIC work side-by-side with FBI analysts and Special Agents on a daily basis, streamlining information sharing on both analytical and operational levels. During the Millennium crisis triggered by events in Jordan, Pakistan, and the arrest of Ahmed Ressa in Washington State, the Center structure greatly assisted the FBI and the intelligence and law enforcement communities in developing a coordinated response to a quickly evolving international terrorist threat.

In 1998, to help provide a coordinated platform to counter computer-based assaults and threats to the nation's critical infrastructure, the National Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC) was established. NIPC draws together personnel from federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies and state and local agencies, as well as experts from critical industries to safeguard the interlocking computer, mass transport, and public utilities systems that power our modern society. In 1998 the Attorney General established the National Domestic Preparedness Office hosted by the FBI to coordinate the efforts of a wide range of federal agencies to enhance the capabilities of state and local authorities around the country to respond to WMD threats.

In November 1999 the FBI restructured its National Security Division to create, for the first time, a division-level component dedicated specifically to combating terrorism. The new Counterterrorism Division will work closely with another new division, the Investigative Services Division, to focus on the broad range of illicit activities in which terrorist and extremist groups engage. (The re-organized National Security Division will focus on counterintelligence and security countermeasures issues.)

Also in 1999 the FBI enhanced and greatly expanded its Strategic Information and Operations

Center (SIOC). The SIOC serves as a central communications point for senior FBI managers on a day-to-day basis. During major crises, investigations, or special events, the SIOC is fully activated as a headquarters command center. Again, in response to the Millennium crisis during the 1999-2000 holiday season, the SIOC proved critical to the success of the FBI's efforts to coordinate a broad-ranging international investigation.

The FBI also continued to expand the number of Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) in 1999, bringing to 26 the number of JTTFs in operation throughout the United States by year's end. These FBI-led task forces combine the resources of the FBI and other federal agencies with the expertise of state and local law enforcement agencies to prevent acts of terrorism and investigate the activities of terrorists in the United States. During the past 20 years (the first JTTF was established in New York City in 1980), JTTFs have played a critical role in many significant terrorism investigations and have greatly enhanced counterterrorism capabilities in the United States.

CONCLUSION

THE FBI has been countering violent extremism since the agency's earliest days. As the phenomena of terrorism became a serious threat to the nation's sense of security, the FBI's response to this crime problem evolved. Since 1982 the FBI has been the lead agency in the U.S. Government's response to terrorism in the United States. The FBI has also been authorized to investigate a broad range of terrorist-related activities overseas, when U.S. interests are threatened or harmed. In recent years, the FBI has expanded its abilities to respond to emerging terrorist threats by establishing the FBI Counterterrorism Center and hosting the National Infrastructure Protection Center and the National Domestic Preparedness Office. In 1999 the FBI established the Counterterrorism and the Investigative Services divisions to further enhance the operational and analytic focus on the full range of activities in which violent extremists engage. As the new century dawns, the FBI will continue to adapt to the changing nature of the terrorist threat facing the United States.

This special retrospective issue of *Terrorism in the United States* summarizes significant terrorism-related events occurring in the United States during 1999 and chronicles terrorism-related developments during the past 30 years. As the world enters the 21st Century, it seems certain that politically, socially, and ideologically motivated violence will continue to plague societies in the years to come. Although the United States has experienced relatively few large-scale acts of terrorism in its history when compared to such countries as Israel, the United Kingdom, and Colombia, the United States has not been immune to terrorism either. The FBI has recorded at least one terrorist incident or suspected incident in the United States every year since it began compiling annual terrorism statistics in 1975. While the annual totals recorded during the past decade are significantly lower than those of the 1970s and 1980s, figures for the past several years have increased steadily—from two in 1995, to three in 1996, to four in 1997, to five in 1998, to twelve in 1999 (figures combine incidents and suspected incidents). These numbers do not convey, however, the full terrorist

threat confronting the United States; during the same five-year period, U.S. law enforcement prevented 46 planned acts of terrorism. These figures provide an indication of the extremist threat currently confronting the United States.

CONCLUSION

While the threat is formidable, the U.S. intelligence and law enforcement communities have developed an effective and highly integrated response to this challenge. As the lead agency in the fight against terrorism in the United States, the highest priority of the FBI's Counterterrorism Program is to prevent acts of terrorism from taking place. When acts do occur, the FBI mounts aggressive investigations to identify and apprehend the perpetrators. Increasingly, the FBI's efforts involve the assistance and cooperation of other intelligence and law enforcement agencies. The threats of the new Millennium require such an integrated and aggressive response.

To ensure that the most current terrorism-related information is available to the American public, the FBI continually evaluates, and, when investigation warrants, updates terrorism statistics presented in *Terrorism in the United States*. In this issue, three previous acts have been added to the chronological summary of terrorist incidents occurring in the United States between 1990 and 1999:

UPDATES

MARCH 1, 1994

Terrorist Shooting:

New York, New York

On March 1, 1994, an assailant fired repeatedly from his vehicle into a van on the Brooklyn Bridge in which 16-year-old Ari Halberstam and several other Hasidic youths were riding. The attack left Halberstam dead and three other young men injured. On November 30, 1994, the Supreme Court of New York found Rashid Najib Baz guilty of one count of murder in the second degree, 14 counts of attempted murder in the second degree, and one count of criminal use of a firearm in the attack. On January 18, 1995, Baz was sentenced to more than 140 years in prison.

Evidence presented at Baz's trial showed that, during his adolescence in Beirut, Lebanon, Baz belonged to a militia and fought against the Israeli Army and other opponents. Psychiatric experts testified that in the days directly preceding his attack on the Brooklyn Bridge, Baz was extremely agitated about a firearms attack in Hebron, in which Baruch Goldstein opened fire on Palestinians praying in a mosque, killing 29 and injuring many others. After the February 25, 1994 attack in Hebron, Baz transferred two firearms to the passenger compartment of his car from the trunk. Evidence presented at the trial suggests that Baz perceived the Hasidic youths in the van as the enemy. Evidence also strongly suggests that the earlier attack in Hebron, precipitated his firearms attack on the Brooklyn Bridge on March 1, 1994. After extensive review of the evidence presented at trial and the circumstances of this crime, the FBI has designated this attack as a terrorist incident.

JANUARY 16, 1997

Bombing:

Atlanta, Georgia

On January 16, 1997, a bomb exploded at a women's health facility in Atlanta, Georgia, causing significant damage to the clinic. Within an hour, a second time bomb exploded, wounding several law enforcement and emergency first responders. Originally designated in *Terrorism in the United States* as a suspected act of terrorism, this attack has been redesignated as a terrorist incident, based on charges filed against Eric Robert Rudolph on October 14, 1998. These charges named Rudolph as the suspected perpetrator of the clinic attack, as well as the February 21, 1997 bombing of an Atlanta nightclub (*see below*) and the July 27, 1996 bombing of Centennial Park during the Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

FEBRUARY 21, 1997

Bombing:

Atlanta, Georgia

On February 21, 1997, a bomb exploded at the *Otherside Lounge*, an Atlanta (Georgia) alternative lifestyle nightclub. The blast injured five people, one seriously. The explosion also badly damaged an exterior deck and bar area. A second explosive device was located by law enforcement and emergency first responders. Originally designated in *Terrorism in the United States* as a suspected act of terrorism, this attack has been redesignated as a terrorist incident, based on charges filed against Eric Robert Rudolph on October 14, 1998. These charges named Rudolph as the suspected perpetrator of the nightclub attack, as well as the January 16, 1997 bombing of an Atlanta abortion clinic (*see above*) and the July 27, 1996 bombing of Centennial Park during the Summer Olympics in Atlanta.



CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1990-1999

DATE	LOCATION	INCIDENT TYPE	GROUP
1-12-90	Santurce, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	<i>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)
1-12-90	Carolina, P.R.	Pipe Bombing	<i>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)
2-22-90	Los Angeles, Calif	Bombing	Up the IRS, Inc.
4-22-90	Santa Cruz County, Calif.	Malicious Destruction of Property	Earth Night Action Group
5-27-90	Mayaguez, P.R.	Arson	Unknown Puerto Rican Group
9-17-90	Arecibo, P.R.	Bombing	Pedro Albizu Group Revolutionary Forces
9-17-90	Vega Baja, P.R.	Bombing	Pedro Albizu Group Revolutionary Forces
2-3-91	Mayaguez, P.R.	Arson	Popular Liberation Army (PLA)
2-18-91	Sabana Grande, P.R.	Arson	Popular Liberation Army (PLA)
3-17-91	Carolina, P.R.	Arson	Unknown Puerto Rican Group
4-1-91	Fresno, Calif.	Bombing	Popular Liberation Army (PLA)
7-6-91	Punta Borinquen, P.R.	Bombing	Popular Liberation Army (PLA)
4-5-92	New York, N.Y.	Hostile Takeover	<i>Mujahedin-E-Khalq</i> (MEK)
11-19-92	Urbana, Ill.	Attempted Firebombing	Mexican Revolutionary Movement
12-10-92	Chicago, Ill.	Car Fire and Attempted Firebombing	Boricua Revolutionary Front (two incidents)
2-26-93	New York, N.Y.	Vehicle Bombing	International Radical Terrorists
7-20-93	Tacoma, Wash.	Pipe Bombing	American Front Skinheads
7-22-93	Tacoma, Wash.	Bombing	American Front Skinheads
11-27/28-93	Chicago, Ill.	Firebombing	Animal Liberation Front (nine incidents)
3-1-94	New York, N.Y.	Shooting	Rashid Najib Baz convicted on November 30, 1994
4-19-95	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Truck Bombing	Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols convicted. (Michael Fortier found guilty of failing to alert authorities of plot)
4-1-96	Spokane, Wash.	Pipe Bombing/Bank Robbery	Spokane Bank Robbers

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES 1990-1999

DATE	LOCATION	INCIDENT TYPE	GROUP
7-12-96	Spokane, Wash.	Pipe Bombing/Bank Robbery	Spokane Bank Robbers
7-27-96	Atlanta, Ga.	Pipe Bombing	Eric Robert Rudolph charged on October 14, 1998
1-2-97	Washington, D.C.	Letter Bomb (Counted as one incident)	Pending Investigation No claim of responsibility
1-2-97	Leavenworth, Kans.	Letter Bomb (Counted as one incident)	Pending Investigation No claim of responsibility
1-16-97	Atlanta, Ga.	Bombing of Abortion Clinic	Eric Robert Rudolph charged on October 14, 1998
2-21-97	Atlanta, Ga.	Bombing of Alternative Lifestyle Nightclub	Eric Robert Rudolph charged on October 14, 1998
1-29-98	Birmingham, Ala.	Bombing of Reproductive Services Clinic	Eric Robert Rudolph charged with the bombing on February 14, 1998
3-31-98	Arecibo, P.R.	Bombing of Superaqueduct Construction Project	Claim of responsibility issued by <i>Los Macheteros</i>
6-9-98	Rio Piedras, P.R.	Bombing of Bank Branch Office	Claim of responsibility issued by <i>Los Macheteros</i>
6-25-98	Santa Isabel, P.R.	Bombing of Bank Branch Office	<i>Los Macheteros</i> suspected
10-19-98	Vail, Colo.	Arson Fire at Ski Resort	Claim of responsibility issued by Earth Liberation Front
3-27-99	Franklin Township, N.J.	Bombing of Circus Vehicles	Claim of responsibility issued by Animal Liberation Front
4-5-99	Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn.	Malicious Destruction and Theft	Animal Liberation Front
5-9-99	Eugene, Or.	Bombing	Animal Liberation Front
7-2/4-99	Chicago Skokie, Ill. Northbrook, Bloomington, Ind.	Multiple Shootings	Benjamin Nathaniel Smith
8-10-99	Granada Hills, Calif	Multiple Shootings	Buford O'Neal Furrow
8-28/29-99	Orange, Calif.	Malicious Destruction and Theft	Claim of responsibility issued by Animal Liberation Front
10-24-99	Bellingham, Wash.	Malicious Destruction and Theft	Claim of responsibility issued by Animal Liberation Front
11-20-99	Puyallup, Wash	Malicious Destruction	Animal Liberation Front
12-25-99	Monmouth, Ore.	Arson	Claim of responsibility issued by Earth Liberation Front
12-31-99	East Lansing, Mich.	Arson	Claim of responsibility issued by Earth Liberation Front

THE 28 GROUPS ON THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S DESIGNATED FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION LIST

NAME/ORGANIZATION	PRIMARY AREA(S) OF OPERATION	PRIMARY GOAL(S)
ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION (ANO) <i>Palestinian nationalist</i>	Middle East, Asia, Europe	Anti-Israel, opposes moderate Arab regimes, seeks independent Palestinian state, rejects Middle East Peace Process
ABU SAYYAF GROUP (ASG) <i>Islamic extremist</i>	Philippines	Seeks Iranian-style Islamic state on one of Philippines' southern islands
AL-QAEDA * <i>Islamic extremist</i>	Worldwide	Anti-“non-Islamic” regimes, strongly anti-Western seeks to “reestablish the Muslim State” throughout the Persian Gulf; suspected in the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombings in East Africa (group added to the FTO list in 1999)
ARMED ISLAMIC GROUP (GIA) <i>Islamic extremist</i>	Algeria, France	Anti-foreign, anti-Algerian Government, seeks to establish Islamic state, frequently massacres civilians
AUM SHINRIKYO (AUM SUPREME TRUTH) <i>Cult</i>	Japan, Russia	Seeks to bring about Apocalypse; responsible for 1995 sarin gas attack on Tokyo subway, resulting in 12 dead and over 5,000 injured
EUZKADI TA ASKATASUNA (ETA) (BASQUE FATHERLAND & LIBERTY) <i>Marxist-Leninist separatist</i>	Spain	Anti-Spanish Government, anti-French Government, seeks independent Basque state in northern Spain and southern France
AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA (IG)* (ISLAMIC GROUP)	Egypt	Anti-Egyptian Government, seeks to establish Islamic state; responsible for 1997 attack on tourists at Luxor, Egypt
HAMAS * <i>Islamic extremist</i>	Israel, Occupied Territories, Jordan	Anti-Israel, seeks to establish Palestinian Islamic state; tactics include large-scale suicide bombings
HARAKAT UL-MUJAHEDIN (HUM) <i>Islamic extremist</i>	Kashmir (northern India), Afghanistan, based in Pakistan	Anti-Indian; seeks Islamic rule in Kashmir and throughout the world
HIZBALLAH * <i>Islamic (Shi'a) extremist, closely linked to Iranian Government</i>	Lebanon	Seeks to establish Islamic theocracy in Lebanon and to reduce non-Islamic influences in the Middle East; responsible for suicide truck bombings of U.S. Embassy and Marine barracks (1983) and U.S. Embassy Annex (1984) in Beirut
JAPANESE RED ARMY <i>Communist</i>	Current base possibly Lebanon	Anti-Japanese Government and monarchy, seeks worldwide Communist revolution
[EGYPTIAN] AL-JIHAD (EIJ) <i>Islamic extremist</i>	Egypt	Anti-Egyptian Government, seeks to establish Islamic state; original al-Jihad responsible for 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat
KACH * <i>Jewish extremist</i>	Israel, West Bank	Anti-Palestinian, anti-Arab, rejects Middle East Peace Process, seeks restoration of biblical state of Israel and removal of all Arabs from Israel; Kach member (and U.S. citizen) responsible for 1994 massacre of worshipers in Hebron mosque
KAHANE CHAI * <i>Jewish extremist</i>	Israel, West Bank	Seeks to continue Kach founder's rejectionist agenda, considered more militant than Kach party from which it sprang
KURDISTAN WORKERS' PARTY (PKK) <i>Separatist (Marxist-Leninist)</i>	Turkey, Europe	Anti-Turkish, seeks to establish independent Kurdish state in southeastern Turkey

* Groups listed in red have known presence in the United States

THE 28 GROUPS ON THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S DESIGNATED FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION LIST

NAME/ORGANIZATION	PRIMARY AREA(S) OF OPERATION	PRIMARY GOAL(S)
LIBERATION TIGERS OF TAMIL EELAM (LTTE) <i>Separatist insurgent</i>	Sri Lanka	Anti-Sri Lankan Government, seeks to establish independent Tamil state in Sri Lanka
MUJAHEDIN-E-KHALQ ORGANIZATION (MEK or MKO) * <i>Marxist-Islamic, Iranian dissident</i>	Worldwide operation	Seeks to overthrow Iranian Government, has expressed anti-Western sentiment in the past
NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY <i>Communist</i>	Colombia	Seeks removal of U.S. and other foreign businesses (especially petroleum industry) from Colombia and revolution to establish Marxist-Leninist state
PALESTINE ISLAMIC JIHAD-SHIQAQI FACTION (PIJ) <i>Islamic extremist</i>	Middle East	Anti-Israel, rejects Middle East Peace Process, seeks to establish Islamic Palestinian state
POPULAR LIBERATION FRONT-ABU ABBAS FACTION <i>Palestinian nationalist</i>	Middle East, now based in Iraq	Anti-Israel, rejects Middle East Peace Process, seeks to establish independent Palestinian state; responsible for 1985 seizure of <i>Achille Lauro</i> cruise ship, during which an American was murdered
POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (PFLP) <i>Palestinian nationalist</i>	Israel, Occupied Territories, Syria, Lebanon	Anti-Israel, rejects Middle East Peace Process, seeks to establish independent Palestinian state
POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE - GENERAL COMMAND (PFLP-GC) <i>Palestinian nationalist</i>	Israel, Occupied Territories, Lebanon, Egypt	Anti-Israel, rejects Middle East Peace Process, seeks to establish independent Palestinian state, broke from PFLP in 1968; primary reasons: PFLP-GC founder believed PFLP too focused on diplomacy, not engaging in enough violence
REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES OF COLOMBIA (FARC) <i>Communist</i>	Colombia	Seeks overthrow of current government and ruling class of Colombia
REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION 17 NOVEMBER (17 NOVEMBER) <i>Communist</i>	Greece	Seeks to replace Greek establishment with Communist system, rid Greece of U.S., EU, and NATO presence, end Turkish military presence on Cyprus; responsible for numerous assassinations, including several U.S. Government officials
REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY/Front (DHKP/C) <i>Communist</i>	Turkey	Seeks to remove U.S. and NATO presence from Turkey and unite non-ruling classes in revolution to overthrow Turkish Government
REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE (ELA) <i>Communist</i>	Greece	Anti-Greek Government, seeks removal of U.S. military forces from Greece
SHINING PATH (SENDERO LUMINOSO) <i>Xenophobic revolutionary</i>	Peru	Anti-Peruvian Government, anti-foreign, seeks peasant revolutionary regime; particularly brutal and indiscriminate
TUPAC AMARU REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT	Peru	Seeks removal of U.S. presence from Peru, revolutionary overthrow of Peruvian Government, and alignment with international Marxist movement as alternative to Shining Path; responsible for 1996 take-over of Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima, Peru

* Groups listed in red have known presence in the United States

TERRORIST RENDITIONS 1987-1999

The following 15 individuals indicted for terrorist-related activities have been rendered to the United States either informally (irregular rendition) or formally (extradition) during the past 12 years. The chart provides the names of these individuals, the date and type of rendition, and the country from which the individuals were rendered.

NAME	DATE RENDERED OR EXTRADITED	COUNTRY
Viken Tcharkhutian Bombing of Air Canada, May 1982	September 7, 1987 Extradition	Greece
Fawaz Younis Royal Jordanian Airlines Hijacking, June 1985	September 17, 1987 Irregular Rendition	Cyprus
Khalid Al Jawary Bombing of 3 Vehicles in New York, March 1973	January 1991 Extradition	Italy
Mahmud Abouhalima World Trade Center (WTC) Bombing February 1993	March 24, 1993 Extradition	Egypt
Omar Mohammed Ali Rezaq Egypt Air Flight 648 Hijacking, November 1985	July 15, 1993 Irregular Rendition	Nigeria
Ramzi Ahmed Yousef WTC Bombing & U.S. Airlines Plot February 1993 & January 1995	February 7, 1995 Extradition	Pakistan
Abdul Hakim Murad U.S. Airlines Plot, January 1995	April 12, 1995 Irregular Rendition	Philippines
Eyad Mahmoud Ismail Najim WTC Bombing, February 1993	August 3, 1995 Extradition	Jordan
Wali Khan Amin Shah U.S. Airlines Plot, January 1995	December 12, 1995 Irregular Rendition	Undisclosed
Tsutomu Shirosaki Attack on U.S. Embassy Jakarta, Indonesia, May 1986	September 20, 1996 Irregular Rendition	Undisclosed
Mohammed Rashid Bombing of Pan Am Flight 830, August 1982	June 3, 1998 Irregular Rendition	Undisclosed
Mohamed Rashed Daoud Al-'Owhali Bombing of U.S. Embassy Nairobi, Kenya, August 1998	August 26, 1998 Irregular Rendition	Kenya
Mohamed Sadeek Odeh Bombing of U.S. Embassy Nairobi, Kenya, August 1998	August 20, 1998 Irregular Rendition	Kenya
Mamdouh Mahmoud Salim Bombing of U.S. Embassy Nairobi, Kenya, August 1998	December 20, 1998 Extradition	Germany
Khalfan Khamis Mohammed Bombing of U.S. Embassy Dar es Salaam, Tanzania August 1998	October 7, 1999 Irregular Rendition	South Africa

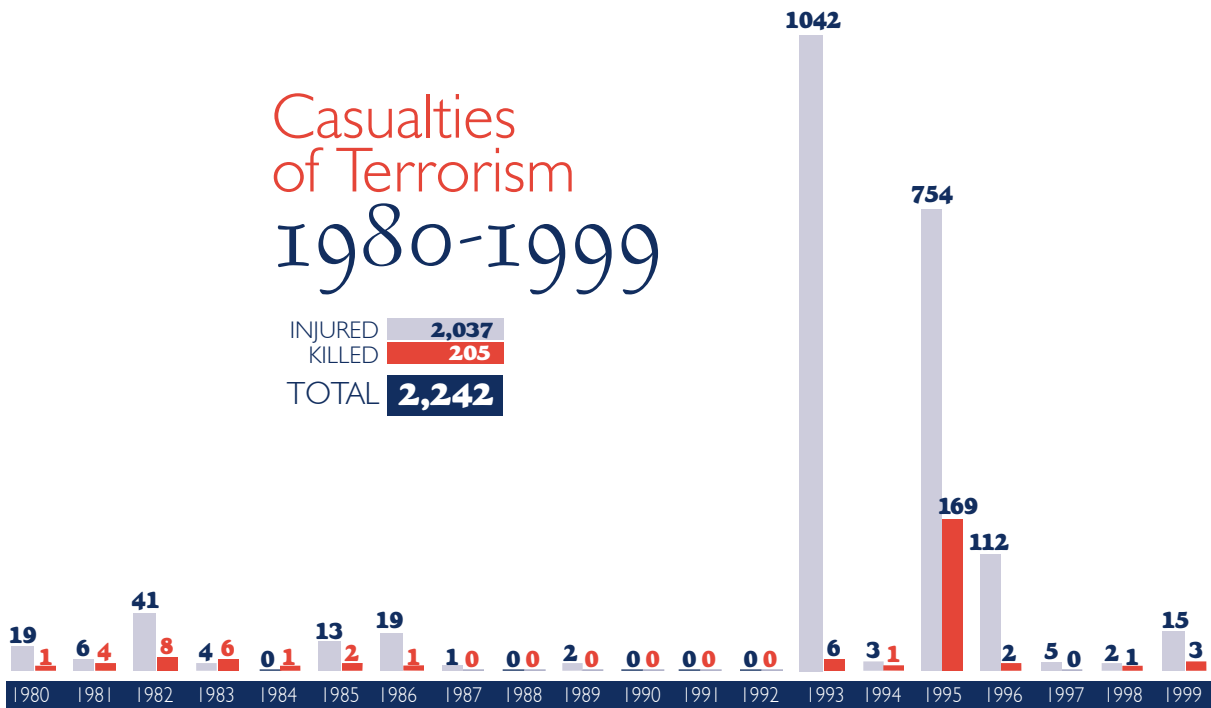
TERRORISM in the UNITED STATES

Activity by Target 1980-1999



Casualties of Terrorism 1980-1999

INJURED 2,037
KILLED 205
TOTAL 2,242



CHRONOLOGY OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1980-1989

DATE	CATEGORY	CITY	STATE	TYPE OF EVENT	KILLED	INJURED	PERPETRATOR
1/07/80	Incident	San Juan	PR	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Anti-Communist Alliance
1/13/80	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	4	Omega 7
1/13/80	Incident	Miami	FL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
1/19/80	Incident	San Juan	PR	Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
3/12/80	Incident	Hato Rey	PR	Armed Assault	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
3/15/80	Incident	Chicago	IL	Hostile Takeover	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
3/15/80	Incident	Chicago	IL	Hostile Takeover	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation/Macheteros
3/17/80	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	3	Croatian Freedom Fighters
3/25/80	Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
04/4/80	Prevention	Evanston	IL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
4/19/80	Incident	Chattanooga	TN	Shooting	0	4	Justice Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
4/30/80	Incident	New York City	NY	Assault	0	0	Revolutionary Communist Party
06/3/80	Incident	Washington	DC	Bombing	0	0	Croatian Freedom Fighters
06/3/80	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Croatian Freedom Fighters
7/14/80	Incident	Dorado	PR	Bombing	0	0	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
7/14/80	Incident	San Juan	PR	Bombing	0	0	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
7/14/80	Incident	Ponce	PR	Arson	0	0	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
7/14/80	Incident	Mayaguez	PR	Arson	0	0	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
7/22/80	Incident	Hato Rey	PR	Bombing	0	0	Revolutionary Commandos of the People, Ready and at War
7/22/80	Incident	Santurce	PR	Bombing	0	0	Revolutionary Commandos of the People, Ready and at War
7/22/80	Incident	Rio Piedras	PR	Bombing	0	0	Revolutionary Commandos of the People, Ready and at War
7/22/80	Incident	Sabana Seca	PR	Bombing	0	0	Revolutionary Commandos of the People, Ready and at War
8/20/80	Incident	Berkeley	CA	Pipe Bombing	0	2	Iranian Free Army
9/11/80	Incident	New York City	NY	Shooting	1	0	Omega 7
10/7/80	Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Bombing	0	0	International Committee Against Nazism
10/12/80	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	4	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
10/12/80	Incident	Hollywood	CA	Bombing	0	1	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
10/14/80	Incident	Fort Collins	CO	Shooting	0	1	Libyan Revolutionary Committee
12/21/80	Incident	New York City	NY	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of Popular Resistance
12/30/80	Incident	Hialeah	FL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
1/08/81	Incident	Santurce	PR	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	People's Revolutionary Commandos
1/08/81	Incident	Ponce	PR	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	People's Revolutionary Commandos
1/08/81	Incident	Rio Piedras	PR	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	People's Revolutionary Commandos
1/12/81	Incident	San Juan	PR	Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
1/23/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Croatian Freedom Fighters
1/26/81	Incident	San Francisco	CA	Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League/American Revenge Committee
2/02/81	Incident	Los Angeles	CA	Attempted Bombing	0	0	October 3
2/09/81	Incident	Eugene	OR	Assault	0	0	Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade
2/22/81	Incident	Hollywood	CA	Bombing	0	0	Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia
3/15/81	Incident	San Juan	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of Popular Resistance
4/21/81	Incident	Santurce	PR	Robbery	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
4/27/81	Incident	Washington	DC	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Iranian Patriotic Army

CHRONOLOGY OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1980-1989

DATE	CATEGORY	CITY	STATE	TYPE OF EVENT	KILLED	INJURED	PERPETRATOR
5/16/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Pipe Bombing	1	0	Puerto Rican Armed Resistance
5/16/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Pipe Bombing	0	0	Puerto Rican Armed Resistance
5/17/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Puerto Rican Armed Resistance
5/18/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Puerto Rican Armed Resistance
5/18/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Puerto Rican Armed Resistance
6/03/81	Suspected Incident	Anaheim	CA	Bombing	0	0	Justice Commandos of Armenian Incident Genocide Suspected
6/25/81	Incident	Torrance	CA	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defenders
6/26/81	Incident	Los Angeles	CA	Bombing	0	0	June 9 Organization
7/30/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Hostile Takeover	0	0	Libyan Students
8/07/81	Incident	Washington	DC	Hostile Takeover	0	3	People's Mujahedin Organization of Iran
8/20/81	Incident	Washington	DC	Arson	0	0	Black Brigade
8/20/81	Incident	Los Angeles	CA	Bombing	0	0	June 9 Organization
8/27/81	Incident	Carolina	PR	Bombing	0	0	Grupo Estrella
8/27/81	Suspected Incident	Detroit	MI	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Albanian Incident Extremists Suspected
8/31/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Hostile Takeover	0	0	Jewish Defense League
9/03/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
9/04/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
9/09/81	Incident	Washington	DC	Assault	0	0	Concerned Sierra Leone Nationals
9/11/81	Incident	Miami	FL	Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
9/11/81	Incident	Miami	FL	Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
9/12/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
9/22/81	Incident	Schenectady	NY	Bombing	0	0	Communist Workers Party
9/24/81	Incident	Miami	FL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
10/01/81	Incident	Hollywood	CA	Bombing	0	0	Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia
10/20/81	Suspected Incident	Nanuet	NY	Robbery	3	2	Coalition of the Black Liberation Army, Republic of New Afrika, and May 19 Suspected
10/24/81	Suspected Incident	Hamtramck	MI	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Albanian and/or Croatian Extremists Suspected
10/25/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
11/11/81	Incident	Santurce	PR	Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
11/14/81	Incident	Glen Cove	NY	Shooting	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
11/20/81	Incident	Los Angeles	CA	Bombing Genocide	0	0	Justice Commandos of the Armenian
11/27/81	Incident	Fort Buchanan	PR	Shooting	0	1	National Liberation Movement
11/27/81	Incident	Santurce	PR	Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
11/27/81	Incident	Condado	PR	Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
12/24/81	Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Pipe Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
1/28/82	Incident	Los Angeles	CA	Shooting	1	0	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
2/19/82	Incident	Miami	FL	Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
2/19/82	Incident	Washington	DC	Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
2/19/82	Incident	Miami	FL	Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
2/21/82	Incident	Rio Piedras	PR	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Antonia Martinez Student Commandos
2/28/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation

CHRONOLOGY OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1980-1989

DATE	CATEGORY	CITY	STATE	TYPE OF EVENT	KILLED	INJURED	PERPETRATOR
2/28/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
2/28/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
2/28/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
3/22/82	Incident	Cambridge	MA	Bombing	0	0	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
4/05/82	Incident	Brooklyn	NY	Arson	1	7	Jewish Defense League
4/28/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
4/28/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
4/29/82	Incident	San Juan	PR	Bombing	0	0	Provisional Coordinating Committee of the Labor Self-Defense Group
4/29/82	Incident	San Juan	PR	Shooting	0	0	Provisional Coordinating Committee of the Labor Self-Defense Group
4/29/82	Incident	Bayamon	PR	Bombing	0	0	Provisional Coordinating Committee of the Labor Self-Defense Group
5/01/82	Prevention	Los Angeles	CA	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia
5/04/82	Incident	Somerville	MA	Shooting	1	0	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
5/16/82	Incident	San Juan	PR	Shooting	1	3	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros/Group for the Liberation of Vieques
5/17/82	Incident	Union City	NJ	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
5/19/82	Incident	Villa Sin Miedo	PR	Shooting	1	12	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
5/20/82	Incident	San Juan	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
5/25/82	Incident	San German	PR	Kidnapping	0	1	Grupo Estrella
5/30/82	Incident	Van Nuys	CA	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia
6/01/82	Prevention	New York City	NY	Material Support	0	0	Provisional Irish Republican Army
6/10/82	Incident	Carolina	PR	Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of Popular Resistance
6/10/82	Incident	Carolina	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of Popular Resistance
6/10/82	Incident	Carolina	PR	Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of Popular Resistance
7/01/82	Prevention	--	--	Material Support	0	0	Irish National Liberation Army
7/04/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Pipe Bombing	0	0	Croatian Freedom Fighters
7/04/82	Incident	Astoria	NY	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Croatian Freedom Fighters
7/05/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
7/05/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
8/11/82	Suspected Incident	Honolulu	HI	Bombing	1	15	Mohammed Rashid Incident
8/20/82	Incident	Old San Juan	PR	Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
9/01/82	Incident	Naranjito	PR	Attempted Robbery	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
9/02/82	Incident	Miami	FL	Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
9/08/82	Incident	Chicago	IL	Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
9/20/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
9/25/82	Incident	Miami	FL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
10/15/82	Incident	Washington	DC	Hostile Takeover	0	0	Islamic Extremists
10/22/82	Incident	Philadelphia	PA	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
11/04/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Smoke Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
11/16/82	Incident	Carolina	PR	Robbery	1	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
11/16/82	Incident	Carolina	PR	Robbery	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
12/08/82	Incident	Washington	DC	Attempted Bombing	1	0	Norman David Mayer

CHRONOLOGY OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1980-1989

DATE	CATEGORY	CITY	STATE	TYPE OF EVENT	KILLED	INJURED	PERPETRATOR
12/16/82	Incident	Elmont	NY	Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Fighters
12/16/82	Incident	Elmont	NY	Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Fighters
12/21/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Pipe Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
12/22/82	Incident	McLean	VA	Hostile Takeover	0	0	People of Omar
12/31/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
12/31/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
12/31/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	2	Armed Forces of National Liberation
12/31/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
12/31/82	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	1	Armed Forces of National Liberation
1/11/83	Incident	Miami	FL	Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
1/12/83	Incident	Miami	FL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
1/12/83	Incident	Miami	FL	Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
1/28/83	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Revolutionary Fighting Group
2/13/83	Incident	Medina	ND	Shooting	2	4	Sheriff's Posse Comitatus
2/15/83	Incident	Killeen	TX	Hijacking	0	0	Iranian Extremists
2/19/83	Incident	Washington	DC	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
3/19/83	Suspected Incident	Marina Station	PR	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation Suspected
3/20/83	Incident	San Antonio	TX	Bombing	0	0	Republic of Revolutionary
4/23/83	Suspected Incident	Washington	DC	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Unknown Incident
4/26/83	Incident	Washington	DC	Bombing	0	0	Armed Resistance Unit
4/27/83	Incident	Miami	FL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Haitian Extremists
4/27/83	Incident	Miami	FL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Haitian Extremists
4/27/83	Incident	Miami	FL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Haitian Extremist
4/27/83	Incident	Miami	FL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Haitian Extremists
4/29/83	Incident	Rio Piedras	PR	Hostile Takeover	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
5/12/83	Incident	Uniondale	NY	Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Front
5/13/83	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Front
5/27/83	Incident	Miami	FL	Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
6/29/83	Prevention	Chicago	IL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
6/29/83	Prevention	Chicago	IL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
6/29/83	Prevention	Chicago	IL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
6/29/83	Prevention	Chicago	IL	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
7/01/83	Prevention	--	--	Attempted Assault	0	0	Palestinian Liberation Organization
7/08/83	Incident	Miami	FL	Kidnapping	0	0	Ejercito Revolucionario Del Pueblo
7/15/83	Incident	Rio Piedras	PR	Robbery	1	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
8/08/83	Incident	Detroit	MI	Attempted Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Fuqra
8/08/83	Incident	Detroit	MI	Shooting	1	0	Fuqra
8/09/83	Incident	Detroit	MI	Arson	2	0	Fuqra
8/16/83	Incident	Los Angeles	CA	Hostile Takeover	0	0	Carlos Martinez
8/18/83	Incident	Washington	DC	Bombing	0	0	Armed Resistance Unit
8/21/83	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Front

CHRONOLOGY OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1980-1989

DATE	CATEGORY	CITY	STATE	TYPE OF EVENT	KILLED	INJURED	PERPETRATOR
8/27/83	Incident	Washington	DC	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Unknown
10/12/83	Incident	Miami	FL	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Omega 7
10/30/83	Incident	Hato Rey	PR	Rocket Attack	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
11/07/83	Incident	Washington	DC	Bombing	0	0	Armed Resistance Unit
12/01/83	Prevention	--	--	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Iranian Extremists
12/13/83	Incident	East Meadow	NY	Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Front
12/14/83	Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Front
1/29/84	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Front
2/23/84	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Jewish Direct Action
3/19/84	Incident	Harrison	NY	Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Front
3/27/84	Suspected Incident	Miami	FL	Hijacking	0	0	Black Liberation Army Suspected
4/05/84	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Red Guerrilla Resistance
4/20/84	Incident	Washington	DC	Bombing	0	0	Red Guerrilla Resistance
4/29/84	Suspected Incident	Boise	ID	Bombing	0	0	Aryan Nations Suspected
5/09/84	Prevention	New York City	NY	Attempted Assassination	0	0	Bashir Baesho
6/18/84	Suspected Incident	Denver	CO	Shooting	1	0	Aryan Nations Suspected
8/22/84	Incident	Melville	NY	Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Front
9/26/84	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Red Guerrilla Resistance
9/26/84	Incident	Mount Pleasant	NY	Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Front
10/18/84	Prevention	New York City	NY	Attempted Prison Break	0	0	New Afrikan Freedom Fighters
10/18/84	Prevention	--	MT	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Aryan Nations
10/18/84	Prevention	New York City	NY	Attempted Prison Break	0	0	New Afrikan Freedom Fighters
10/18/84	Prevention	New York City	NY	Attempted Robbery	0	0	New Afrikan Freedom Fighters
10/31/84	Prevention	Bemidji	MN	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Sheriff's Posse Comitatus
11/01/84	Prevention	Miami	FL	Attempted Assassination	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
11/01/84	Prevention	Miami	FL	Attempted Assassination	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
11/04/84	Prevention	Cleveland	OH	Attempted Bombing	0	0	United Freedom Front
12/10/84	Incident	Levittown	PR	Bombing	0	0	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
12/10/84	Incident	Rio Piedras	PR	Bombing	0	0	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
12/10/84	Incident	Ponce	PR	Bombing	0	0	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
12/10/84	Incident	Mayaguez	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
12/10/84	Incident	Cayey	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
1/25/85	Incident	Old San Juan	PR	Rocket Attack	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros/Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
2/18/85	Suspected Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League Suspected
2/23/85	Incident	New York City	NY	Bombing	0	0	Red Guerrilla Resistance
4/22/85	Suspected Incident	Venice	CA	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League Suspected
5/04/85	Prevention	New Orleans	LA	Material Support	0	0	Sikh Extremists
5/04/85	Prevention	New Orleans	LA	Material Support	0	0	Sikh Extremists

CHRONOLOGY OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1980-1989

DATE	CATEGORY	CITY	STATE	TYPE OF EVENT	KILLED	INJURED	PERPETRATOR
5/04/85	Prevention	New Orleans	LA	Material Support	0	0	Sikh Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/11/85	Prevention	Baltimore	MD	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/15/85	Incident	Northridge	CA	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
6/04/85	Prevention	--	--	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Libyan Extremists
6/04/85	Prevention	--	--	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Libyan Extremists
6/04/85	Prevention	--	--	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Libyan Extremists
6/26/85	Suspected Incident	Baltimore	MD	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Fuqra Suspected
7/03/85	Suspected Incident	Fajardo	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution Suspected
8/12/85	Prevention	Hayden Lake	ID	Attempted Assassination	0	0	Aryan Nations
8/12/85	Prevention	Hayden Lake	ID	Attempted Assassination	0	0	Aryan Nations
8/12/85	Prevention	Hayden Lake	ID	Attempted Assassination	0	0	Aryan Nations
8/15/85	Incident	Paterson	NJ	Bombing	1	1	Jewish Defense League
8/16/85	Suspected Incident	West Roxbury	MA	Bombing	0	3	Jewish Defense League Suspected
8/29/85	Suspected Incident	New York City	NY	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Mujahedin-E-Khalq Suspected
9/06/85	Incident	Brentwood	NY	Bombing	0	1	Jewish Defense League
10/11/85	Incident	Santa Ana	CA	Bombing	1	7	Jewish Defense League
11/6/85	Incident	Bayamon	PR	Shooting	0	1	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
1/06/86	Incident	Cidra	PR	Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Revolucionario Clandestino/National Revolutionary Front of Puerto Rico
1/06/86	Incident	Toa Baja	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Revolucionario Clandestino/National Revolutionary Front of Puerto Rico
1/06/86	Incident	Guanica	PR	Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Revolucionario Clandestino/National Revolutionary Front of Puerto Rico
1/06/86	Incident	Santurce	PR	Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Revolucionario Clandestino/National Revolutionary Front of Puerto Rico
1/07/86	Prevention	Coamo	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
3/07/86	Prevention	Leavenworth	KS	Attempted Prison Break	0	0	Armed Forces of National Liberation
3/17/86	Incident	Ponce	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Commando Rojo
4/14/86	Incident	Rio Piedras	PR	Bombing	0	0	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution
4/29/86	Incident	San Juan	PR	Shooting	1	1	Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution

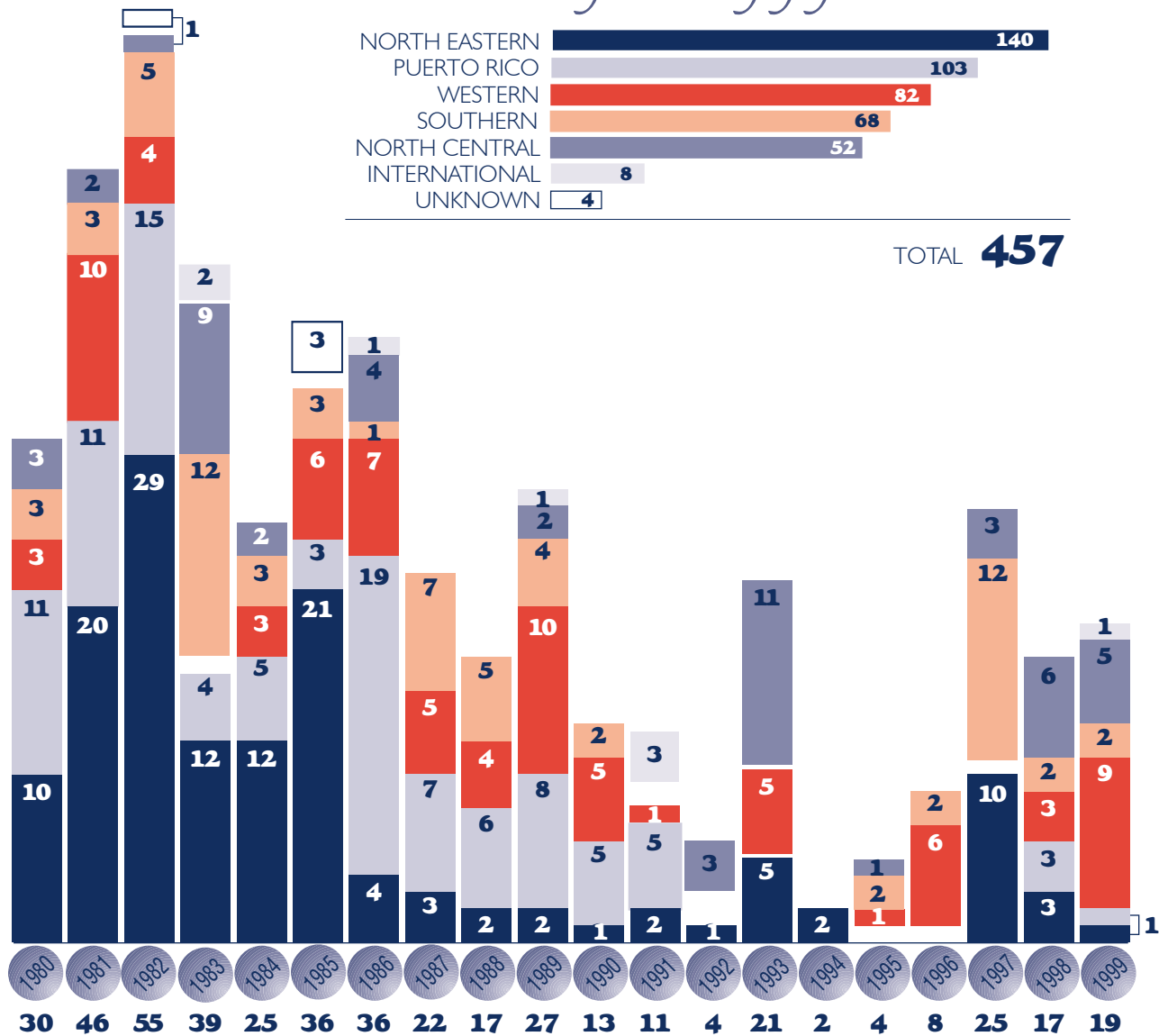
CHRONOLOGY OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1980-1989

DATE	CATEGORY	CITY	STATE	TYPE OF EVENT	KILLED	INJURED	PERPETRATOR
5/14/86	Incident	Phoenix	AZ	Sabotage	0	0	Earth First Organization
5/30/86	Prevention	New York City	NY	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Sikh Extremists
6/11/86	Prevention	--	--	Material Support	0	0	Provisional Irish Republican Army
7/03/86	Prevention	Leavenworth	KS	Attempted Prison Break	0	0	Unknown
7/28/86	Prevention	Hammond	LA	Material Support	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
8/05/86	Prevention	Chicago	IL	Material Support	0	0	El Rukn
9/02/86	Incident	New York City	NY	Tear Gas Bombing	0	17	Jewish Defense League
9/15/86	Incident	Coeur d'Alene	ID	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Aryan Nations
9/18/86	Suspected Incident	Toa Baja	PR	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	El Movimiento Revolucionario Independentista Suspected
9/29/86	Incident	Coeur d'Alene	ID	Bombing	0	0	Aryan Nations
9/29/86	Incident	Coeur d'Alene	ID	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Aryan Nations
9/29/86	Incident	Coeur d'Alene	ID	Bombing	0	0	Aryan Nations
9/29/86	Incident	Coeur d'Alene	ID	Bombing	0	0	Aryan Nations
10/20/86	Incident	New York City	NY	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
10/24/86	Suspected Incident	Detroit	MI	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Unknown
10/28/86	Incident	Bayamon	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
10/28/86	Incident	Fajardo	PR	Pipe Bombing	0	1	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
10/28/86	Incident	Mayaguez	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
10/28/86	Incident	Aguadilla	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
10/28/86	Incident	Santurce	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
10/28/86	Incident	Fort Buchanan	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
10/28/86	Incident	Fort Buchanan	PR	Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
11/04/86	Incident	Puerta De Tierra	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
11/24/86	Prevention	New York City	NY	Attempted Smoke Bombing	0	0	Jewish Defense League
12/15/86	Prevention	Phoenix	AZ	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Arizona Patriots
12/28/86	Incident	Yauco	PR	Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
12/28/86	Incident	Guayama	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
3/02/87	Suspected Incident	Laguna Niguel	CA	Bombing	0	0	Arizona Patriots Suspected
4/16/87	Incident	Davis	CA	Arson	0	0	Animal Liberation Front
4/19/87	Suspected Incident	Missoula	MT	Bombing	0	0	Aryan Nations Suspected
4/30/87	Prevention	Springfield	MO	Attempted Bombing	0	0	White Patriot Party
5/01/87	Suspected Incident	Hialeah	FL	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Anti-Castro Extremists Suspected
5/02/87	Suspected Incident	Miami	FL	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Anti-Castro Extremists Suspected
5/07/87	Prevention	Tulsa	OK	Attempted Assassination	0	0	Unaffiliated Extremists
5/14/87	Prevention	Newark	NJ	Attempted Assassination	0	0	Sikh Extremists
5/14/87	Prevention	Newark	NJ	Attempted Assassination	0	0	Sikh Extremists
5/25/87	Incident	Caguas	PR	Attempted Pipe Bombing	0	0	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5/25/87	Incident	Carolina	PR	Attempted Pipe Bombing	0	0	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5/25/87	Incident	Mayaguez	PR	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5/25/87	Incident	Cidra	PR	Attempted Pipe Bombing	0	0	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation

CHRONOLOGY OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES 1980-1989

DATE	CATEGORY	CITY	STATE	TYPE OF EVENT	KILLED	INJURED	PERPETRATOR
5/25/87	Incident	Aibonito	PR	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5/25/87	Suspected Incident	Miami	FL	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Anti-Castro Extremists Suspected
5/25/87	Incident	Caguas	PR	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
5/25/87	Incident	Ponce	PR	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Guerrilla Forces of Liberation
7/30/87	Suspected	Miami	FL	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Anti-Castro Extremists Suspected
8/27/87	Suspected Incident	Hialeah	FL	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Anti-Castro Extremists Suspected
10/23/87	Prevention	Richford	VT	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Syrian Socialist National Party
11/09/87	Incident	Flagstaff	AZ	Sabotage	0	0	Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy
11/28/87	Suspected Incident	Livermore	CA	Bombing	0	1	Nuclear Liberation Front Suspected
1/02/88	Suspected Incident	Miami	FL	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Anti-Castro Extremists Suspected
1/12/88	Incident	Rio Piedras	PR	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
1/12/88	Incident	Rio Piedras	PR	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
3/19/88	Prevention	Caguas	PR	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
4/12/88	Prevention	New Jersey	NJ	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Japanese Red Army
5/03/88	Suspected Incident	Miami	FL	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Anti-Castro Extremists Suspected
5/26/88	Incident	Coral Gables	FL	Bombing	0	0	Organization Alliance of Cuban Intransigence
7/08/88	Suspected Incident	Laguna Niguel	CA	Attempted Bombing	0	0	Up the IRS, Inc. Suspected
7/22/88	Incident	Caguas	PR	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Ejercito Popular Boricua Macheteros
8/18/88	Prevention	Washington	DC	Unknown	0	0	Individual
9/05/88	Suspected Incident	Miami	FL	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Anti-Castro Extremists Suspected
9/18/88	Suspected Incident	Miami	FL	Bombing	0	0	Anti Castro Extremists Suspected
9/19/88	Incident	Los Angeles	CA	Bombing	0	0	Up the IRS, Inc.
9/25/88	Incident	Grand Canyon	AZ	Sabotage	0	0	Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy
10/25/88	Incident	Flagstaff	AZ	Sabotage	0	0	Evan Mecham Eco-Terrorist International Conspiracy
11/01/88	Incident	Rio Piedras	PR	Attempted Pipe Bombing	0	0	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
11/01/88	Incident	Rio Piedras	PR	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Pedro Albizu Campos Revolutionary Forces
1/05/89	Prevention	Leavenworth	KS	Attempted Prison Break	0	0	The Order
2/24/89	Suspected Incident	Miami	FL	Attempted Pipe Bombing	0	0	Anti-Castro Extremists Suspected
2/28/89	Suspected Incident	Berkeley	CA	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Islamic Extremists Suspected
2/28/89	Suspected Incident	Berkeley	CA	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Islamic Extremists Suspected
2/28/89	Suspected Incident	New York City	NY	Incendiary Bombing	0	0	Islamic Extremists Suspected
3/10/89	Suspected Incident	La Jolla	CA	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Unknown
3/20/89	Suspected Incident	Los Angeles	CA	Pipe Bombing	0	0	Up the IRS, Inc. Suspected
3/26/89	Suspected Incident	Miami	FL	Bombing	0	0	Anti Castro Extremists Suspected
4/03/89	Incident	Tucson	AZ	Arson	0	0	Animal Liberation Front

Terrorist Activity by Region 1980-1999



NORTH EASTERN	140
PUERTO RICO	103
WESTERN	82
SOUTHERN	68
NORTH CENTRAL	52
INTERNATIONAL	8
UNKNOWN	4

TOTAL **457**

• Figures include terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and preventions.