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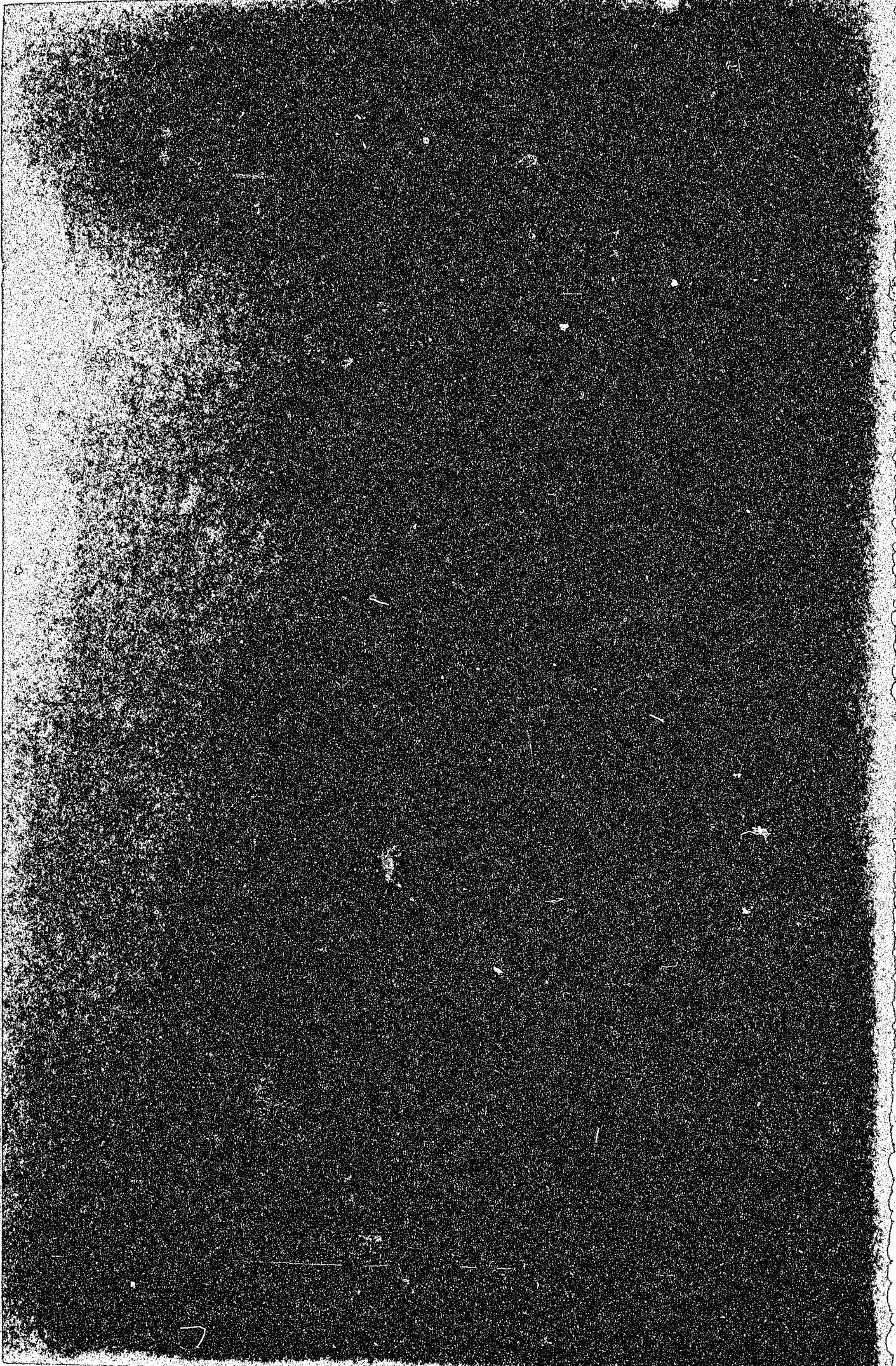
An International Journal

Yonah Alexander, *Editor*

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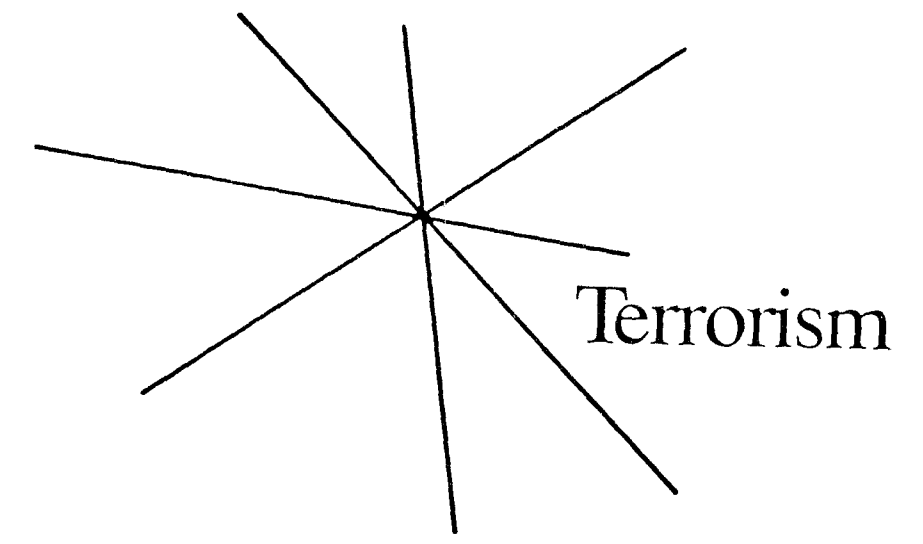
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Terrorism

An International Journal

Editor

Yonah Alexander



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FBI Analysis of Terrorist Incidents in the United States — 1982

This Report Was Prepared by:
Terrorist Research and Analytical Center
Terrorism Section
Criminal Investigation Division

Preface

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

Each incident listed in this report has met this *[sic]* criteria.

Terrorism:

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

Terrorist Incident:

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

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Section A. A Pictorial Analysis of Terrorist Incidents — 1982

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS, U.S., 1982

DATE	LOCATION	TYPE OF INCIDENT	GROUP CLAIMING CREDIT
1-28	Los Angeles, CA	Assassination	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
2-19	Washington, D.C.	Bombing	Jewish Defense League
2-19	Miami, FL	Bombing	Omega Seven
2-19	Miami, FL	Bombing	Omega Seven
2-21	Rio Piedras, PR	Bombing	Antonia Martinez Student Commandos
2-28	New York City, NY	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
2-28	New York City, NY	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
2-28	New York City, NY	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
2-28	New York City, NY	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
3-22	Cambridge, MA	Bombing	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
4-5	Brooklyn, NY	Arson	Jewish Defense League
4-28	New York City, NY	Bombing	Jewish Defense League
4-28	New York City, NY	Bombing	Jewish Defense League
4-29	Bayamon, PR	Bombing	Provisional Coordinating Committee of the Labor Self-Defense Group
4-29	San Juan, PR	Shooting	Provisional Coordinating Committee of the Labor Self-Defense Group
4-29	San Juan, PR	Bombing	Provisional Coordinating Committee of the Labor Self-Defense Group
5-4	Somerville, MA	Assassination	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
5-16	San Juan, PR	Shooting	Vieques Pro-Liberation Group Jointly with the Boricuan People's Army-Macheteros
5-17	Union City, NJ	Fire Bombing	Omega Seven
5-19	Rio Grande, PR	Shooting	Boricuan People's Army-Macheteros

5-20	Santurce, PR	Attempted Bombing	Boricuan People's Army-Macheteros
5-25	San German, PR	Assault	Star Group
5-30	Los Angeles, CA	Attempted Bombing	Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia
6-10	Carolina, PR	Bombing	Armed Forces of Popular Resistance
6-10	Carolina, PR	Bombing	Armed Forces of Popular Resistance
6-10	Carolina, PR	Attempted Bombing	Armed Forces of Popular Resistance
7-4	Astoria, NY	Bombing	Croatian Freedom Fighters
7-4	New York City, NY	Attempted Bombing	Croatian Freedom Fighters
7-5	New York City, NY	Bombing	Jewish Defense League
7-5	New York City, NY	Bombing	Jewish Defense League
8-20	San Juan, PR	Bombing	Boricuan Armed Anti-Imperialist Commandos Jointly with Guerrilla Column 29 September and Armed Forces of National Liberation
9-1	San Juan, PR	Attempted Armed Robbery	Boricuan People's Army-Macheteros Jointly with Star Group
9-2	Miami, FL	Bombing	Omega Seven
9-8	Chicago, IL	Bombing	Omega Seven
9-20	New York City, NY	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
9-25	Miami, FL	Attempted Bombing	Omega Seven
10-15	Washington, D.C.	Attempted Takeover	Disassociated Members of the Moslem Religion
10-22	Philadelphia, PA	Attempted Bombing	Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide
11-4	New York City, NY	Smoke Bombing	Jewish Defense League
11-16	Carolina, PR	Armed Robbery	Boricuan People's Army-Macheteros
11-16	Carolina, PR	Armed Robbery	Boricuan People's Army-Macheteros
12-8	Washington, D.C.	Attempted Bombing	Anti-Nuclear Activist
12-16	Elmont, NY	Bombing	United Freedom Fighters
12-16	Harrison, NY	Bombing	United Freedom Fighters
12-21	New York City, NY	Attempted Bombing	United Jewish Underground
12-22	McLean, VA	Takeover	People of Omar - Anti-Qadhafi Libyans
12-31	New York City, NY	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
12-31	New York City, NY	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
12-31	New York City, NY	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
12-31	New York City, NY	Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation
12-31	New York City, NY	Attempted Bombing	Armed Forces of National Liberation

TOTAL INCIDENTS: 51
TOTAL DEATHS: 7
INJURED: 28



1982 TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY GROUP, NUMBER AND TYPE OF INCIDENT

TERRORIST GROUPS	TYPE OF INCIDENTS													TOTAL INCIDENTS	INJURED	KILLED			
	ACTUAL BOMBING	ATTEMPTED BOMBING	ACTUAL FIREBOMBING	ATTEMPTED FIREBOMBING	ACTUAL SMOKE BOMBING	ATTEMPTED SMOKE BOMBING	ARMED ROBBERY	ATTEMPTED ROBBERY	SHOOTING	TAKEDOVER	ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY	ARSON	ATTEMPTED TAKEOVER				ASSASSINATION		
ARMENIAN GROUPS																	5		
Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA)	1																		
Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide (JCAG)	1	1										2						2	
CROATIAN GROUPS																	2		
Croatian Freedom Fighters (CFF)	1	1																	
CUBAN GROUPS																	6		
Omega 7	4	1	1																
JEWISH GROUPS																	8		
Jewish Defense League (JDL)	5			1						1							7	1	
United Jewish Underground (UJU)	1																		
LIBYAN GROUPS																	1		
People of Omar-Anti-Qadhafi Libyans									1										
PUERTO RICAN GROUPS																	25		
Antonia Martinez Student Commandos (AMS)	1																		
Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN)	10	y	1															3	
Armed Forces of Popular Resistance (FARP)	2	1																	
Boricuan Armed Anti-Imperialist Commandos	1	y																	
Boricuan People's Army-Macheteros (EPB-MACHETEROS)	1				2	1z	2x										15	3	
Guerrilla Column 29 September	1	y																	
Provisional Coordinating Committee of the Labor Self Defense Group	2							1											
Star Group (EST)							1z						1					1	
Vieques Pro-Liberation Group							1x												
OTHER GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS																	4		
United Freedom Fighters (UFF)	2																		
Anti-Nuclear Activist		1																	1
Disassociated Members of the Moslem Religion									1										
TOTAL	28	9	1	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	51	26	7	

x = Joint Operation
y = Joint Operation
z = Joint Operation

* It is noted that joint operations are counted only once for statistical purposes.

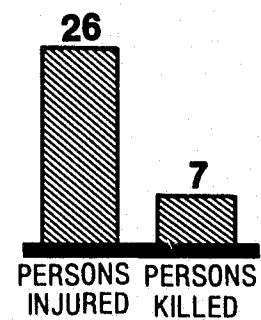
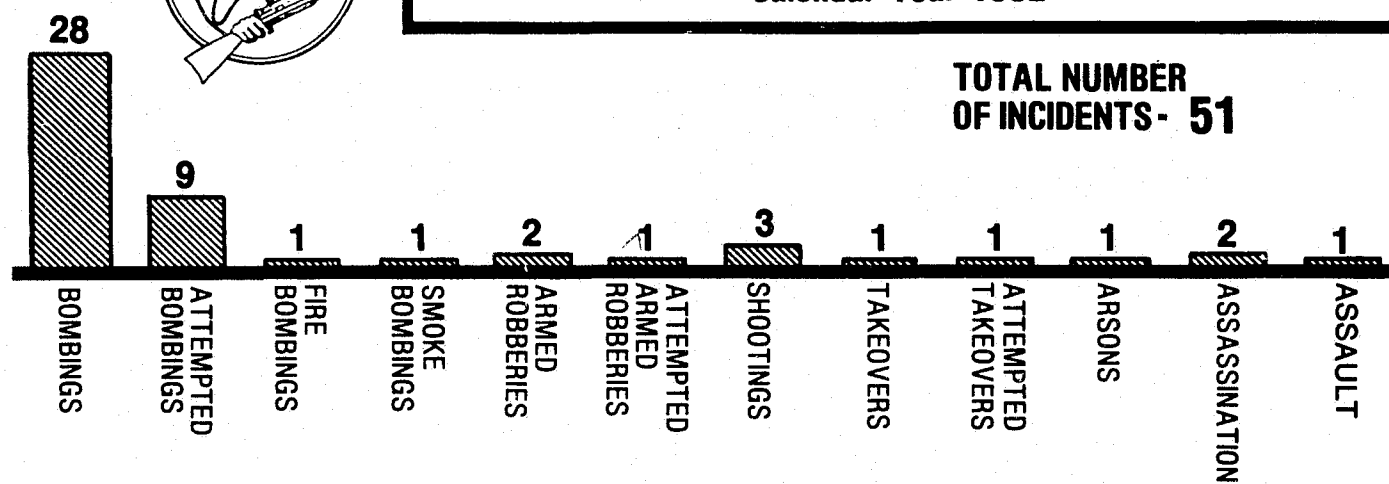


TERRORIST INCIDENTS IN THE U.S. BY TYPE

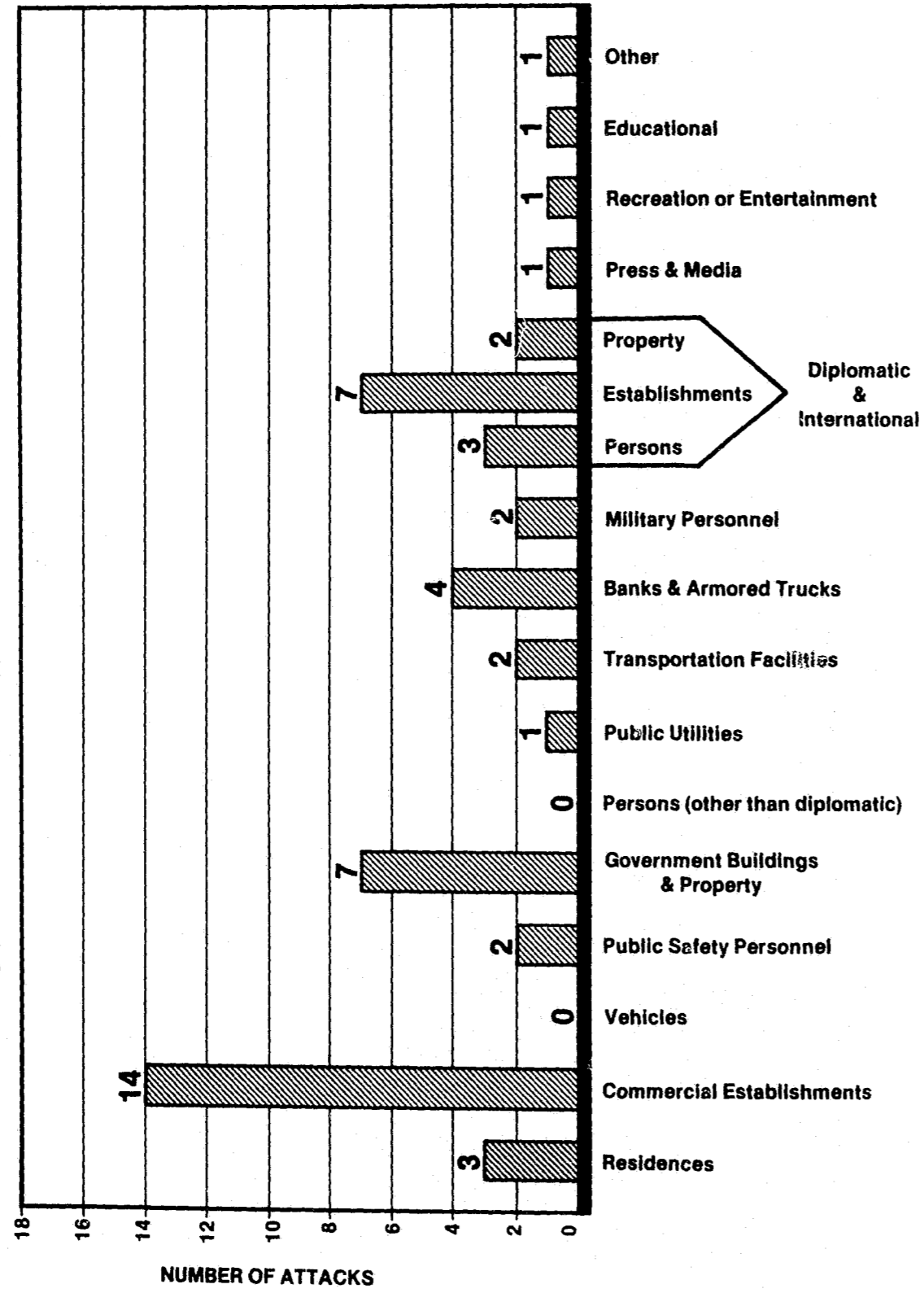
Calendar Year 1982



TOTAL NUMBER
OF INCIDENTS - 51



TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TARGETS 1982

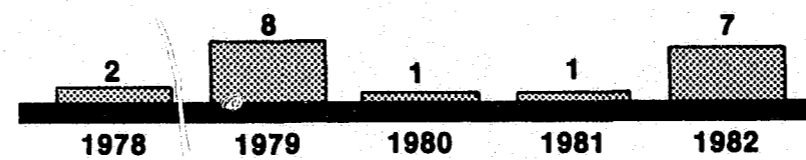




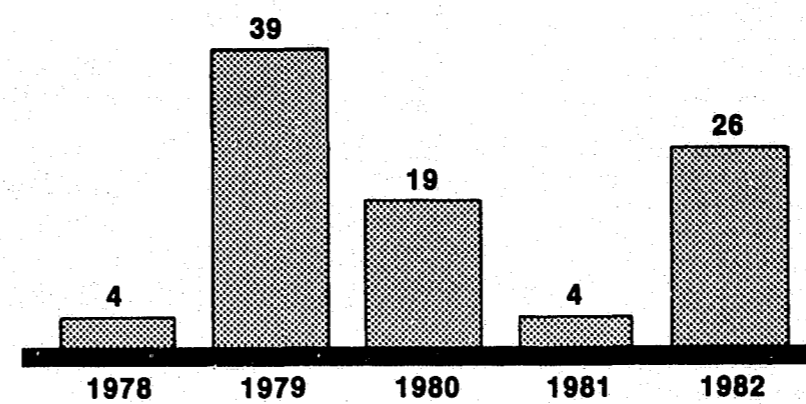
TERRORIST INCIDENTS 1978 - 1982 KILLED AND INJURED

Documents

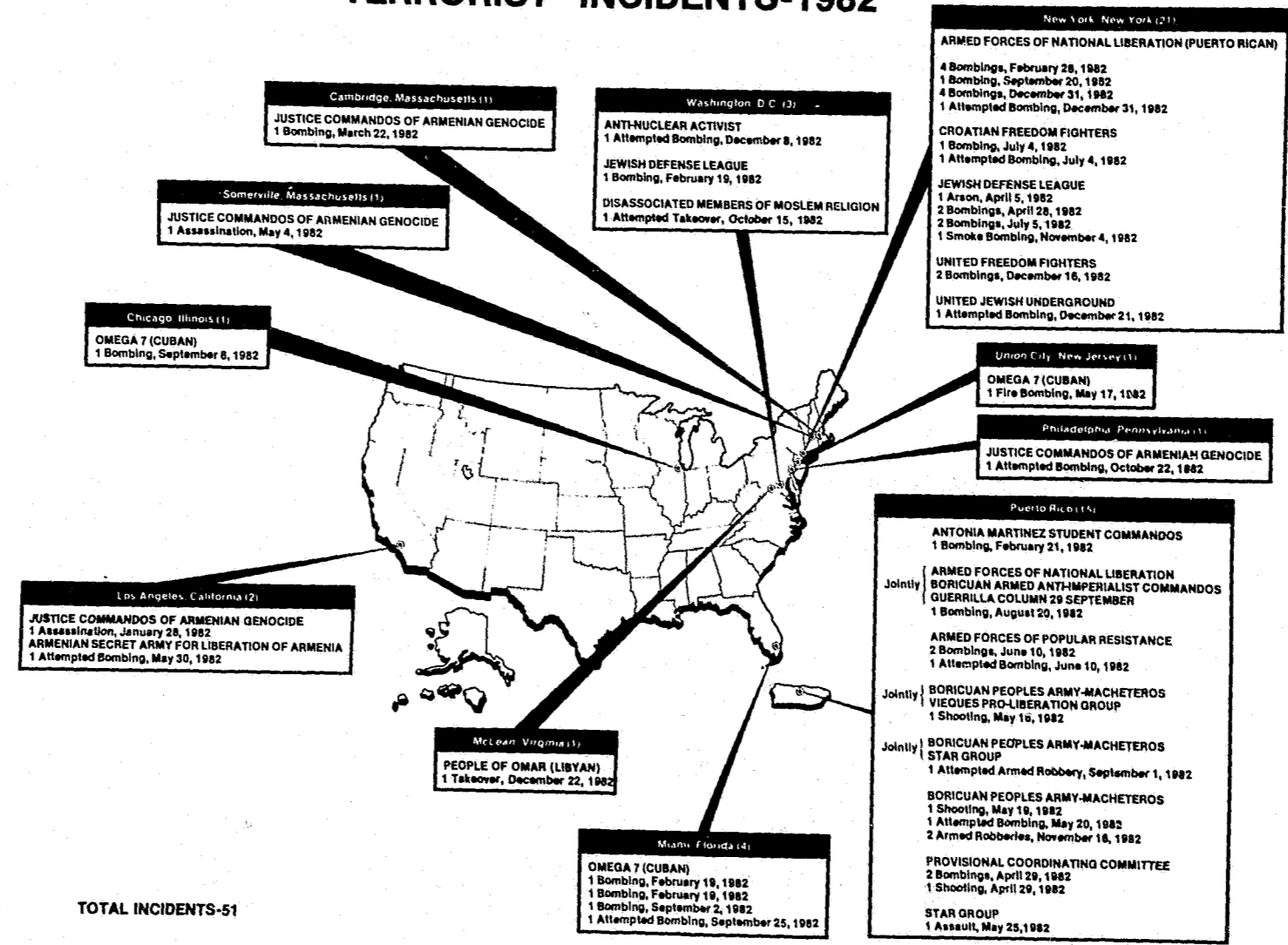
KILLED



INJURED

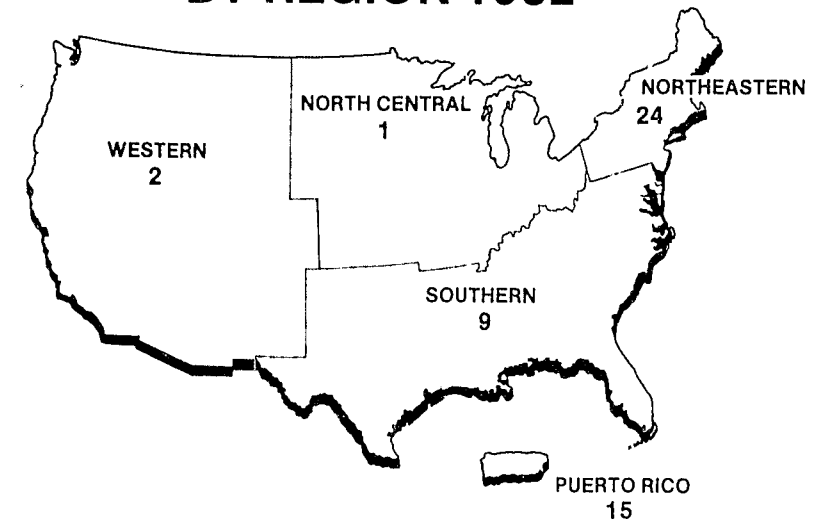


TERRORIST INCIDENTS-1982

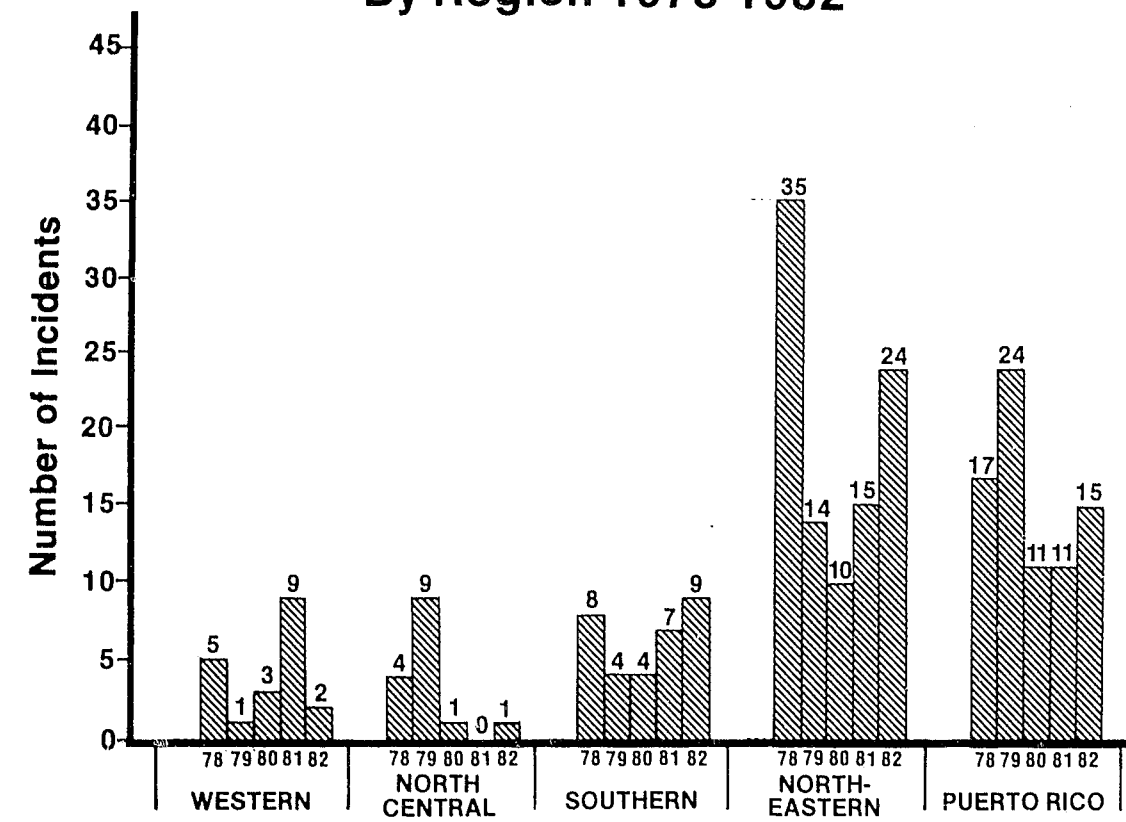


TOTAL INCIDENTS-51

TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY REGION 1982



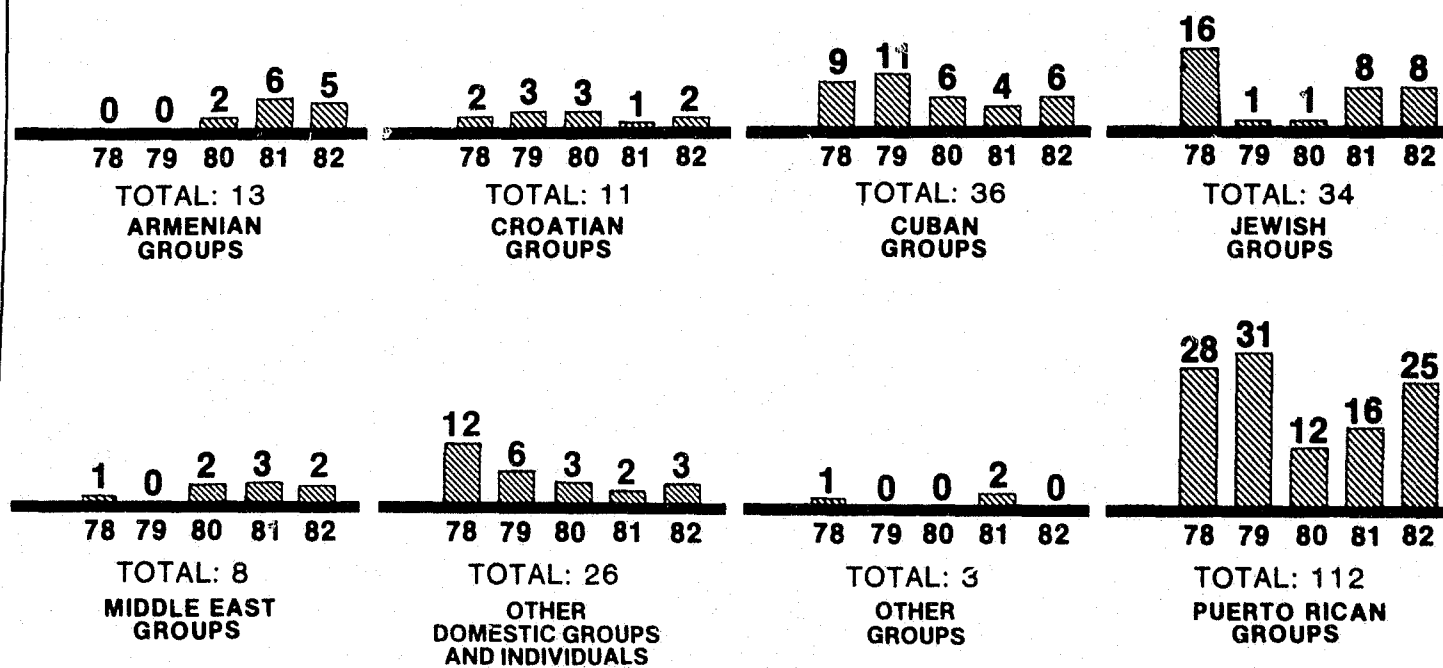
Comparison of Terrorist Incidents By Region 1978-1982





Trends in Terrorist Activity in the U.S. 1978 - 1982

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS: 51



Section B. Summaries of Terrorist Incidents by Groups

Armenian Groups

*Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA)
aka Armenian Underground for the Liberation of Armenia*

This group was responsible for a total of *one* incident in 1982.
DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The goals of the ASALA are: retaliation against Turks for the alleged massacre of one and one-half million Armenians in 1915; the liberation of historical Armenian lands from Turkey; and reunification with Soviet Armenia as a socialist democratic state. These goals are to be reached by means of Marxist-Leninist revolutionary violence.

On *May 30, 1982*, at approximately 1:45 a.m., three individuals, two of whom are ASALA members, were observed by an FBI surveillance team as they proceeded by car from Van Nuys, California, to the Los Angeles International Airport. One of the individuals was seen placing a package against the wall of the Air Canada cargo entry area. At less than fifteen minutes to the set detonation time, the Los Angeles Police Department Bomb Squad deactivated a high-order explosive. The two ASALA members were arrested and one remains a fugitive.
DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (JCAG)

This group was responsible for a total of *four* incidents in 1982.
DEAD: 2 INJURED: 0

JCAG is an Armenian terrorist group dedicated to avenging the alleged massacre of one and one-half million Armenians by the Turks in 1915, and the establishment of an Armenian state free from Turkish influence. Since 1973, members of the JCAG have committed terrorist acts against Turkish individuals and establishments around the world.

On *January 28, 1982*, Kemal Arikan, Turkish Consul General, was shot and killed in Los Angeles, California. He was shot at point-blank range while alone in his vehicle and waiting for a traffic light to change. Police later arrested one individual and one remains a fugitive.

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 0

On *March 22, 1982*, at approximately 7:55 p.m., an explosion occurred at the business address of the Honorary Turkish Consul General, Orhan R. Gundez, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *May 4, 1982*, at approximately 6:50 p.m., the Turkish Consul General was killed instantly when a gunman opened fire into his car as it approached an intersection near Union Square in Somerville, Massachusetts.

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 0

On *October 22, 1982*, the luggage of a JCAG suspect was x-rayed in Boston and found to contain a suspicious object which proved to be an armed bomb, the main charge being dynamite. The inspection by x-ray of the luggage was prompted by an alert concerning a planned terrorist operation to be carried out by the JCAG against the Honorary Turkish Consul in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. One individual was charged with interstate transportation of an explosive device and four other JCAG members were also arrested in Los Angeles, California.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Croatian Groups

Croatian Freedom Fighters (CFF)

This group was responsible for *two* incidents in 1982.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The CFF is a generic name used by the Croatian National Resistance, an international anti-Yugoslav organization committed to the establishment of an independent state of Croatia, to claim responsibility for terrorist incidents.

On *July 4, 1982*, at approximately 5:45 a.m., a pipe bomb exploded at the offices of the Frlan Travel Incorporated, Astoria, New York. Minor damage was suffered to the offices and four cars which were parked nearby.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *July 4, 1982*, at approximately 8:30 a.m., a suspicious package was observed in front of the Yugoslav Airlines Office in New York City. A closer inspection by New York Police Department (NYPD) Bomb Squad indicated that the package contained a pipe bomb scheduled to detonate at 9:20 a.m. Members of the NYPD Bomb Squad rendered the device safe.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Cuban Groups

Omega Seven

This group was responsible for *six* incidents in 1982.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Omega Seven is a fanatical anti-Castro Cuban exile group which was founded in 1975, to keep alive the fight of the Cuban exiles against Castro's communist government of Cuba. This group has, under the guise of fighting communism, committed numerous terrorist acts, including murder and political assassination. The primary [*sic*] targets are representatives of the Cuban Government or any individual, organization, facility, or business that deals with or supports, in any way, the communist government of Fidel Castro.

On *February 19, 1982*, at approximately 11:00 p.m., an explosive device detonated at the "Republica Magazine," Miami, Florida.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *February 19, 1982*, at approximately 11:00 p.m., an explosive device detonated at the Trans Cuba Office, Miami, Florida.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The above-described devices were identical and caused no structural damage.

On May 17, 1982, at approximately 1:15 a.m., a fire bombing occurred at the Almacen El Español in Union City, New Jersey. An unknown male called claiming responsibility and stating, "This is only the beginning, there will be more incidents." Minor damage to the store front was sustained.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On September 2, 1982, at approximately 9:30 p.m., an improvised explosive device detonated next to the ladies restroom which adjoins the Venezuelan consulate in Miami, Florida.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On September 8, 1982, at approximately 2:00 a.m., an individual was apprehended by the Chicago Police Department as he fled from the front of the Roxy Record and Book Company. The police had noticed his car parked in front of the bookstore. As he pulled away, a small explosion occurred. After he was arrested, the individual claimed he had perpetrated the bombing. The bomb, consisting of a bottle filled with black powder and capped with cloth, had been taped to the front window of the store. The bomb did not explode completely as intended and only a flash took place. Damage was minimal. A communiqué left at the scene stated that Omega Seven was responsible and the motive was that the bookstore was selling communist literature. The communiqué warned that attacks on communist businesses would continue.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On September 25, 1982, an unexploded bomb was found outside the Nicaraguan consulate, Miami, Florida.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Jewish Groups

Jewish Defense League (JDL)

This group was responsible for seven incidents in 1982.

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 7

The JDL was organized in September of 1968, by Rabbi Meir D. Kahane, who proclaimed that violence is necessary to accomplish the objectives of the JDL. Headquartered in New York City, the JDL is composed primarily of young Jewish-American extremists who consider themselves to be protectors of "Jewish rights"

and supporters of the state of Israel. Chapters of the JDL are located in several of the larger metropolitan areas of the United States. Many JDL members have been trained in self-defense and the use of firearms. By means of their terrorist activity, the JDL has attempted to publicize the poor treatment received by Jews in the Soviet Union.

On February 19, 1982, at approximately 12:50 a.m., the Aeroflot Soviet Airlines Office, Washington, D.C., was damaged by a bomb blast, apparently caused by a pipe bomb. The blast caused no injuries and minimal damage.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On April 5, 1982, at approximately 1:50 a.m., a fire was set at the Tripoli Restaurant, 162 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. The restaurant was located on the ground floor of a four-story apartment building. One person died and the injured were admitted to hospitals. In claiming credit, a spokesman for the JDL stated, "This should serve notice that Jewish blood is not cheap."

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 7

On April 28, 1982, at approximately 11:05 a.m., the Iraqi Mission to the United Nations, New York City, notified the New York City Police Department that they had experienced a bombing in the early morning hours. Several fragments were found to be similar to the device recovered at the Lufthansa Airlines Office the same day. Two devices exploded within twenty-five minutes of each other. Damage was minimal.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On April 28, 1982, at approximately 2:00 a.m., a pipe bomb exploded in the revolving glass door at Lufthansa German Airlines, 850 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Damage was limited to the glass door itself and one window on the second floor.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On July 5, 1982, at approximately 9:10 p.m., a pipe bomb exploded in front of the French consulate, New York, New York. Evidence recovered included pieces of the bomb and fragments of a brown paper bag. Damage was minimal.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On July 5, 1982, at approximately 9:15 p.m., a pipe bomb exploded in front of the Lebanese Mission to the United Nations,

New York City. Fragments of the bomb and a brown paper bag were discovered. Damage was minimal.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *November 4, 1982*, at approximately 9:10 p.m., two persons threw two smoke grenades down the aisle of Carnegie Hall Cinema, New York, New York. One device ignited and several patrons extinguished the burning can by stomping on it. The theatre was exhibiting Russian films. Damage was limited to two burn marks on the carpet.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The United Jewish Underground (UJU)

This group was responsible for *one* incident in 1982.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The UJU is a group of extremists which has proclaimed violence as its only means to accomplish its objectives. Being an extension of the Jewish Defense League, many members consider themselves protectors of "Jewish rights" and are avid supporters of the state of Israel.

On *December 21, 1982*, at approximately 1:42 a.m., the "New York Post" received a telephone call from an anonymous male caller who stated a bomb had been placed under a car with diplomatic license plates at the corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, New York, New York. Members of the New York City Police Department recovered a pipe bomb underneath the right rear of a red Renault and rendered it safe. Due to the nature of the call, it was determined that the perpetrators thought they were placing the bomb under a Soviet diplomat's car. The car was parked one and one-half blocks from the Soviet Mission to the United Nations.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Libyan Groups

People of Omar

This group was responsible for *one* incident in 1982.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The People of Omar is a generic term first used in the takeover of the office of the People's Committee for Libyan Students (PCLS) on December 12, 1982, in McLean, Virginia. The People of Omar is a group of Libyans who are opposed to the rule of Libyan leader, Mummar Qadhafi [*sic*].

On *December 22, 1982*, at approximately 8:30 a.m., twelve individuals, armed with clubs, entered the PCLS building in McLean, Virginia, and briefly held two employees hostage. The employees were subsequently released unharmed; however, the intruders barricaded themselves inside the building. Demands issued by the intruders were that the PCLS be shut down, all Libyan officials in the United States who are pro-Qadhafi be deported, and that an ABC reporter arrive at the scene to hear their grievances. A statement of unknown origin surfaced which stated, "We, the People of Omar, claimed full responsibility for the McLean office building siege for the purpose of destroying Libyan student records." The individuals also related that they had documents to prove that the PCLS is a center for terrorist activities against Libyan exiles. After a nine-hour stand, a SWAT team entered the building and took control of the situation. The twelve intruders were arrested without incident.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Puerto Rican Groups

Antonia Martinez Student Commandos (AMSC)

This group was responsible for *one* incident in 1982.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The group is composed of anti-United States university students and named for Antonia Martinez, a student at the University of Puerto Rico (UPR) who was killed during a UPR riot on March 4, 1970, while standing on the porch of a boarding house near the campus. Martinez, aged nineteen, was struck in the head by a bullet. Among radical students she is considered to be a martyr.

On *February 21, 1982*, at approximately 10:45 p.m., two sophisticated bombs exploded at the Administration Building, UPR, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. The two devices consisted of a propane tank, a five-by-two-inch pipe bomb, external packages of high ex-

plosives, a clock timing mechanism, and an electric blasting cap. The communiqué claiming credit for this incident reportedly urged students to form semiclandestine groups to fight against American imperialism.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN)

This group was responsible for *ten* incidents in 1982, in New York City, New York, and one incident in Puerto Rico, claimed jointly by the FALN, the Guerrilla Column 29 September, and the Boricuan [*sic*] Armed Anti-Imperialist Commandos.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 3

The FALN is a clandestine, United States mainland-based, terrorist organization dedicated to the liberation of Puerto Rico through violence. This group in the past has caused damages to property in excess of three million dollars and many deaths and injuries to innocent victims. The group has forcibly taken control of two Presidential campaign offices and a National Guard Armory, binding employees and robbing the facilities. On April 14, 1980, eleven members of the FALN were arrested in Evanston, Illinois. They claimed no incidents from that time until February 28, 1982.

On *February 28, 1982*, a bomb exploded at the American Stock Exchange at Eighty-Six Trinity Place, New York, New York. An improvised explosive device was placed on a window sill causing damage to windows on the street level. No witnesses were reported and no evidence was recovered.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *February 28, 1982*, a bomb exploded at the Merrill Lynch Office, One Liberty Plaza, New York, New York. An improvised device had been placed at the Cortland [*sic*] Street entrance. Extensive damage was caused to glass in the building. No physical evidence was recovered.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *February 28, 1982*, a bomb exploded at the Chase Manhattan Bank, One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, New York. The device was placed between a pillar and a window on Nassau

Street, causing extensive glass damage to the Plaza entrance level and the mezzanine level. A witness observed gray smoke and a strong odor of cordite, but did not see the perpetrator.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *February 28, 1982*, a bomb exploded at the New York Stock Exchange, Eighteen Broad Street, New York, New York. An improvised explosive device was placed next to a door on the north side of the building causing damage to a metal security door, glass doors and windows, and two windows in adjacent buildings. Parts of a timing device were recovered.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The "Associated Press" in New York City, New York, received a call from a male with a Spanish accent stating that a communiqué from the FALN had been left in a telephone booth at Ninety-First and Riverside Drive, claiming FALN responsibility for these incidents.

On *August 20, 1982*, an improvised explosive device detonated on a side street of the Fortaleza (Governor's mansion) section of Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. The device consisted of a small (three-inches-long and one-half-inch-diameter) galvanized pipe and nipple filled with an unknown low explosive filler and fused by a match. No injuries or damages resulted. The incident was claimed jointly by the FALN and two newly emerged groups, the Guerrilla Column 29 September and the Boricuan Anti-Imperialist Commandos. The motive for the bombing was the failure of the local news media to publish terrorist communiqués and for the practice of censoring news articles related to the struggle for independence and socialism by clandestine groups in Puerto Rico.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *September 20, 1982*, at approximately 12:40 a.m., an improvised explosive device exploded at Bankers Trust, Two Hundred Eighty Park Avenue, New York, New York. A man with a Spanish accent who claimed to be with the FALN stated, "We have just bombed a mid-town bank to protest the United States support of the Israeli massacre of Palestinian people." The explosion caused extensive damage to Bankers Trust and some glass damage to the building across the street at Three Hundred Park

Avenue.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *December 31, 1982*, at approximately 9:28 p.m., an improvised explosive device detonated in the area of the north entrance of the Federal Building, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York, which housed the New York Office of the FBI. The device was placed behind a pillar next to the windows of the General Services Administration, Business Services Center, causing extensive glass window damage and damage to offices. A witness observed a Hispanic male walking nonchalantly down the street who seemed to be disinterested in the explosion. The FALN claimed credit by phoning WCBS Radio. Two calls were received on December 31, 1982, while the others were made on January 1, 1983.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *December 31, 1982*, an improvised explosive device detonated at the northwest entrance to police headquarters located at One Police Plaza, New York, New York. Upon hearing the first 9:28 p.m., (described above) explosion, a police officer assigned to security duty made a perimeter search of the area in an attempt to locate the origin of the explosion. Upon observing a Kentucky Fried Chicken container placed near the northwest entrance, the officer approached it, at which time the improvised explosive device contained within the container detonated. The explosion caused serious injury to the officer. The blast also caused extensive damage to the entrance way of the police headquarters. Four telephone calls were made, three to WCBS Radio and the other to WINS Radio. Two of the calls were made on December 31, 1982, while the others were made on January 1, 1983. In each call, an individual stated the FALN was responsible for the attack.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 1

On *December 31, 1982*, an improvised explosive device detonated at the Federal Building, 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York. It houses the United States Attorney's Office and the court of the Eastern District of New York in which there are currently pending FALN-related criminal investigations. The explosion caused extensive glass window damage and minor damage to offices within. Four telephone calls were made, three to WCBS

Radio and the other to WINS Radio. Two of the calls were made on December 31, 1982, while the others were made on January 1, 1983. In each of the calls, an individual stated the FALN was responsible for the attack.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *December 31, 1982*, the first of two improvised explosive devices detonated at the ground level entrance to the Federal Building, One St. Andrew's Plaza, New York, New York. The building houses the United States Attorney's Office of the Southern District of New York. The explosion caused glass window damage in the entrance. This improvised explosive device was located by Police Emergency Services who placed a bomb blanket over the device. When two New York City Police Department Bomb Squad members later approached the improvised explosive device, it detonated, causing serious injuries to both members. The FALN claimed credit by phoning WCBS Radio and WINS Radio. Two calls were received on December 31, 1982, while the others were made on January 1, 1983.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 2

On *December 31, 1982*, the second of two improvised explosive devices was located at the Federal Building at One St. Andrew's Plaza, New York, New York. It was found approximately forty feet from the first device which detonated near the ground floor entrance. The second bomb was rendered safe by members of the New York City Police Department Bomb Squad. One witness recounted observing a male individual place packages near the entrance at One St. Andrew's Plaza twenty minutes before the detonation. The FALN claimed credit by phoning WCBS Radio and WINS Radio stations. Two calls were received on December 31, 1982, while the others were made on January 1, 1983.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Armed Forces of Popular Resistance (FARP)

This group was responsible for *three* incidents in 1982.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The FARP is a proindependence terrorist group which describes itself as a military, political organization. The FARP first came

to light in January of 1978, but is suspected of having been involved in several robberies prior to that time. Since 1978, FARP has been involved in terrorist incidents including the ambush of a United States Navy personnel bus on December 3, 1979, in Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico, which was jointly claimed by the FARP, the Boricuan People's Army-Macheteros and the Organization of Volunteers for the Puerto Rican Revolution.

On *June 10, 1982*, at approximately 10:45 p.m., a high-order explosive with a timer mechanism exploded on the seventh floor of Marbella Condominium, Isla Verde, Puerto Rico, causing extensive damage. The device, believed to be iremite, was placed against a fire door in front of the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) transformers.

On *June 10, 1982*, at approximately 11:00 p.m., while the Marbella Condominium was being cleared, a second device detonated on the fourth floor.

On *June 10, 1982*, another unexploded device was located in the Marbella Condominium by the Police of Puerto Rico Explosives Division and was rendered safe. The FARP advised that the bombing was effected to cause the evacuation of hundreds of families, among them the family of Jorge Pierluisi, Secretary of Housing for Puerto Rico. The FARP advised that they wanted the Pierluisi family to feel like the families that were recently forcibly removed from Villa Sin Miedo (Villa Without Fear), Carolina, Puerto Rico, an incident which resulted in one death and twelve injured.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Boricuan Armed Anti-Imperialist Commandos

This group was responsible for *one* incident in 1982, jointly claimed by this group, the FALN, and a newly emerged group, the Guerrilla Column 29 September.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The Boricuan Armed Anti-Imperialist Commandos, a proindependence Puerto Rican terrorist group, first appeared on August 20, 1982, when a bomb detonated on a street in the Fortaleza

section of Old San Juan, Puerto Rico, an incident claimed jointly by the FALN, this group, and another newly emerged group, the Guerrilla Column 29 September.

On *August 20, 1982*, an improvised explosive device detonated on a side street of the Fortaleza (Governor's mansion) section of Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. The device consisted of a small (three-inches long and one-half inch in diameter), galvanized pipe and nipple filled with an unknown, low explosive filler and fused by a match. No injuries or damage resulted. The motive claimed for the bombing was the failure of the local news media to publish terrorist communiqués and for the practice of censoring news articles related to the struggle for independence and socialism by clandestine groups in Puerto Rico.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Boricuan People's Army-Macheteros (EPB-Macheteros)

This group was responsible for *six* incidents in 1982, including *one* incident committed jointly by the EPB and the Vieques Pro-Liberation Group and *one* incident committed jointly by the EPB and the Star Group.

DEAD: 3 INJURED: 15

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

On *May 16, 1982*, at approximately 1:10 a.m., four United States Navy enlisted men assigned to the USS *Pensacola* and wearing civilian clothes were attacked while walking back to their ship, which was docked in the harbor in Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. They were shot by automatic rifle fire coming from a passing maroon Cadillac. This incident was claimed jointly by the Macheteros and the Group for the Liberation of Vieques. The shooting

was in retaliation for the United States Navy exercise "Ocean Venture '82," which took place in the Caribbean and terminated on May 16, 1982, the same day of this incident. One enlisted man was killed and three were injured.

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 3

On May 19, 1982, approximately three hundred-fifty families (squatters) were forcibly evicted by Police of Puerto Rico (POPR) from Villa Sin Miedo (Village Without Fear), Carolina, Puerto Rico. The POPR were carrying out a court order to remove the squatters from government property. While the eviction was being carried out, one Puerto Rican police officer was killed and two were injured by sniper fire. Reports indicate that ten civilians were also injured and at least one hundred were arrested. Reports indicate that the Macheteros had sent a letter to the Governor of Puerto Rico, warning him that they would "take action" if the squatters were evicted.

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 12

On May 20, 1982, at approximately 9:05 p.m., the switchboard operator at the Caribe Hilton Hotel in San Juan, Puerto Rico, received an anonymous call from a male who advised that four bombs had been placed in the hotel. A search of the hotel revealed that four plastic containers filled with gasoline and one butane tank had been placed in room 323. The mechanical initiator functioned but failed to ignite the gasoline.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On September 1, 1982, at approximately 8:40 a.m., a Wells Fargo armored vehicle, carrying in excess of eight hundred thousand dollars was en route from San Juan to Naranjito, Puerto Rico, when several individuals attempted to rob the vehicle. The perpetrators possessed .45 caliber pistols and automatic long-barrel weapons with sound suppressors. They wore camouflage military uniforms, masks, and carried walkie-talkies. A ballistic comparison revealed that the weapon used in this incident was the same as the weapon used to kill a United States Navy enlisted man on May 16, 1982, claimed by the Macheteros, and was also the same weapon used in the shooting against the Puerto Rico Justice Building on April 29, 1982, claimed by the Star Group.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On November 16, 1982, at approximately 8:50 a.m., four individuals, one of them dressed in the uniform of a POPR officer, entered a neighborhood supermarket in a residential section of Carolina, Puerto Rico. The four individuals, all armed with handguns, ordered all customers and employees to the rear warehouse portion of the store after first robbing the store owner of approximately twelve thousand dollars in cash.

At approximately 9:00 a.m., a Wells Fargo armored truck, manned by a driver and a passenger guard, arrived at the same supermarket mentioned above. When the passenger guard entered the store to pick up the store's money, he was met by the four individuals mentioned above who forced him at gunpoint to provide the keys to the cash storage portion of the armored truck. Simultaneously with this, a white Ford van approached the armored truck which was parked, with the engine running, in front of the supermarket. This van approached the armored truck in a head-on confrontation. At least two other individuals then emerged from the white van carrying shoulder weapons. At gunpoint they approached the driver and ordered him to get out of the truck. One of the perpetrators then emerged from the supermarket and unlocked the cash vault of the armored truck. Several perpetrators then hurriedly transferred the cash bags from the armored truck to the van. Loss has been estimated at three hundred thousand dollars.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On November 16, 1982, while the supermarket robbery was taking place, several individuals confronted an attendant and the owner of a Texaco gas station across the street from the supermarket previously mentioned. The gas station owner then confronted the perpetrators with a handgun in his belt. When the owner attempted to draw his weapon, one of the perpetrators shot and killed him. Another perpetrator fired at the attendant, who fled the scene unharmed.

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 0

Guerrilla Column 29 September

This group was responsible for one incident in 1982, jointly with the FALN and a newly emerged group, the Boricuan Armed Anti-

Imperialist Commandos.
DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The Guerrilla Column 29 September, a proindependence terrorist group, first appeared on August 20, 1982, when a bomb detonated on a street in the Fortaleza section of Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. Little is known about this group at the present.

On August 20, 1982, an improvised explosive device detonated on a side street of the Fortaleza (Governor's mansion) section of Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. The device consisted of a small (three-inches long and one-half inch in diameter) galvanized pipe and nipple filled with an unknown, low explosive filler and fused by a match. No injuries or damage resulted. The incident was claimed jointly by this group, the FALN, and another newly emerged group, the Boricuan Armed Anti-Imperialist Commandos. The motive for the bombing was the failure of the local news media to publish terrorist communiqués and the practice of censoring news articles related to the struggle for independence and socialism by clandestine groups in Puerto Rico.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Provisional Coordinating Committee of the Labor Self-Defense Group

This group was responsible for *three* incidents in 1982.
DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

This group first emerged on April 29, 1981, when it claimed responsibility for three bombings and an attack on the residence of the Director of Puerto Rican Communications Authority in Carolina, Puerto Rico.

On April 29, 1982, three armed and unidentified Latin males overpowered a guard at the Puerto Rican Electric Power Authority (PREPA) Substation in Bayamon, Puerto Rico, and placed an explosive device inside. The explosion wrecked the facility severely, causing five hundred thousand dollars worth of damage. The bombing device utilized a mechanical initiator similar to those used in PREPA bombings on November 11, 1981, and November 27, 1981. Motives were suspected to be related to the laying off of PREPA workers.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On April 29, 1982, at approximately 7:15 p.m., the Puerto Rico Justice Building, located about five hundred yards from the Puerto Rico Natural Resources Building, was attacked by members of this group who fired twenty-six rounds of .45 caliber bullets into a large plate glass window. The guard on duty narrowly escaped injury. Damage exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. An anonymous call directed a local radio station employee to the location of a typewritten communiqué.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On April 29, 1982, at approximately 8:30 p.m., the Labor Relations Board Building located on Paseo Covadanga, Old San Juan, Puerto Rico, was the scene of an explosive bombing. The fusing system of the explosive consisted of a mechanical delay device. Damage was estimated at five hundred dollars, consisting mainly of broken windows.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Star Group

This group was responsible for *one* incident plus one incident jointly with the Boricuan People's Army-Macheteros.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 1

The Star Group (Grupo Estrella) came into existence on April 11, 1980, when they kidnaped Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA) engineer, Manuel Vazquez Santiago, shaved his head and held him in a remote area of Yaucoa, in the mountains of Puerto Rico, following a Union De Trabajadores Industria Electrico Y Riego (UTIER) (Electrical Industry and Irrigation Workers Union) strike against the PREPA. The group is apparently named after a terrorist, Luis Estrella, who was killed when an electric transmission tower he was sabotaging fell on him. It is known that leaders of the Movimiento Socialista Puertorriqueno (MSP) and the Partido Socialista Revolucionario (PSR) were obtaining materials to construct bombs, planning to bomb electric towers, and meeting with leaders of the UTIER Union during the 1981 strike. There were twenty-one unclaimed bombing incidents against PREPA during the September, 1981 to December, 1981, UTIER strike, and investigation indicates that the MSP and the

PSR are probably responsible for the majority of the incidents. Grupo Estrella is an armed clandestine movement within the ranks of the UTIER.

On *May 25, 1982*, between 3:30 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., SSG Jorge Miranda Martinez, a Puerto Rico National Guard recruiter, was kidnaped in San German, Puerto Rico, by three male individuals. He was ordered to drive his GSA-marked vehicle off the main highway and down a dirt road. The recruiter, who is a Puerto Rican, was slapped around by the three men who held him at gunpoint while accusing him of being a traitor to his country and saying they would remove all Americans from Puerto Rico. The perpetrators, who were apparently seeking weapons, finally released the recruiter after two of the men wanted to kill him, but were stopped by the third.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 1

On *September 1, 1982*, at approximately 8:40 a.m., a Wells Fargo armored vehicle carrying in excess of eight hundred thousand dollars, was en route from San Juan to Naranjito, Puerto Rico, when several individuals attempted to rob the vehicle. The perpetrators possessed .45 caliber pistols and automatic shoulder weapons with sound suppressors. The perpetrators were dressed in camouflage military uniforms, wore masks, and carried walkie-talkies. A ballistic comparison indicated that the .45 caliber rounds were from the same weapon used to kill a Navy seaman on May 16, 1982, claimed by the Macheteros, and to shoot against the Department of Justice on April 29, 1982, claimed by the Star Group.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Group for the Liberation of Vieques (Grupo Pro-Liberacion de Vieques)

aka Vieques Pro-Liberation Group

This group was responsible for *one* incident in 1982, jointly with the EPB-Macheteros.

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 3

The name of this group first emerged on May 16, 1982, through a shooting attack on four United States Navy enlisted persons

which resulted in one person killed and three injured. The operation was claimed jointly by this group and the EPB-Macheteros. It is not known if this group has any ties with other groups which have protested the presence of the United States Navy on the island of Vieques, used for naval exercises and target practice.

On *May 16, 1982*, at approximately 1:10 a.m., four United States Navy enlisted men, assigned to the USS *Pensacola* and wearing civilian clothes, were attacked while walking back to their ship which was docked in the harbor in Old San Juan, Puerto Rico. They were shot by automatic rifle fire coming from a passing maroon Cadillac. This incident was claimed jointly by the Macheteros and the Group for the Liberation of Vieques. The shooting was in retaliation for the United States Navy exercise, "Ocean Venture '82," which took place in the Caribbean and terminated on May 16, 1982, the same day of this incident. One enlisted man was killed and three were injured.

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 3

Other Groups and Individuals

United Freedom Fighters (UFF)
aka United Freedom Federation

This group was responsible for *two* incidents in 1982.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

This group emerged on December 16, 1982, when it claimed responsibility for two bombings. Its goals have not yet been defined.

On *December 16, 1982*, a bomb detonated at the South African Purchasing Office, 1975 Linden Boulevard, Elmont, New York. Extensive damage was caused to the building.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

On *December 16, 1982*, a bomb detonated at the IBM Building, 600 Mamaroneck Avenue, Harrison, New York. Extensive damage resulted to the building.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Approximately one-half hour prior to each incident, a caller contacted news media personnel and South African Purchasing Office personnel, stating that a bomb had been placed at each

location (described above) and that they had thirty minutes to evacuate the premises. Premises were evacuated at each location and subsequent explosions occurred.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Antinuclear Activist

This individual was responsible for *one* incident in 1982.

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 0

Norman David Mayer was an antinuclear advocate, had picketed the White House, and possessed a criminal history in the United States and abroad. Killed during this incident, Mayer, a World War II veteran, qualified for burial in the Arlington National Cemetery.

On *December 8, 1982*, at approximately 10:20 a.m., an unidentified male drove a white van onto the grounds and up to the entrance of the Washington Monument, Washington, D.C. The perpetrator presented park officials with an antinuclear pamphlet which stated, "There are one thousand pounds of TNT in this truck that can be detonated four different ways on automatic." He advised that he intended to detonate the explosive as a protest against nuclear weapons. The perpetrator paced back and forth in front of the Monument and the van while holding a hobbyist-type radio control transmitter which hung from his neck by a rope or string, and which was determined to be capable of detonating explosives.

Nine individuals (seven tourists and two National Park officials) were trapped in the Monument, but were allowed to leave by the perpetrator.

At approximately 7:35 p.m., during negotiations, the individual entered his van and attempted to drive it away from the Monument. Shots, supposedly fired by Park Police, struck the van, which overturned. The perpetrator had been seriously injured and rendered incapable of detonating the device. Examination revealed that the van had contained no explosives. The perpetrator, pronounced dead at 8:42 p.m., was identified as Norman David Mayer.

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 0

Disassociated Members of the Moslem Religion

This group was responsible for *one* incident in 1982.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

The group of members of the Moslem religion gathered at the Islamic Center in Washington, D.C., and then proceeded as a group to the Saudi Arabian Embassy to express their dissatisfaction with the present Saudi Arabian Government.

On *October 15, 1982*, at approximately 3:00 p.m., fifty Moslems marched from the Islamic Center, 2551 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C., to the Saudi Arabian Embassy, 2941 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., and attempted to take over the Embassy of Saudi Arabia. Some of the Moslems sat down on the grass and the remaining demonstrators went to the Embassy's door where they attempted to enter. The Metropolitan Police Department responded, as did the Uniformed Division of the United States Secret Service, and made twenty-six arrests for unlawful entry.

DEAD: 0 INJURED: 0

Section C. Suspected Terrorist Incident—1982

Suspected Terrorist Incident—1982

DEAD: 1 INJURED: 15

On *August 11, 1982*, at approximately 4:02 p.m., Eastern standard time (EST), an explosion occurred aboard Pan Am Flight 830 en route from Narita International Airport, Narita, Japan, to Honolulu, Hawaii. The explosion killed Toru Ozawah, a sixteen-year-old Japanese national, and injured fifteen other passengers. The improvised explosive device was located under the victim's seat. Upon detonation the improvised explosive device tore a hole in the passenger deck and damaged the fuselage adjacent to the victim's seat. Although damaged, Pan Am Flight 830 landed safely in Honolulu, Hawaii.

END