



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

**TERRORIST ASSETS REPORT
(January 1995)**

**Year-End Update
1994 Annual Report to the Congress
on
Assets in the United States Belonging to Terrorist Countries
or International Terrorist Organizations**

SUMMARY

Nearly \$3.5 billion dollars in assets of the seven state sponsors of international terrorism are located within U.S. jurisdiction. Of that total, over \$2.8 billion are blocked by the U.S. Treasury Department pursuant to economic sanctions imposed by the United States against five of the terrorist countries. The total of terrorist country assets has increased by \$280.5 million since the August 1994 report. This increase is in large part because bank and other liabilities to Syria increased by \$188 million, and in part because assets blocked by Treasury grew by nearly \$92.5 million. In addition, nearly \$882,000 in currency and other assets was seized by the Customs Service over a five year period in cases that involved persons believed to be connected to international terrorist organizations. A classified annex provides further information. On January 23, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, blocking assets in the United States of terrorist organizations that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process, and prohibiting financial transactions with those groups. Future reports will include treatment of the assets blocked as a result of the new Executive order.

BACKGROUND

Section 304 of Public Law 102-138, as amended by Public Law 103-236, requires the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and appropriate investigative agencies, to provide annual reports to Congress concerning the nature and extent of assets held in the United States by terrorist countries and organizations engaged in international terrorism. The first report was submitted to the Congress in April 1993, an update was submitted in June 1993, and another full report was submitted dated August 1994. This report updates the August 1994 report. In the future, the Terrorist Assets Report will be updated annually.

The Terrorist Assets Report is submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Finance in the Senate and to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Ways and Means in the House. It was prepared by the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"), which has the responsibility for administering and enforcing economic sanctions programs mandated by the President pursuant to his declaration of a national emergency with regard to particular foreign countries. Eighty-two percent of the identified U.S.-based assets of state sponsors of terrorism are under the sanctions controls of OFAC.

More than a dozen Federal agencies and offices were polled in developing the report. They included:

Department of State	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Department of Justice	U.S. Customs Service
Federal Bureau of Investigation	Internal Revenue Service
National Security Council	U.S. Secret Service
Intelligence Community	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
Department of Defense	Office of Foreign Assets Control
Joint Chiefs of Staff	
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS)	

State Sponsors of Terrorism: State sponsors of terrorism are those countries designated by the Secretary of State under Section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act, Title 22, United States Code, Section 2780(d). States currently listed as sponsors of terrorism are: Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan and Syria. Of those seven countries, OFAC currently administers a comprehensive embargo or other sanctions program against all but Sudan and Syria. These existing asset freezes, trade embargoes, and travel- and transportation-related restrictions are promulgated under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, Title 50, United States Code, Appendix, Sections 1-44 (Cuba and North Korea), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, Title 50, United States Code, Sections 1701-1706 (Iran, Iraq, and Libya), the United Nations Participation Act, Title 22, United States Code, Section 287c (Iraq and Libya), and the International Security and Development Cooperation Act, Title 22, United States Code, Sections 2349aa-8 & -9 (Iran and Libya).

Information concerning the known holdings in the United States of those seven state sponsors of terrorism is reported

below in Part A. It should be noted that, with the exceptions of Sudan and Syria, these figures represent aggregate totals of assets blocked in the United States. Many of the assets blocked under the authority of existing United States economic sanctions programs may be the subject of claims by more than one party. Blocked assets, however, may not be attached by any claimant unless authorized by OFAC consistent with U.S. policy. Authorization to attach assets is unlikely until such time as the sanctions against the target state are lifted.

International Terrorist Organizations: Section 304 of Public Law 102-138 also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Congress annually on those assets of international terrorist organizations that are held within the United States. For purposes of this report, Treasury has used Appendix B of the April 1994 document "Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1993" ("Patterns"), as a baseline for determining which groups may fall within the phrase "international terrorist organizations." The "Patterns" report is prepared annually by the Department of State's Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, in compliance with Title 22, United States Code, Section 2656f(a). Appendix B of the 1993 "Patterns" report is attached as Exhibit 1 of this report. Two additional groups not listed in Appendix B of "Patterns" were identified in Executive Order 12947, effective January 24, 1995, 60 Federal Register 5079 (January 25, 1995), which blocks assets in the United States of terrorist organizations that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process. This Executive order is included as Exhibit 2 and a subsequent notice from Treasury of "List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten to Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process," 60 Federal Register 5084 (January 25, 1995), is included as Exhibit 3. Future reports will include treatment of the assets blocked as a result of the new Executive order.

This report includes information concerning assets in the United States that are believed to be connected to international terrorist organizations. Nearly one-third of the assets identified in Exhibit 4 of this report have been seized by the Customs Service and are no longer held by terrorist organizations or persons believed to be associated with them. Exhibit 5 of this report, a classified annex, provides additional information.

PART A - KNOWN ASSETS OF STATE SPONSORS OF TERRORISM

The following information describes the nature and extent of assets within United States jurisdiction that belong to countries identified as state sponsors of terrorism. These countries and the gross amounts of their reported U.S.-based assets are (in millions): Cuba - \$134.6; Iran - \$22.4; Iraq - \$1,655.5; Libya - \$1,025.3; North Korea - \$15.8; Sudan - \$30; and Syria - \$602.

The total of their gross assets within U.S. jurisdiction is 3.5 billion dollars.

Eighty-two percent of these assets are blocked by the Treasury Department. However, not all of the blocked assets are literally within the United States. Substantial amounts, identified further below, are in foreign branches of U.S. banks. They are blocked because, under U.S. law, those bank branches are subject to United States jurisdiction. Consequently, those assets are not blocked at institutions located within the United States.

The sums identified below may increase at any time as OFAC identifies and blocks additional assets of sanctioned countries or if OFAC receives more recent data concerning the assets of terrorist countries not subject to economic sanctions (amounts in millions of U.S. dollars).¹

<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
CUBA	\$134.6	Government of Cuba's blocked assets. Primarily bank accounts. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(-0.4)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	\$134.2	Net Cuban Assets in U.S.
IRAN	\$22.4	Government of Iran's diplomatic properties remaining blocked since 1979-1981 hostage crisis. Primarily real estate. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
IRAQ	\$1,655.5	Government of Iraq's blocked assets. Primarily bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(-259.8)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)

¹ On January 20, 1995, the US announced steps to implement the terms of the October 21, 1994 U.S.-North Korea Agreed Framework. Among the steps announced was authorization to clear certain North Korean-related transactions through the U.S. banking system. In addition, blocked funds belonging to non-North Korean remitters would be released for return to those remitters. The impact of these actions on the blocked funds identified in this report comes too late to be assessed.

	(-200.0)	(Pledged for loan to the U.N. in compliance with UNSCR 778, of which \$151.3 million has been transferred.)
	\$1,195.7	<i>Net Iraqi Assets in U.S.</i>
LIBYA	1,025.3	Government of Libya's frozen assets. Primarily bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(-49.1)	(Blocked in US banks' foreign branches.)
	\$976.2	<i>Net Libyan Assets in U.S.</i>
NORTH KOREA	\$15.8	North Korea's frozen bank deposits. Source: OFAC, Treasury.
	(-2.0)	(Blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)
	\$13.8	<i>Net North Korean Assets in U.S.</i>
SUDAN	\$30.0	Total liabilities of U.S. banking and non-banking institutions to Sudanese institutions. Source: Treasury Bulletin, December 1993.
SYRIA	\$602.0	Total liabilities of U.S. banks (\$564) to official Syrian institutions and (\$38) in total liabilities of U.S. nonbanking institutions to Syria. Source: Treasury Bulletin, December 1994.
TOTALS:	\$3,485.6	Total state sponsor assets within U.S. jurisdiction.
	(-30.0)	(Unencumbered assets of Sudan.)
	(-602.0)	(Unencumbered assets of Syria.)
	\$2,853.6	Total blocked state sponsor assets within U.S. jurisdiction.

(-311.3) (Total blocked in U.S. banks' foreign branches.)

(-200.0) (UNSCR 778 loan pledge [Iraq].)

\$2,342.3

Total blocked state sponsor assets within the United States.

PART B - ASSETS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

The information concerning assets of international terrorist organizations follows in two separate exhibits. Exhibit 4 is the report of the U.S. Customs Service provided originally in the August 1994 Terrorist Assets Report (no new information has become available). It is not classified but does contain law enforcement information, portions of which should not be disclosed publicly without further consultation with the originating agency.

The report from the Customs Service was the result of an innovative check of Customs' databases that was initiated by a Customs analyst. The information in it was developed from records of normal investigative and inspectional activities of Customs. The Customs information was derived from cases in which a total of \$882,000 in currency and other terrorist-related assets was seized. In one of those seizure cases, an additional \$2 million of suspected illegal proceeds was identified but was not subject to seizure.

Exhibit 5 contains the classified contributions concerning assets of international terrorist organizations. It is provided as a separate annex in order to avoid treating the main body of the Terrorist Assets Report as a classified document. It should be kept separately in an authorized security container and safeguarded from unauthorized access.

Next Report to Include Blockings from Executive Order 12947: On January 23, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, blocking assets in the United States of terrorist organizations that threaten to disrupt the Middle East peace process, and prohibiting financial transactions with those groups. Twelve terrorist organizations were named in and blocked by the Executive order.² In addition, concurrently with the order, the Treasury Department designated 18 senior leaders. Thirty-one pseudonyms and name variations of those twelve terrorist groups

² This Executive order is included as Exhibit 2.

and nine name variations or pseudonyms for the individual leaders were identified.³

Two of the twelve groups identified as Specially Designated Terrorists ("SDTs") had not been included previously within Appendix B to the 1993 "Patterns" report. Therefore, information about those two groups had not been requested, accumulated, or analyzed for, and does not appear in this report. In carrying out the Treasury Department's responsibilities under Executive Order 12947, OFAC will continue to examine information that may become available as a result of the Executive order or based upon the identification of other international terrorist organizations. Such information will be provided either as a cumulative supplement to this report or in the Terrorist Assets Report that will cover 1995.

³ Treasury's notice of blocking of these SDTs is included as Exhibit 3.

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Exhibits (attached):

1. Appendix B, "Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1993"
2. Federal Register, January 25, 1995, Part IX, The President, "Executive Order 12947--Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process"
3. Federal Register, January 25, 1995, Part X, Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control, "List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process; Notice"
4. Customs Service Submission for Terrorist Assets Report
5. Classified Submission for Terrorist Assets Report
(Separate Secret Annex)

PATTERNS OF GLOBAL TERRORISM: 1993
(APRIL 1994)

APPENDIX B - BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON MAJOR GROUPS DISCUSSED IN
THE REPORT

Appendix B

Background Information on Major Groups Discussed in the Report

Abu Nidal organization (ANO)
a.k.a.: Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims

Description

International terrorist organization led by Sabri al-Banna. Split from PLO in 1974. Made up of various functional committees, including political, military, and financial.

Activities

Has carried out over 90 terrorist attacks since 1974 in 20 countries, killing or injuring almost 900 people. Targets include the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Israel, moderate Palestinians, the PLO, and various Arab countries, depending on which state is sponsoring it at the time. Major attacks include Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985, the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul, the Pan Am Flight 73 hijacking in Karachi in September 1986, and The City of Poros day-excursion ship attack in July 1988 in Greece. Suspected of carrying out assassination on 14 January 1991 in Tunis of PLO deputy chief Abu Iyad and PLO security chief Abu Hul. ANO members also attacked and seriously wounded a senior ANO dissident in Algeria in March 1990.

Strength

Several hundred plus "militia" in Lebanon and overseas support structure.

Location/Area of Operation

Headquartered in Iraq (1974-83) and Syria (1983-87); currently headquartered in Libya with substantial presence in Lebanon (in the Bekaa Valley and several Palestinian refugee camps in coastal areas of Lebanon). Also has presence in Algeria. Has demonstrated ability to operate over wide area, including the Middle East, Asia, and Europe.

External Aid

Has received considerable support, including safehaven, training, logistic assistance, and financial aid from Iraq and Syria (until 1987); continues to receive aid from Libya, in addition to close support for selected operations. Also has a presence in Sudan.

Al-Fatah
a.k.a.: Al-'Asifa

Description

Headed by Yasser Arafat, Fatah joined the PLO in 1968 and won the leadership role in 1969. Its commanders were expelled from Jordan following violent confrontations with Jordanian forces during the period 1970-71, beginning with Black September in 1970. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 led to the group's dispersal to several Middle Eastern countries, including Tunisia, Yemen, Algeria, Iraq, and others. Maintains several military and intelligence wings that have carried out terrorist attacks, including Force 17 and the Western Sector. Two of its leaders, Abu Jihad and Abu Iyad, were assassinated in recent years.

Activities

In the 1960s and the 1970s, Fatah offered training to a wide range of European, Middle Eastern, Asian, and African terrorist and insurgent groups. Carried out numerous acts of international terrorism in western Europe and the Middle East in the early-to-middle 1970s. Arafat signed the Declaration of Principles (DOP) with Israel in 1993 and renounced terrorism and violence. There has been no authorized terrorist operation since that time.

Strength

6,000 to 8,000.

Location/Area of Operation

Headquartered in Tunisia, with bases in Lebanon and other Middle East countries.

External Aid

Has had close political and financial ties to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other moderate Gulf states. These relations were disrupted by the Gulf crisis of 1990-91. Also had links to Jordan. Received weapons, explosives, and training from the former USSR and the former Communist regimes of East European states. China and North Korea have reportedly provided some weapons.

Algerian Terrorism

Description

Terrorism in Algeria is conducted by a number of indigenous Islamic militant groups seeking to overthrow the current secular regime and establish an Islamic state. Algerian violence began following the ouster of President Bendjedid in 1992 and the follow-on regime's voiding of the Islamic Salvation Front's (FIS) victory in the parliamentary elections of December 1991. Following a government crackdown in which many FIS leaders were

imprisoned or exiled, the Islamic movement in Algeria splintered into numerous militant groups, not all of which are affiliated with the FIS. Groups that have been responsible for terrorist attacks are the Armed Islamic Group (AIG), the Movement for an Islamic State (MIS), the Army of the Prophet Muhammad, the United Company of Jihad, and the Armed Islamic Movement (AIM).

Activities

Frequent attacks against regime targets, particularly police, security personnel, and government officials; these include assassinations and bombings. Algerian terrorists have turned increasingly to violence against civilians. Since June 1993, for example, they have killed seven Algerian journalists. In September 1993, Algerian terrorists began targeting foreign nationals in Algeria, murdering two Frenchmen. In October, they killed five foreign nationals and kidnapped several more, including three French Consular officials, and threatened to begin indiscriminate attacks on all foreign residents by December. Since 1992, at least 1,500 people have died in Algerian violence.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Algeria.

External Aid

Algerian expatriates, many of whom reside in Western Europe, probably provide some financial support. In addition, Algiers accused Iran and Sudan of supporting Algerian extremists and severed diplomatic relations with Iran in March 1993.

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

a.k.a.: The Orfy Group,
3rd October Organization

Description

Marxist-Leninist Armenian terrorist group formed in 1975 with stated intention to compel the Turkish Government to acknowledge publicly its alleged responsibility for the deaths of 1.5 million Armenians in 1915, pay reparations, and cede territory for an Armenian homeland. Led by Hagop Hagopian until he was assassinated in Athens in April 1988.

Activities

Initial bombing and assassination attacks directed against Turkish targets. Later attacked French and Swiss targets to force release of imprisoned comrades. Made several minor bombing attacks against US airline offices in Western Europe in early 1980s. Bombing of Turkish airline counter at Orly International Airport in Paris in 1983 in which eight persons were killed and 55 were wounded, led to split in group over rationale for causing indiscriminate casualties. Suffering from internal schisms, the group has been relatively inactive over the past four years, although recently it claimed an unsuccessful attack on Turkish Ambassador to Hungary.

Strength

A few hundred members and sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation

Lebanon, Western Europe, Armenia, the United States, and the Middle East.

External Aid

Has received aid, including training and safehaven, from Syria. May also receive some aid from Libya. Has extensive ties to radical Palestinian groups, including the PFLP and PFLP-GC.

Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)**Description**

Founded in 1959 with the aim of creating an independent homeland in Spain's Basque region. Has muted commitment to Marxism.

Activities

Chiefly bombings and assassinations of Spanish Government targets, especially security forces. Since arrest of ETA members in France in March 1992, ETA also has attacked French interests. Finances activities through kidnappings, robberies, and extortion.

Strength

Unknown; may have hundreds of members, plus supporters.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates primarily in the Basque autonomous regions of northern Spain and southwestern France but also has bombed Spanish interests in Italy and Germany and French interests in Italy.

Chukaku-Ha (Nucleus or Middle Core Faction)

External Aid

Has received training at various times in Libya, Lebanon, and Nicaragua. Also appears to have close ties to PIRA.

Description

An ultraleftist/radical group with origins in the fragmentation of the Japanese Communist Party in 1957. Largest domestic militant group; has political arm plus small, covert action wing called Kansai Revolutionary Army. Funding derived from membership dues, sales of its newspapers, and fundraising campaigns.

Activities

Participates in mass street demonstrations and commits sporadic attacks using crude rockets and incendiary devices usually designed to cause property damage rather than casualties. Protests Japan's imperial system, Western "imperialism," and events like the Gulf war and the expansion of Tokyo's Narita airport. Launched four rockets at the US Army base at Camp Zama, near Tokyo, at the start of the G-7 Summit in July 1993.

Strength

3,500.

Location/Area of Operation

Japan.

External Aid

None known.

CNPZ (see Nestor Paz Zamora Commission under National Liberation Army [ELN]-Bolivia)

Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)

Description

Marxist group that split from the PFLP in 1969. Believes Palestinian national goals can be achieved only through revolution of the masses. Opposes the Declaration of Principles (DOP) signed in 1993. In early 1980s, occupied political stance midway between Arafat and the rejectionists. Split into two factions in 1991, one pro-Arafat and another more hardline faction headed by Nayif Hawatmah (which has suspended participation in the PLO).

**Devrimci Sol
(Revolutionary Left)**
a.k.a.: Dev Sol

Activities

In the 1970s, carried out numerous small bombings and minor assaults and some more spectacular operations in Israel and the occupied territories, concentrating on Israeli targets such as the 1974 massacre in Ma'alot in which 27 Israelis were killed and more than 100 wounded. Involved only in border raids since 1988.

Strength

Estimated at 500 (total for both factions).

Location/Area of Operation

Syria, Lebanon, and the Israeli occupied territories; attacks have taken place entirely in Israel and the occupied territories.

External Aid

Receives financial and military aid from Syria and Libya.

Description

Formed in 1978 as a splinter faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front. Espouses a Marxist ideology, intensely xenophobic, and virulently anti-US and anti-NATO; seeks to unify the proletariat to stage a national revolution. Finances its activities chiefly through armed robberies and extortion.

Activities

Since the late 1980s, has concentrated attacks against current and retired Turkish security and military officials. Began new campaign against foreign interests in 1990. Protesting Gulf war, claimed assassination of two US military contractors, attempted assassination of a US Air Force officer. Launched rockets at US Consulate in Istanbul in April and July 1992. Terrorist activities in 1993 were less ambitious as Dev Sol worked to recover from internal factionalism and police raids that netted several operatives and large weapons caches.

Strength

Several hundred members, several dozen armed militants.

Location/Area of Operation

Carries out attacks in Turkey primarily in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Adana. Conducts fundraising operations in Western Europe.

ETA

(see Basque Fatherland and Liberty)

FARC

(see Revolutionary Army Forces of Colombia)

Fatah

(see Al-Fatah)

15 May Organization**External Aid**

Possible training support from radical Palestinians. ELN (see National Liberation Army).

Description

Formed in 1979 from remnants of Wadi Haddad's Poplar Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations Group (PFLP-SOG). Led by Muhammad al-Umari, who is known throughout Palestinian circles as Abu Ibrahim or the bomb man. Group was never part of PLO. Reportedly disbanded in the mid-1980s when several key members joined Colonel Hawari's Special Operations Group of Fatah.

Activities

Claimed responsibility for several bombings in the early-to-middle 1980s, including hotel bombing in London (1980), El Al's Rome and Istanbul offices (1981), and Israeli Embassies in Athens and Vienna (1981). Anti-US attacks include an attempted bombing of a Pan Am airliner in Rio de Janeiro and a bombing on board a Pan Am flight from Tokyo to Honolulu in August 1982. (The accused bomber in this last attack, Mohammed Rashid, is currently awaiting trial in the United States for the bombing, which killed a Japanese teenager.)

Strength

50 to 60 in early 1980s.

Location/Area of Operation

Baghdad until 1984. Before disbanding, operated in Middle East, Europe, and East Asia. Abu Ibrahim is reported in Iraq.

External Aid

Probably received logistic and financial support from Iraq until 1984.

Force 17**Description**

Formed in early 1970s as a personal security force for Arafat and other PLO leaders.

Activities

According to press sources, in 1985 expanded operations to include terrorist attacks against Israeli targets. No confirmed terrorist activity outside Israel and the occupied territories since September 1985, when it claimed responsibility for killing three Israelis in Cyprus, an incident that was followed by Israeli air raids on PLO bases in Tunisia.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Based in Beirut before 1982. Since then, dispersed in several Arab countries. Now operating in Lebanon, other Middle East countries, and Europe.

External Aid

PLO is main source of support.

FPM

(see Morazanist Patriotic Front)

FPMR

(see Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front)

Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya

(a.k.a.: The Islamic Group)

Description

An indigenous Egyptian Islamic extremist group active since the late 1970s; appears to be loosely organized with no single readily identifiable operational leader. Shaykh Umar abd al-Rahman is the preeminent spiritual leader. Goal is to overthrow the government of President Hosni Mubarak and replace it with an Islamic state.

Activities

Armed attacks against Egyptian security and other officials, Coptic Christians, Western tourists, and Egyptian opponents of Islamic extremism. It assassinated the speaker of the Egyptian assembly in October 1990 and launched a series of attacks on tourists in Egypt in 1992. The group wounded the Egyptian Information Minister in an assassination attempt in April 1993.

HAMAS
(Islamic Resistance
Movement)

Strength

Not known, but probably several thousand hardcore members and another several thousand sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates mainly in the Al Minya, Asyut, and Qina Governorates of southern Egypt. It also appears to have support in Cairo, Alexandria, and other urban locations, particularly among unemployed graduates and students.

External Aid

Not known. Egyptian Government believes that Iran, Sudan, and Afghan militant Islamic groups support the group.

Description

HAMAS was formed in late 1987 as an outgrowth of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood and has become Fatah's principal political rival in the occupied territories. Various elements of HAMAS have used both political and violent means, including terrorism, to pursue the goal of establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel. HAMAS is loosely structured, with some elements working openly through mosques and social service institutions to recruit members, raise money, organize activities, and distribute propaganda. Militant elements of HAMAS, operating clandestinely, have advocated and used violence to advance their goals. HAMAS's strength is concentrated in the Gaza Strip and a few areas of the West Bank. It has also engaged in peaceful political activity, such as running candidates in West Bank Chamber of Commerce elections.

Activities

HAMAS activists especially those in the Izz al-Din al-Qasam Forces have conducted many attacks against Israeli civilian and military targets, suspected Palestinian collaborators, and Fatah rivals.

Strength

Unknown number of hardcore members; tens of thousands of supporters and sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation

Primarily the occupied territories, Israel, and Jordan.

Hizballah (Party of God)
a.k.a.: Islamic Jihad, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine

External Aid

Receives funding from Palestinian expatriates, Iran, and private benefactors in Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab states. Some fundraising and propaganda activity take place in Western Europe and North America.

Description

Radical Shia group formed in Lebanon; dedicated to creation of Iranian-style Islamic republic in Lebanon and removal of all non-Islamic influences from area. Strongly anti-West and anti-Israel. Closely allied with, and often directed by, Iran, but may have conducted rogue operations that were not approved by Tehran.

Activities

Known or suspected to have been involved in numerous anti-US terrorist attacks, including the suicide truck-bombing of the US Embassy and US Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983 and the US Embassy annex in Beirut in September 1984. Group also hijacked TWA Flight 847 in 1985. Elements of the group were responsible for the kidnapping and detention of most, if not all, US and other Western hostages in Lebanon. Islamic Jihad publicly claimed responsibility for the car-bombing of Israel's Embassy in Buenos Aires in March 1992.

Strength

Several thousand.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates in the Bekaa Valley, the southern suburbs of Beirut, and southern Lebanon; has established cells in Europe, Africa, South America, North America, and elsewhere.

External Aid

Receives substantial amounts of financial, training, weapons, explosives, political, diplomatic, and organizational aid from Iran.

Japanese Red Army (JRA)
a.k.a.: Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB)

Description

An international terrorist group formed around 1970 after breaking away from Japanese Communist League Red Army Faction. Now led by Fusaku Shigenobu, believed to be in Syrian-garrisoned area of Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Stated goals are to overthrow Japanese Government and monarchy and to help foment world revolution. Organization unclear but may control or at least have ties to Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB); may also have

links to Antiwar Democratic Front—an overt leftist political organization—inside Japan. Details released following November 1987 arrest of leader Osamu Maruoka indicate that JRA may be organizing cells in Asian cities, such as Manila and Singapore. Has had close and long-standing relations with Palestinian terrorist groups—based and operating outside Japan—since its inception.

Activities

Before 1977, JRA carried out a series of brutal attacks over a wide geographical area, including the massacre of passengers at Lod airport in Israel (1972) and two Japanese airliner hijackings (1973 and 1977). Anti-US attacks include attempted takeover of US Embassy in Kuala Lumpur (1975). Since mid-1960s, has carried out severe crude rocket and mortar attacks against a number of US Embassies. In April 1988, JRA operative Yu Kikumura was arrested with explosives on the New Jersey Turnpike, apparently planning an attack to coincide with the bombing of a USO club in Naples, a suspected JRA operation that killed five, including a US servicewoman. He was convicted of these charges and is serving a lengthy prison sentence in the United States.

Strength

About 30 hardcore members; undetermined number of sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation

Based in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon; often transits Damascus.

External Aid

Receives aid, including training and base camp facilities, from radical Palestinian terrorists, especially the PFLP. May also receive aid from Libya. Suspected of having sympathizers and support apparatus in Japan.

Description

An Egyptian Islamic extremist group active since the late 1970s; appears to be divided into at least two separate factions: remnants of the original Jihad led by Abbud al-Zumar, currently imprisoned in Egypt, and a new faction calling itself Vanguard of Conquest (Talaa'al al-Fateh or the New Jihad Group), which appears to be led by Dr. Ayman al-Zawahiri, who is currently outside Egypt, specific whereabouts unknown. In addition to the Islamic

Jihad Group

a.k.a.: al-Jihad, Islamic Jihad, New Jihad Group, Vanguard of Conquest, Talaa'al al-Fateh)

Group, the Jihad factions regard Shaykh Umar Abd al-Rahman as their spiritual leader. The goal of all Jihad factions is to overthrow the government of President Hosni Mubarak and replace it with an Islamic state.

Activities

The Jihad groups specialize in armed attacks against high-level Egyptian Government officials. The original Jihad was responsible for the 1981 assassination of President Sadat. More recently, the newer Jihad group led by Zawahiri claimed responsibility for the 18 August 1993 bomb attack in Cairo, which wounded Egyptian Interior Minister Hassan al-Alfi and killed five others, and the 25 November 1993 car-bomb attack in Cairo on Prime Minister Sedky; although Sedky was unharmed, a teenage girl was killed and 18 others were injured. Unlike the Islamic Group—which mainly targets mid- and lower-level security personnel, Coptic Christians, and Western tourists—the Jihad group appears to concentrate primarily on high-level, high-profile Egyptian Government officials, including cabinet ministers. It also seems more technically sophisticated in its attacks than the al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya—notably in its use of car bombs.

Strength

Not known, but probably several thousand hardcore members and another several thousand sympathizers among the various factions.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates mainly in the Cairo area. Also appears to have members outside Egypt, probably in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Sudan.

External Aid

Not known. The Egyptian Government claims that Iran, Sudan, and militant Islamic groups in Afghanistan support the Jihad factions.

**Kurdistan Workers
Party (PKK)**
a.k.a.: Kurdistan Workers'
Party

Description

Marxist-Leninist insurgent group composed of Turkish Kurds established in 1974. In recent years has moved beyond rural-based insurgent activities to include urban terrorism. Seeks to set up an independent Marxist state in southeastern Turkey, where there is a predominantly Kurdish population.

Lautaro Youth Movement (MJL)
a.k.a.: The Lautaro faction of the United Popular Action Movement (MAPU/L) or Lautaro Popular Rebel Forces (FRPL)

Activities

Primary targets are Turkish Government forces and civilians in eastern Turkey but becoming increasingly active in Western Europe against Turkish targets. Conducted coordinated attacks on Turkish diplomatic and commercial facilities in dozens of West European cities on 24 June and 4 November. In May 1993, began a campaign against Turkish tourism industry and kidnapped 19 Western tourists traveling in eastern Turkey in summer 1993; released all unharmed. Also bombed tourist sites and hotels in coastal resort cities.

Strength

Approximately 10,000 to 15,000 full-time guerrillas, 5,000 to 6,000 of whom are in Turkey; 60,000 to 75,000 part-time guerrillas; and hundreds of thousands of sympathizers in Turkey and Europe.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates in Turkey and Western Europe.

External Aid

Receives safehaven and modest aid from Syria, Iraq, and Iran.

Description

Violent, anti-US extremist group that advocates the overthrow of the Chilean Government. Leadership largely from leftist elements but includes criminals and alienated youths. Became active in late 1980s, but has been seriously weakened by government counterterrorist successes in recent years.

Activities

Has been linked to assassinations of policemen, bank robberies, and attacks on Mormon churches.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Chile; mainly Santiago.

External Aid

None.

**The Liberation Tigers of
Tamil Eelam (LTTE)**

Other known front organizations: World Tamil Association (WTA), World Tamil Movement (WTM), the Federation of Associations of Canadian Tamils (FACT)

Description

Founded in 1976, the LTTE is the most powerful Tamil group in Sri Lanka and uses overt and illegal methods to raise funds, acquire weapons, and publicize its cause of establishing an independent Tamil state. The LTTE began its armed conflict with the Sri Lankan Government in 1983 and relies on a guerrilla strategy that includes the use of terrorist tactics.

Activities

The Tigers have integrated a battlefield insurgent strategy with a terrorist program that targets not only key personnel in the countryside but also senior Sri Lankan political and military leaders in Colombo. Political assassinations have become commonplace and culminated in May 1993 with the fatal bombing of President Ranasinghe Premadasa. Other key figures assassinated since 1990 include moderate Tamil leader A. Amirthalingam (1990), Cabinet Minister Ranjan Wijeratne (1990), former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi (1991), Army General Denzil Kobbakaduwa (1992), Navy Chief Vice Admiral Clancy Fernando (1992), and opposition party leader Lalith Athulathmudali.

Strength

Approximately 10,000 armed combatants in Sri Lanka; about three to six thousand form a trained cadre of fighters. The LTTE also has a significant overseas support structure for fundraising, weapons procurement, and propaganda activities.

Location/Area of Operation

The Tigers control most of the northern and eastern coastal areas of Sri Lanka but have conducted operations throughout the island. Headquartered in the Jaffna peninsula, LTTE leader Velupillai Prabhakaran has established an extensive network of checkpoints and informants to keep track of any "outsiders" who enter the group's area of control. The LTTE prefers to attack vulnerable government facilities, then withdraw before reinforcements arrive.

External Aid

The LTTE's overt organizations support Tamil separatism by lobbying foreign governments and the United Nations. The LTTE also uses its international contacts to procure weapons, communications, and bomb-making equipment. The LTTE exploits large Tamil communities in

North America, Europe, and Asia to obtain funds and supplies for its fighters in Sri Lanka. Information obtained since the mid-1980s indicates that some Tamil communities in Europe are also involved in narcotics smuggling. Tamils historically have served as drug couriers moving narcotics into Europe.

**Manuel Rodriguez
Patriotic Front (FPMR)**

Description

Original FPMR was founded in 1983 as armed wing of Chilean Communist Party and named for hero of Chile's war of independence against Spain. Group splintered into two factions in late 1980s, one of which became a political party in 1991. The dissident wing FPMR/D is one of Chile's most active terrorist groups.

Activities

The dissident wing (FPMR/D) frequently attacks civilians and international targets, including US businesses and Mormon churches. In 1993, FPMR/D bombed two McDonalds' restaurants and attempted to bomb a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant. Successful government counterterrorist operations have significantly undercut organization.

Strength

Now believed to have fewer than 500 members.

Location/Area of Operation

Chile.

External Aid

None.

**Mujahedin-e Khalq
(MEK)**

a.k.a.: The National Liberation Army of Iran (the military wing of the MEK), Muslim Iranian Students Society (front organization used to garner financial support)

Description

Formed in the 1960s by the college-educated children of Iranian merchants, the MEK sought to counter what is perceived as excessive Western influence in the Shah's regime. In the 1970s, the MEK—led by Masud Rajavi after 1978—concluded that violence was the only way to bring about change in Iran. Since then, the MEK—following a philosophy that mixes Marxism and Islam—has developed into the largest and most active armed Iranian dissident group. Its history is studded with anti-Western activity, and, most recently, attacks on the interests of the clerical regime in Iran and abroad.

Activities

The MEK directs a worldwide campaign against the Iranian Government that stresses propaganda and occasionally uses terrorist violence. During the 1970s, the MEK staged terrorist attacks inside Iran to destabilize and embarrass the Shah's regime; the group killed several U.S. military personnel and civilians working on defense projects in Tehran. In 1979 the group supported the takeover of the US Embassy in Tehran. In April 1992, the MEK carried out nearly simultaneous attacks on Iranian Embassies in 13 different countries in North America, Europe, and the Pacific Rim. The attacks caused extensive property damage and demonstrated the group's ability to mount large-scale operations overseas. The group is responsible for two armed attacks during 1993.

Strength

Several thousand fighters based in Iraq with an extensive overseas support structure. Most of the fighters are organized in the MEK's National Liberation Army (NLA).

Location/Area of Operation

In the 1980s, the MEK's leaders were forced by Iranian security forces to flee to France. Most resettled in Iraq by 1987. Since the mid-1980s, the MEK has not mounted terrorists operations in Iran at a level similar to its activities in the 1970s. Aside from the National Liberation Army's attacks into Iran toward the end of the Iran-Iraq war, and occasional NLA cross-border incursions since, the MEK's attacks on Iran have amounted to little more than harassment. The MEK has had more success in confronting Iranian representatives overseas through propaganda and street demonstrations.

External Aid

Beyond support from Iraq, the MEK uses front organizations to solicit contributions from expatriate Iranian communities.

MJL (see Lautaro Youth Movement)

Morazanist Patriotic Front (FPM)

Description

A radical, leftist terrorist group that first appeared in the late 1980s. Attacks made to protest US intervention in Honduran economic and political affairs.

Activities

Attacks on US, mainly military, personnel in Honduras. Claimed responsibility for attack on a bus in March 1990 that wounded seven US servicemen. Claimed bombing of Peace Corps office in December 1988; bus bombing that wounded three US servicemen in February 1989; attack on US convoy in April 1989; and grenade attack that wounded seven US soldiers in La Ceiba in July 1989.

Strength

Unknown, probably relatively small.

Location/Area of Operation

Honduras.

External Aid

Had ties to former Government of Nicaragua and possibly Cuba.

MRTA (see Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement)

National Liberation Army (ELN)—Bolivia includes Nestor Paz Zamora Commission (CNPZ)

Description

ELN claims to be resuscitation of group established by Che Guevara in 1960s. Includes numerous small factions of indigenous subversive groups, including CNPZ, which is largely inactive today.

Activities

ELN and CNPZ have attacked US interests in past years but focused almost exclusively on Bolivian domestic targets in 1993.

Strength

Unknown; probably fewer than 100.

Location/Area of Operation

Bolivia.

External Aid

None.

National Liberation Army (ELN)—Colombia

Description

Rural-based, anti-US, Maoist-Marxist-Leninist guerrilla group formed in 1963. Attempted peace talks with the government ended in May 1992.

**New People's Army
(NPA)**

Activities

Periodically kidnaps foreign employees of large corporations and holds them for large ransom payments. Conducts frequent assaults on oil infrastructure and has inflicted major damage on pipelines since 1986. Extortion and bombings against US and other foreign businesses, especially the petroleum industry.

Strength

Has fallen off in recent years and now estimated at only about 700 combatants.

Location/Area of Operation

Colombia.

External Aid

None.

Description

The guerrilla arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), an avowedly Maoist group formed in December 1969 with the aim of overthrowing the government through protracted guerrilla warfare. Although primarily a rural-based guerrilla group, the NPA has an active urban infrastructure to carry out terrorism; uses city-based assassination squads called sparrow units. Derives most of its funding from contributions of supporters and so-called revolutionary taxes extorted from local businesses.

Activities

The NPA is in disarray because of a split in the CPP, a lack of money, and successful government operations. With the US military gone from the country, NPA has engaged in urban terrorism against the police, corrupt politicians, drug traffickers, and other targets that evoked popular anger. Has vowed to kill US citizens involved in counterinsurgency campaign. Has assassinated 10 US military and private citizens since 1987. Has also attacked US businesses in rural areas that refused to pay so-called revolutionary taxes.

Strength

16,000, plus support groups.

Location/Area of Operation

Philippines.

**Palestine Liberation
Front (PLF)**

External Aid

Receives funding from overseas fundraisers in Western Europe and elsewhere; also linked to Libya. Diverts some funding of humanitarian aid.

Description

Terrorist group that broke away from the PFLP-GC in the 1970s. Later split again into pro-PLO, pro-Syrian, and pro-Libyan factions. Pro-PLO faction led by Muhammad Abbas (Abu Abbas), who became member of PLO Executive Committee in 1984 but left it in 1991.

Activities

The Abu Abbas-led faction carried out abortive seaborne attack staged from Libya against Israel on 30 May 1990. Abbas's group was also responsible for October 1985 attack on the cruise ship Achille Lauro and the murder of US citizen Leon Klinghoffer. A warrant for Abu Abbas's arrest is outstanding in Italy. Others involved in the hijacking are wanted elsewhere. Openly supported Iraq during Gulf war.

Strength

At least 50.

Location/Area of Operation

PLO faction based in Tunisia until Achille Lauro attack. Now based in Iraq.

External Aid

Receives logistic and military support mainly from PLO but also Libya and Iraq.

**Palestine Liberation
Organization (PLO)**

On 9 September 1993, in letters to Israeli Prime Minister Rabin and Norwegian Foreign Minister Holst, PLO Chairman Arafat committed the PLO to cease all violence and terrorism. On 13 September 1993, the Declaration of Principles between the Israelis and Palestinians was signed in Washington, DC. Between 9 September and 13 December, the PLO factions loyal to Arafat complied with this commitment except for one, perhaps two, instances in which the responsible individuals apparently acted independently. Two groups under the PLO umbrella, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Hawatmeh faction (DFLP-H), suspended their participation in the PLO in protest of the agreement and continued their campaign of violence. The United States

Government continues to monitor closely PLO compliance with its commitment to abandon terrorism and violence.

Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)

Description

The PIJ originated among militant Palestinian fundamentalists in the Gaza Strip during the 1970s. The PIJ is a series of loosely affiliated factions, rather than a cohesive group. The PIJ is committed to the creation of an Islamic Palestinian state and the destruction of Israel through holy war. Because of its strong support for Israel, the United States has been identified as an enemy of the PIJ. The PIJ also opposes moderate Arab governments that it believes have been tainted by Western secularism.

Activities

The PIJ demonstrated its terrorist credentials when it attacked a tour bus in Egypt in February 1990 and killed 11 people, including nine Israelis. The PIJ also has carried out cross-border raids against Israeli targets in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The PIJ has threatened to attack US interests in Jordan. PIJ agents were arrested in Egypt in September 1991 while attempting to enter the country to conduct terrorism.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Primarily Israel and the occupied territories and other parts of the Middle East, including Jordan and Lebanon.

External Aid

Uncertain, possibly Iran and Syria.

PKK (see Kurdistan Workers Party)

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

Description

Marxist-Leninist group that is a member of the PLO founded in 1967 by George Habash. After Fatah, it is the most important military and political organization in the Palestinian movement. Advocates a Pan-Arab revolution. Opposes the Declaration of Principles signed in 1993 and has suspended participation in the PLO.

**Popular Front for the
Liberation of Palestine-
General Command
(PFLP-GC)**

Activities

Committed numerous international terrorist attacks between 1970 and 1977. Since the death in 1978 of Wadi Haddad, its terrorist planner, PFLP has carried out numerous attacks against Israeli or moderate Arab targets.

Strength

800.

Location/Area of Operation

Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and the occupied territories.

External Aid

Receives most of its financial and military assistance from Syria and Libya.

Description

Split from the PFLP in 1968, claiming that it wanted to focus more on fighting and less on politics. Violently opposed to Arafat's PLO. Led by Ahmad Jabril, a former captain in the Syrian Army. Closely allied with, supported by, and probably directed by Syria.

Activities

Claims to have specialized in suicide operations. Has carried out numerous cross-border terrorist attacks into Israel, using unusual means, such as hot-air balloons and motorized hang gliders. Hafiz Kassem Dalkamoni, a ranking PFLP-GC official, was convicted in Germany in June 1991 for bombing US troop trains. He faces additional charges in Germany for other terrorist offenses, including manslaughter.

Strength

Several hundred.

Location/Area of Operation

Headquarters in Damascus with bases in Lebanon and cells in Europe.

External Aid

Receives logistic and military support from Syria, its chief sponsor. Financial support from Libya. Safehaven in Syria. Support also from Iran.

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Command (PFLP-SC)

Description

Marxist-Leninist group formed by Abu Salim in 1979 after breaking away from the now defunct PFLP-Special Operations Group.

Activities

Has claimed responsibility for several notorious international terrorist attacks in Western Europe, including the bombing of a restaurant frequented by US servicemen in Torrejon, Spain, in April 1985. Eighteen Spanish civilians were killed in the attack.

Strength

50.

Location/Area of Operation

Operates out of southern Lebanon, in various areas of the Middle East, and in Western Europe.

External Aid

Probably receives financial and military support from Syria, Libya, and Iraq.

Popular Struggle Front (PSF)

Description

Radical Palestinian terrorist group once closely involved in the Syrian-dominated Palestinian National Salvation Front. Led by Dr. Samir Ghosheh. Rejoined the PLO in September 1991. Group is internally divided over the Declaration of Principles signed in 1993.

Activities

Terrorist attacks against Israeli, moderate Arab, and PLO targets.

Strength

Fewer than 300.

Location/Area of Operation

Mainly Syria and Lebanon, and elsewhere in the Middle East.

External Aid

Receives support from Syria and may now receive aid from the PLO.

Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA)
a.k.a.: The Provos

Description

A radical terrorist group formed in 1969 as the clandestine armed wing of Sinn Fein, a legal political movement dedicated to removing British forces from Northern Ireland and unifying Ireland. Has a Marxist orientation. Organized into small, tightly knit cells under the leadership of the Army Council.

Activities

Bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, extortion, and robberies. Targets senior British Government officials, British military and police in Northern Ireland, and Northern Irish Loyalist paramilitary groups. PIRA's operations on mainland Britain in 1993 included a large truck bombing in London's financial district and a major bombing campaign against train and subway stations and shopping areas.

Strength

Several hundred, plus several thousand sympathizers.

Location/Area of Operation

Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Great Britain, and Western Europe.

External Aid

Has received aid from a variety of groups and countries and considerable training and arms from Libya and, at one time, the PLO. Also is suspected of receiving funds and arms from sympathizers in the United States. Similarities in operations suggest links to ETA.

Puka Inti (Sol Rojo, Red Sun)

Description

Small but violent subversive group probably formed from dissident members of AVC guerrilla organization, which made peace with the Ecuadorian Government in 1989. Believed to be anti-US.

Activities

Series of bombings of government buildings have been attributed to Puka Inti, but group appears to lack resources to expand much beyond current strength.

Strength

Very small, perhaps fewer than 100.

External Aid

None.

Red Army Faction (RAF)**Description**

The small and disciplined RAF is the successor to the Baader-Meinhof Gang, which originated in the student protest movement in the 1960s. Ideology is an obscure mix of Marxism and Maoism; committed to armed struggle. Organized into hardcore cadres that carry out terrorist attacks and a network of supporters who provide logistic and propaganda support. Has survived despite numerous arrests of top leaders over the years.

Activities

Bombings, assassinations, kidnappings, and robberies. With decline of world Communism, has had trouble recruiting replacements for jailed members. Now concentrating on domestic targets, particularly officials involved in German or European unification and German security and justice officials. Carried out one operation in 1993, destroying a new prison with at least 400 pounds of commercial explosives. Police shootout with two members ended in death of GSG-9 officer and group member Wolfgang Grams. Group temporarily galvanized afterward. RAF has targeted US and NATO facilities in the past. During the Gulf war, RAF shot up US Embassy in Bonn with assault rifle rounds. There were no casualties.

Strength

10 to 20, plus several hundred supporters.

Location/Area of Operations

Germany.

External Aid

Self-sustaining, but during Baader-Meinhof period received support from Middle Eastern terrorists. East Germany gave logistic support, sanctuary, and training during the 1980s.

Red Brigades (BR)**Description**

Formed in 1969, the Marxist-Leninist BR seeks to create a revolutionary state through armed struggle and to separate Italy from the Western Alliance. In 1984 split into two factions: the Communist Combatant Party (BR-PCC) and the Union of Combatant Communists (BR-UCC).

Activities

Original group concentrated on assassination and kidnapping of Italian Government and private-sector targets; it murdered former Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978.

kidnapped US Army Brig. Gen. James Dozier in 1981, and claimed responsibility for murdering Leamon Hunt, US chief of the Sinai Multinational Force and Observer Group, in 1984. The group has been largely inactive since Italian and French authorities arrested many of its members in 1989.

Strength

Probably fewer than 50, plus an unknown number of supporters.

Location/Area of Operation

Based and operates in Italy. Some members probably living clandestinely in other European countries.

External Aid

Currently unknown; original group apparently was self-sustaining but probably received weapons from other West European terrorist groups and from the PLO.

Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

Description

Established in 1966 as military wing of Colombian Communist Party. Goal is to overthrow government and ruling class. Organized along military lines; includes at least one urban front.

Activities

Armed attacks against Colombian political and military targets. Many members have become criminals, carrying out kidnappings for profit and bank robberies. Foreign citizens often are targets of FARC kidnappings. Group traffics in drugs and has well-documented ties to narcotraffickers.

Strength

Approximately 4,500 to 5,500 armed combatants and an unknown number of supporters, mostly in rural areas.

Location/Area of Operation

Colombia.

External Aid

None.

Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17 November)

Description

A radical leftist group established in 1975 and named for the November 1973 student uprising protesting the military regime. Anti-US, anti-Turkish, anti-NATO; committed to violent overthrow of the regime, ouster of US bases,

removal of Turkish military presence from Cyprus, and severing of Greece's ties to NATO and the European Union (EU). Organization is obscure, possibly affiliated with other Greek terrorist groups.

Activities

Initial attacks were selected handgun assassinations of senior US officials, including US Embassy official Richard Welch in 1975 and US Navy Capt. George Tsantes in 1983. Began assassinating Greek officials and public figures in 1976 and added bombings, including attacks against US military buses in 1987 and assassination of US defense attache William Nordeen in 1988. Since 1990, has expanded targets to include EU facilities and foreign firms investing in Greece and added improvised rocket attacks to its methods. Such an attack against the Greek Finance Minister in 1992 killed a passerby, 17 November's first "civilian" casualty. In 1991 was responsible for at least five of the 15 terrorist attacks against Coalition targets in Greece during the Gulf war, including the assassination in March of a US Army sergeant. Also stepped up attacks against Turkish interests with attempted murder of Turkish Embassy official in July 1991, and assassination of Turkish Embassy press attache in October 1991.

Strength

Unknown, but presumed to be small.

Location/Area of Operation

Greece, primarily in Athens metropolitan area.

External Aid

May receive support from other Greek terrorist group cadres.

**Sendero Luminoso
(Shining Path, SL)**

Description

Larger of Peru's two insurgencies, SL is among the world's most ruthless guerrilla organizations. Formed in the late 1960s by then-university professor Abimael Guzman. Stated goal is to destroy existing Peruvian institutions and replace them with peasant revolutionary regime. Also wants to rid Peru of foreign influences. Guzman's capture in September 1992 was a major blow, as were arrests of other SL leaders, defections, and President Fujimori's amnesty program for repentant terrorists.

Activities

SL engages in particularly brutal forms of terrorism, including the indiscriminate use of car bombs. Almost every institution in Peru has been a target of SL violence. Has bombed diplomatic missions of several countries represented in Peru. Carries out bombing campaigns and selective assassinations. Involved in cocaine trade.

Strength

Approximately 1,500 to 2,500 armed militants; larger number of supporters, mostly in rural areas.

Location/Area of Operation

Originally rural based, but has increasingly focused its terrorist attacks in the capital.

External Aid

None.

17 November (see Revolutionary Organization 17 November)

Sikh Terrorism**Description**

Sikh terrorism is sponsored by expatriate and Indian Sikh groups who want to carve out an independent Sikh state called Khalistan (Land of the Pure) from Indian territory. Sikh violence outside India, which surged following the Indian Army's 1984 assault on the Golden Temple, Sikhism's holiest shrine, has decreased significantly since mid-1992, although Sikh militant cells are active internationally and extremists gather funds from overseas Sikh communities. Active groups include Babbar Khalsa, Azad Khalistan Babbar Khalsa Force, Khalistan Liberation Front, Khalistan Commando Force, and Khalistan National Army. Many of these groups operate under umbrella organizations, the most significant of which is the Second Panthic Committee.

Activities

Sikh attacks in India are mounted against Indian officials and facilities, other Sikhs, and Hindus; they include assassinations, bombings, and kidnappings. Sikh extremists probably bombed the Air India jet downed over the Irish Sea in June 1985, killing 329 passengers and crew. On the same day, a bomb planted by Sikhs on an Air India flight from Vancouver exploded in Tokyo's Narita Airport, killing two Japanese baggage handlers. In 1991, Sikh terrorists attempted to assassinate the Indian Ambassador

in Romania once India's senior police officer in Punjab from 1986 to 1989 and kidnapped and held the Romanian Charge in New Delhi for seven weeks. In January 1993, Indian police arrested Sikhs in New Delhi as they were conspiring to detonate a bomb to disrupt India's Republic Day, and, in September 1993, Sikh militants attempted to assassinate the Sikh chief of the ruling Congress Party's youth wing with a bomb. Sikh attacks in India, ranging from kidnappings and assassinations to remote-controlled bombings, have dropped markedly since mid-1992, as Indian security forces have killed or captured a host of senior Sikh militant leaders. Total civilian deaths in Punjab have declined more than 95 percent since more than 3,300 civilians died in 1991. The drop results largely from Indian Army, paramilitary, and police successes against extremist groups.

Strength

Unknown.

Location/Area of Operation

Northern India, Western Europe, Southeast Asia, and North America.

External Aid

Sikh expatriates have formed a variety of international organizations that lobby for the Sikh cause overseas. Most prominent are the World Sikh Organization and the International Sikh Youth Federation.

Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA)

Description

Traditional Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement formed in 1983. Currently struggling to remain viable. Has suffered from defections and government counter-terrorist successes in addition to infighting and loss of leftist support. Objective remains to rid Peru of "imperialism" and establish Marxist regime.

Activities

Bombings, kidnappings, ambushes, assassinations. Previously responsible for large number of anti-US attacks; recent activity has dropped off dramatically.

Strength

Unknown; greatly diminished in past year.

Location/Area of Operation

Peru; provided assistance in Bolivia to Bolivian ELN.

**Tupac Katari Guerrilla
Army (EGTK)**

External Aid

None.

Description

Indigenous, anti-Western Bolivian subversive organization.

Activities

Frequently attacks small, unprotected targets, such as power pylons, oil pipelines, and government offices. Has targeted Mormon churches with fire-bombings and attacked USAID motorpool in January 1993.

Strength

Fewer than 100

Location/Area of Operation

Bolivia, primarily the Chapare region, near the Peruvian border, and the Altiplano.

External Aid

None.

Wednesday
January 25, 1995

Executive Order

Part IX

The President

**Executive Order 12947—Prohibiting
Transactions With Terrorists Who
Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East
Peace Process**

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Executive Order 12947 of January 23, 1995

The President

Prohibiting Transactions With Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, find that grave acts of violence committed by foreign terrorists that disrupt the Middle East peace process constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1. Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(3) and (4) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(3) and (4)) and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date: (a) all property and interests in property of:

(i) the persons listed in the Annex to this order;

(ii) foreign persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, because they are found:

(A) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or

(B) to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence; and

(iii) persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, any of the foregoing persons, that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States, or that hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked;

(b) any transaction or dealing by United States persons or within the United States in property or interests in property of the persons designated in or pursuant to this order is prohibited, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons;

(c) any transaction by any United States person or within the United States that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order, is prohibited.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this order: (a) the term "person" means an individual or entity;

(b) the term "entity" means a partnership, association, corporation, or other organization, group, or subgroup;

(c) the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States (including foreign branches), or any person in the United States; and

(d) the term "foreign person" means any citizen or national of a foreign state (including any such individual who is also a citizen or national of the United States) or any entity not organized solely under the laws of the United States or existing solely in the United States, but does not include a foreign state.

Sec. 3. I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2)(A) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)(A)) by United States persons to persons designated in or pursuant to this order would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order, and hereby prohibit such donations as provided by section 1 of this order.

Sec. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and, as appropriate, the Attorney General, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order.

(b) Any investigation emanating from a possible violation of this order, or of any license, order, or regulation issued pursuant to this order, shall first be coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and any matter involving evidence of a criminal violation shall be referred to the FBI for further investigation. The FBI shall timely notify the Department of the Treasury of any action it takes on such referrals.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this order shall create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by any party against the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

Sec. 6. (a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m., eastern standard time on January 24, 1995.

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the **Federal Register**.

William Clinton

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 23, 1995.

ANNEX

TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS WHICH THREATEN TO DISRUPT THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS

Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)

Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)

Hizballah

Islamic Gama'at (IG)

Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS)

Jihad

Kach

Kahane Chai

Palestinian Islamic Jihad-Shiqaqi faction (PIJ)

Palestine Liberation Front-Abu Abbas faction (PLF-Abu Abbas)

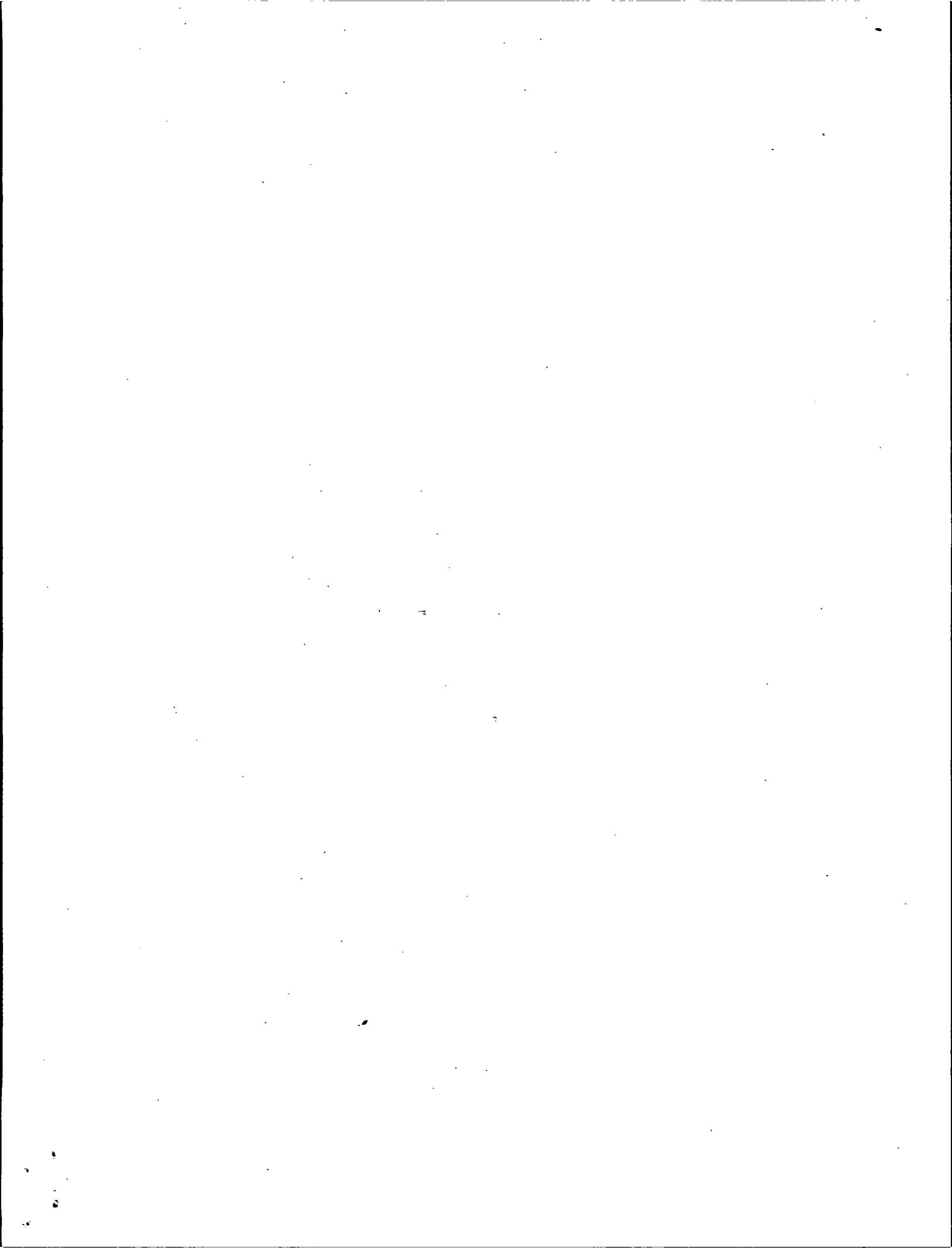
Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC)

(FR Doc. 95-2040

Filed 1-24-95; 10:10 am)

Billing code 4810-31-P



Special Report

Wednesday
January 25, 1995

Part X

Department of the Treasury

Office of Foreign Assets Control

List of Specially Designated Terrorists
Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East
Peace Process; Notice

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**Office of Foreign Assets Control****List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process**

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Notice of blocking.

SUMMARY: The Treasury Department is issuing a list of blocked persons who have been designated by the President as terrorist organizations threatening the Middle East peace process or have been found to be owned or controlled by, or to be acting for or on behalf of, these terrorist organizations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 24, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: J. Robert McBrien, Chief, International Programs, Tel.: (202) 622-2420; Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Electronic Availability**

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Background

On January 23, 1995, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12947, "Prohibiting Transactions with Terrorists Who Threaten To Disrupt the Middle East Peace Process" (the "Order"). The Order blocks all property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of T2 terrorist organizations that threaten the Middle East peace process as identified in an Annex to the Order. The Order also blocks the property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction of persons designated by the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Treasury and the Attorney General, who are found (1) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process, or (2) to assist in, sponsor or provide financial, material, or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence. In addition, the Order blocks all property and interests in property subject to U.S. jurisdiction in which there is any interest of persons determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State

and the Attorney General, to be owned or controlled by, or to act for or on behalf of, any other person designated pursuant to the Order (collectively "Specially Designated Terrorists" or "SDTs").

The Order further prohibits any transaction or dealing by a United States person or within the United States in property or interests in property of SDTs, including the making or receiving of any contribution of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of such persons. This prohibition includes donations that are intended to relieve human suffering.

Designations of persons blocked pursuant to the Order are effective upon the date of determination by the Secretary of State or his delegate, or the Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of filing with the Federal Register, or upon prior actual notice.

List of Specially Designated Terrorists Who Threaten the Middle East Peace Process

Note: The abbreviations used in this list are as follows: "DOB" means "date of birth," "a.k.a." means "also known as," and "POB" means "place of birth."

Entities

ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

AL-GAMA'AL ISLAMIYYA (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP); Egypt.

AL-JIHAD (a.k.a. JIHAD GROUP, a.k.a. VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST, a.k.a. TALAA'AL AL-FATEH); Egypt.

ANO (a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

ANSAR ALLAH (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR

THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

BLACK SEPTEMBER (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION, a.k.a. DFLP); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION (a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. DFLP); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

DFLP (a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION, a.k.a. DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR

THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH); Lebanon.

GAMA'AT (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.

GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.
HAMAS (a.k.a. ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT); Gaza; West Bank Territories; Jordan.

HIZBALLAH (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ISLAMIC GAMA'AT (a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. THE ISLAMIC GROUP, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.

ISLAMIC JIHAD (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. PIJ, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI, a.k.a. PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT (a.k.a. HAMAS); Gaza; West Bank Territories; Jordan.

JIHAD GROUP (a.k.a. AL-JIHAD, a.k.a. VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST, a.k.a. TALAA'AL AL-FATEH); Egypt.

KACH; Israel.
KAHANE CHAI; Israel.
ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ISLAMIC

JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT (a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION, a.k.a. PLF-ABU ABBAS, a.k.a. PLF); Iraq.

PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION (a.k.a. PLF-ABU ABBAS, a.k.a. PLF, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT); Iraq.

PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI (a.k.a. PIJ, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

PARTY OF GOD (a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

PFLP (a.k.a. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

PFLP-GC (a.k.a. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND); Lebanon; Syria; Jordan.

PIJ (a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

PIJ SHIQAQI/AWDA FACTION (a.k.a. PIJ, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD); Israel; Jordan; Lebanon.

PLF (a.k.a. PLF-ABU ABBAS, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT); Iraq.

PLF-ABU ABBAS (a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION, a.k.a. PLF, a.k.a. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT); Iraq.

POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (a.k.a. PFLP); Lebanon; Syria; Israel.

POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND (a.k.a. PFLP-GC); Lebanon; Syria; Jordan.

REVOLUTIONARY JUSTICE ORGANIZATION (a.k.a. PARTY OF GOD, a.k.a. HIZBALLAH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD, a.k.a. ORGANIZATION OF THE OPPRESSED ON EARTH, a.k.a. ISLAMIC JIHAD FOR

THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, a.k.a. ANSAR ALLAH, a.k.a. FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD); Lebanon.

REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION OF SOCIALIST MUSLIMS (a.k.a. ANO, a.k.a. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION, a.k.a. BLACK SEPTEMBER, a.k.a. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL, a.k.a. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADES); Libya; Lebanon; Algeria; Sudan; Iraq.

TALAA'AL AL-FATEH (a.k.a. JIHAD GROUP, a.k.a. AL-JIHAD, a.k.a. VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST); Egypt.
THE ISLAMIC GROUP (a.k.a. ISLAMIC GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT, a.k.a. GAMA'AT AL-ISLAMIYYA, a.k.a. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA); Egypt.
VANGUARDS OF CONQUEST (a.k.a. JIHAD GROUP, a.k.a. AL-JIHAD, a.k.a. TALAA'AL AL-FATEH); Egypt.

Individuals

ABBAS, Abu (a.k.a. ZAYDAN, Muhammad); Director of PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION; DOB 10 December 1948.

AL BANNA, Sabri Khalil Abd Al Qadir (a.k.a. NIDAL, Abu); Founder and Secretary General of ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION; DOB May 1937 or 1940; POB Jaffa, Israel.

AL RAHMAN, Shaykh Umar Abd; Chief Ideological Figure of ISLAMIC GAMA'AT; DOB 3 May 1938; POB Egypt.

AL ZAWAHIRI, Dr. Ayman; Operational and Military Leader of JIHAD GROUP; DOB 19 June 1951; POB Giza, Egypt; Passport No. 1084010 (Egypt).

AL-ZUMAR, Abbud (a.k.a. ZUMAR, Colonel Abbud); Factional Leader of JIHAD GROUP; Egypt; POB Egypt.

AWDA, Abd Al Aziz; Chief Ideological Figure of PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQI; DOB 1946.
FADLALLAH, Shaykh Muhammad Husayn; Leading Ideological Figure of HIZBALLAH; DOB 1938 or 1936; POB Najf Al Ashraf (Najaf), Iraq.

HABASH, George (a.k.a. HABBASH, George); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE.

HABBASH, George (a.k.a. HABBASH, George); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE.

HAWATMA, Nayif (a.k.a. HAWATMEH, Nayif, a.k.a. HAWATMAH, Nayif, a.k.a. KHALID, Abu); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933

HAWATMAH, Nayif (a.k.a. HAWATMA, Nayif, a.k.a. HAWATMEH

Nayif, a.k.a. KHALID, Abu); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933.

HAWATMEH, Nayif (a.k.a. HAWATMA, Nayif, a.k.a. HAWATMAH, Nayif, a.k.a. KHALID, Abu); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933.

ISLAMBOULI, Mohammad Shawqi; Military Leader of ISLAMIC GAMA'AT; DOB 15 January 1955; POB Egypt; Passport No. 304555 (Egypt).

JABRIL, Ahmad (a.k.a. JIBRIL, Ahmad); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND; DOB 1938; POB Ramleh, Israel.

JIBRIL, Ahmad (a.k.a. JABRIL, Ahmad); Secretary General of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND; DOB 1938; POB Ramleh, Israel.

KHALID, Abu (a.k.a. HAWATMEH, Nayif, a.k.a. HAWATMA, Nayif, a.k.a. HAWATMAH, Nayif); Secretary General of DEMOCRATIC FRONT FOR THE

LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—HAWATMEH FACTION; DOB 1933.

MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fayiz (a.k.a. MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fayiz); Senior Intelligence Officer of HIZBALLAH; DOB 7 December 1962; POB Tayr Dibba, Lebanon; Passport No. 432298 (Lebanon).

MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fayiz (a.k.a. MUGHNIYAH, Imad Fayiz); Senior Intelligence Officer of HIZBALLAH; DOB 7 December 1962; POB Tayr Dibba, Lebanon; Passport No. 432298 (Lebanon).

NAJL, Talal Muhammad Rashed; Principal Deputy of POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE—GENERAL COMMAND; DOB 1930; POB Al Nasiria, Palestine.

NASRALLAH, Hasan; Secretary General of HIZBALLAH; DOB 31 August 1960 or 1953 or 1955 or 1958; POB Al Basuriyah, Lebanon; Passport No. 042833 (Lebanon).

NIDAL, Abu (a.k.a. AL-BANNA, Sabri Khalil Abd Al Qadir); Founder and Secretary General of ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION; DOB May 1937 or 1940; POB Jaffa, Israel.

QASEM, Taha Fouad; Propaganda Leader of ISLAMIC GAMA'AT; DOB 2 June 1957 or 3 June 1957; POB Al Mina, Egypt.

SHAQAQL, Fathi; Secretary General of PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD—SHIQAQL.

TUFAYLI, Subhi; Former Secretary General and Current Senior Figure of HIZBALLAH; DOB 1947; POB Biga Valley, Lebanon.

YASIN, Shaykh Ahmad; Founder and Chief Ideological Figure of HAMAS; DOB 1931.

ZAYDAN, Muhammad (a.k.a. ABBAS, Abu); Director of PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT—ABU ABBAS FACTION; DOB 10 December 1948.

ZUMAR, Colonel Abbud (a.k.a. AL-ZUMAR, Abbud); Factional Leader of JIHAD GROUP; Egypt; POB Egypt.

Dated: January 23, 1995.

R. Richard Newcomb,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved: January 23, 1995.

John Berry,

Deputy Assistant Secretary (Enforcement).

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