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Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism

DO WSRI 76-027

6 July 1976

DIA review(s) completed.

OSD review completed

ARMY review(s) completed.

State Dept. review completed

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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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Romanian Efforts to Avoid Terrorism Against Dummy Airline (Page 14)

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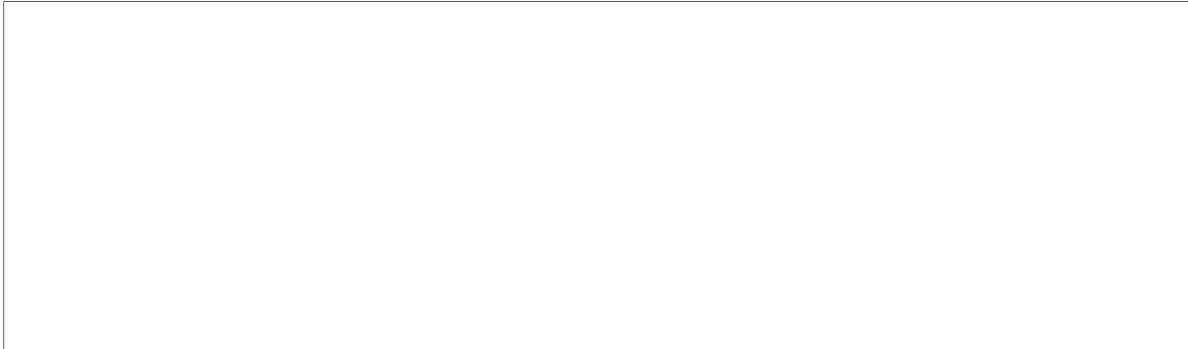


TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

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- I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States
- II. Europe



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NOTESFourth of July Festivities Undimmed by Terrorism

No foreign terrorist group attempted any operations in the United States over the Fourth of July weekend, and no U.S. celebrations overseas were marred by attempted terrorist acts. Although there were a few vague reports of possible plans to disrupt the festivities, no attacks or even harassment materialized. Either the few reported rumors were idle bombast, or the extra security precautions instituted at most posts discouraged terrorists from carrying out any tentative plans for violence. [REDACTED]

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Italian Hostages Released in Ethiopia

The Italian vice-consul in Massawa, Ethiopia and her common-law husband were released by Eritrean insurgents on 26 June after two weeks of captivity, according to the U.S. consul in Asmara. (See the 15 June issue.) They were released on a highway a few miles from Asmara and took a bus to the Italian consulate. Both vice-consul Teresa Piccioni and her companion, Giovanni Battista Balducci, who are 65 and 70 years old respectively, were in poor health. They are currently staying at the Italian consulate in Asmara but hope to return to Massawa if the Ethiopian authorities permit it. They described their experience to the acting Italian consul in Asmara, saying they were kidnapped by three young members of the Popular Liberation Forces. They reported that recent peace initiatives seem to have made no impression on the PLF, which is determined to continue taking foreign hostages for publicity purposes whenever the opportunity arises.

The Italian captives were taken to a site northwest of Massawa and were held by a band of several dozen young, disciplined PLF guerrillas. They were told they were kidnapped for publicity rather than for ransom. The guerrillas showed considerable satisfaction when they listened to shortwave broadcasts reporting their act. They told the Italians that all the PLF kidnapping of foreigners had been done strictly for publicity. They claimed they have camps within five kilometers of Asmara and can strike at the city at any time. [REDACTED]

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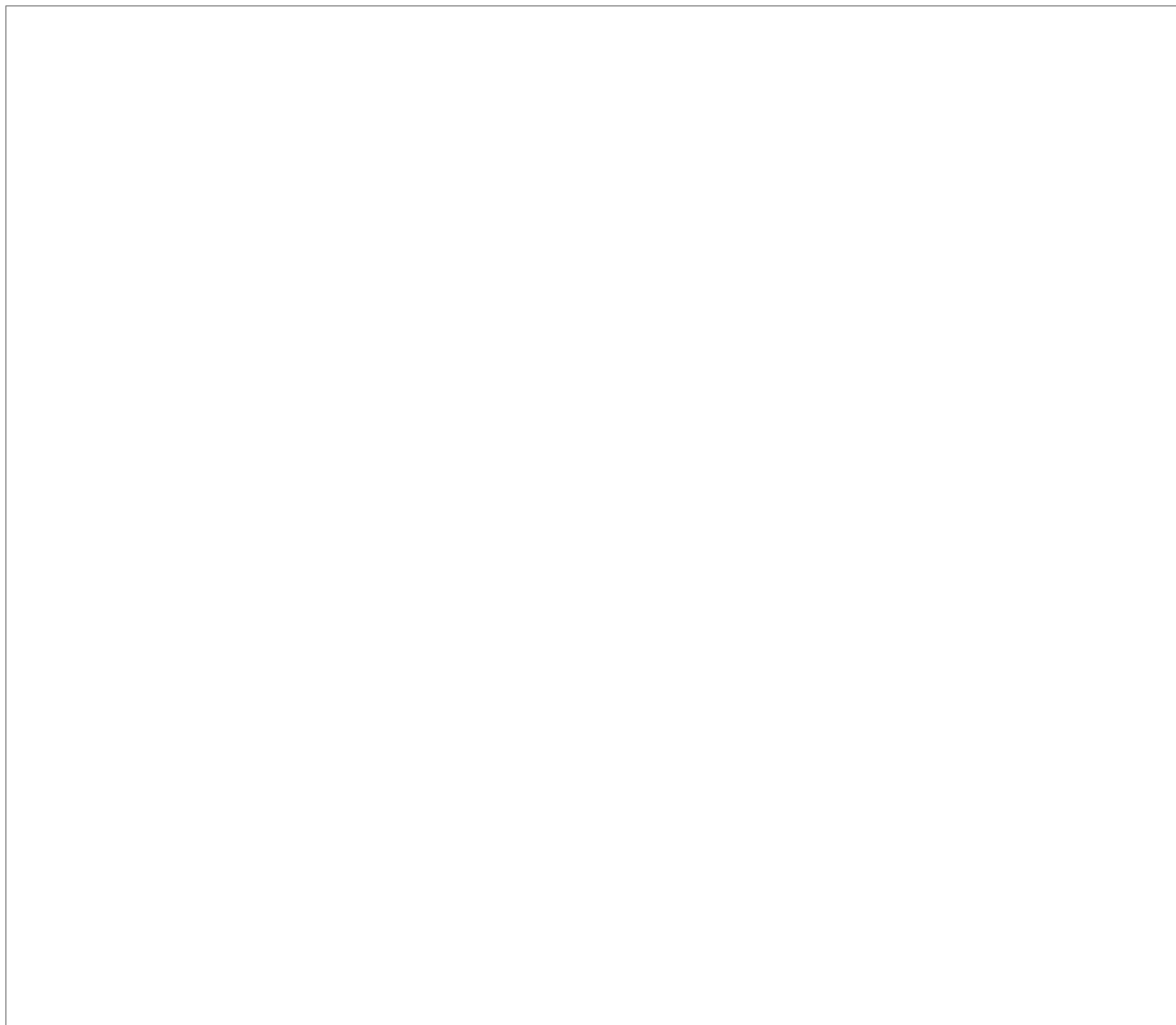
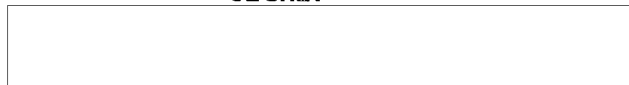
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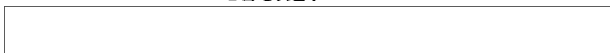
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Libyan Plane Hijacked to Spain by Lone Dissident

On 6 July a lone hijacker forced the crew of a Libyan commercial airliner to divert the plane from its course between Tripoli and Benghazi and ultimately to land in Palma de Majorca, Spain. The hijacker, claiming to be a member of an anti-Qadhafi organization called the "Vigilant Youth," originally tried to force the aircraft to land at Tunis, but Tunisian authorities refused permission and blocked the runway. The aircraft then landed very briefly at an Algerian air force base south of Algiers, having been denied

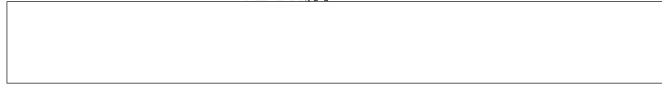
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landing rights at the Algiers airport.

Early reports indicated that there was more than one hijacker and that the group intended to land in Tunis in order to negotiate the liberalization of the Libyan regime and the return of Tunisian prisoners being held in Libya, in exchange for Libyan hostages on the aircraft. However, when the plane finally landed in Majorca, journalists reported that only one person was involved in the hijacking

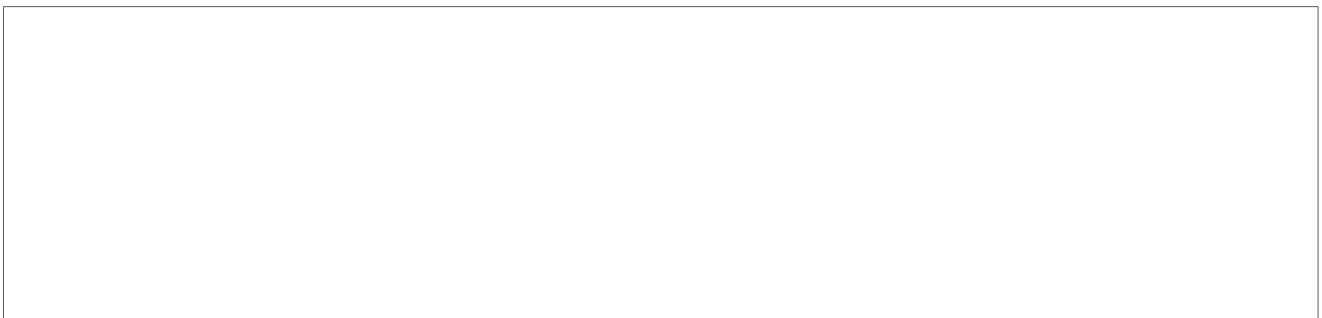
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European Community to Coordinate Counterterror Tactics

Ministers responsible for security in the nine European Community countries met in Luxembourg on 29 June to set up a consultative mechanism for dealing with terrorism. The press release issued at the close of the conference reported that the ministers agreed on the following: (a) the need for the exchange of information on previous terrorist actions in order to permit member states to profit from the past and to develop methods for dealing with future incidents; (b) the organizing of mutual assistance and cooperation among member states when actual terrorist incidents occur; (c) the need for the exchange of information on practical experience, particularly in the area of police technology and equipment; (d) the desirability of encouraging the exchange of police personnel to increase the familiarity of law enforcement officers with the organizations and working methods of member countries; (e) the desirability of a greater degree of cooperation in other areas of security, such as aviation, nuclear energy, and in the struggle against natural or accidental catastrophes, particularly fires.

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Romanian Efforts to Avoid Terrorism Against Dummy Airline

In December 1975 Romania, wishing to avoid Arab blacklisting of its national airline, Transporturile Aeriene Romane (TAR), formed an ostensibly separate airline, according to U.S. military information. While the new line Liniile Aeriene Romane (LAR) was established to service Romania's air link to Tel Aviv, it is also used interchangeably with TAR on other international routes. Romanian civil air officials fear that should LAR appear to be exclusively a Romania-Israel carrier, it would become a target of Arab terrorism.

Both airlines use the same flight crews, flight numbers, and call signs. Purchasers of tickets on TAR are sometimes placed aboard LAR aircraft. This arrangement has enabled

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Romania to maintain air service to Israel as part of its air network throughout the Middle East, and at the same time avoid the political and economic consequences of Arab displeasure.



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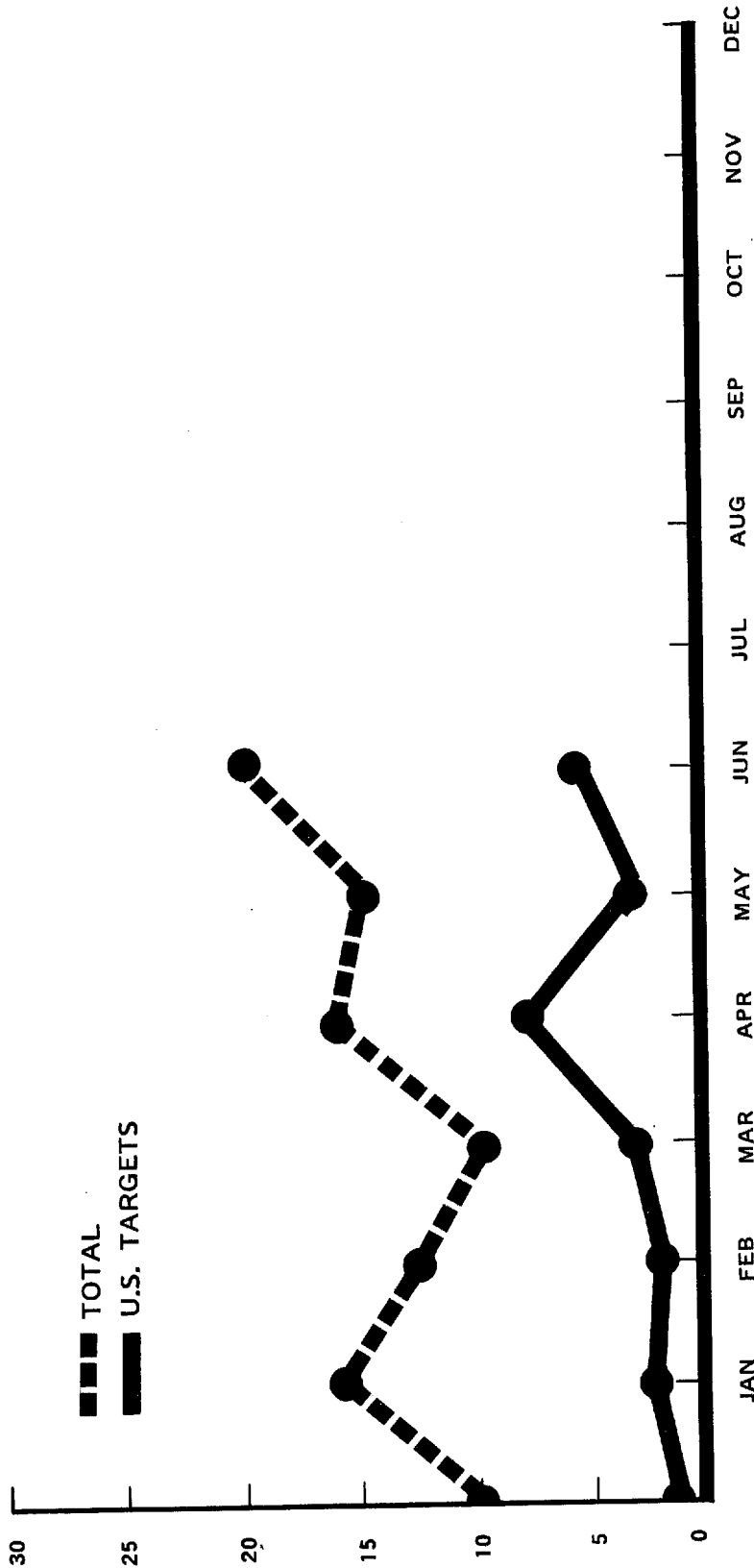


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TAB A—Chronology of Significant
International Terrorist Acts

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INCIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS AS LISTED IN WEEKLY SITUATION REPORTS - 1976



NOTE: THIS GRAPH DOES NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT ALL INCIDENTS RECORDED IN TAB A DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD, AS INCIDENTS WHICH LATER PROVE NOT TO HAVE SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL SCOPE ARE OMITTED FROM THE MONTHLY TOTAL.

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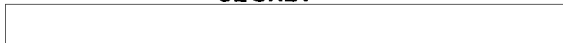
<u>Date:</u>	25 June 1976	<u>Paraguayan Consulate Bombed</u> A bomb exploded at the Paraguayan consulate in Clorinda, Argentina on 25 June, causing extensive damage. No one claimed responsibility for placing the bomb. Clorinda is located directly across the border from Asuncion, Paraguay. Either Paraguayan or Argentine terrorists could be responsible. [redacted]	25X1
<u>Place:</u>	Argentina, Clorinda	[redacted]	25X1
<u>Date:</u>	1 July 1976	<u>South African Consul's Residence Bombed</u> A bomb exploded at the South African consul's residence in San Francisco, California on 1 July, causing extensive damage but no injuries. The consul and his family were in the house at the time. An anonymous caller to a television station said the "Lucio Cabanas Unit, New World Liberation Front" was taking credit for the bombing. The caller said the bombing was in sympathy for the recent deaths of over 1,000 blacks in South Africa, and for a black man on death row in a Louisiana state prison. The man was convicted for killing a white student in a racial disturbance. This group apparently has been responsible for bombings in the San Francisco area. [redacted]	25X1
<u>Place:</u>	United States, San Francisco	[redacted]	25X1

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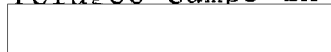
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Date: 2 July 1976
Place: Kuwait, Kuwait

Syrian Airlines Office
Firebombed

The Syrian airline office in Kuwait was destroyed by firebombs on 2 July. No employees were in the building and there were no injuries. Police have arrested a Palestinian with a Syrian passport, according to press reports. The bombing occurred one day after Palestinian organizations and resistance groups met in Kuwait and sent a cable to Arafat urging him to retaliate for the Phalangist and Syrian "atrocities" at the refugee camps in Lebanon.



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Date: 6 July 1976
Place: Libya

Libyan Aircraft Hijacked
A Libyan aircraft was hijacked on 6 July by a lone man who reportedly opposes the Qadhafi regime. The plane, on a domestic flight, was finally allowed to land in Palma de Majorca, Spain. The hijacker surrendered to police and the passengers were unharmed. (See Notes.)



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TAB B--Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity.

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However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

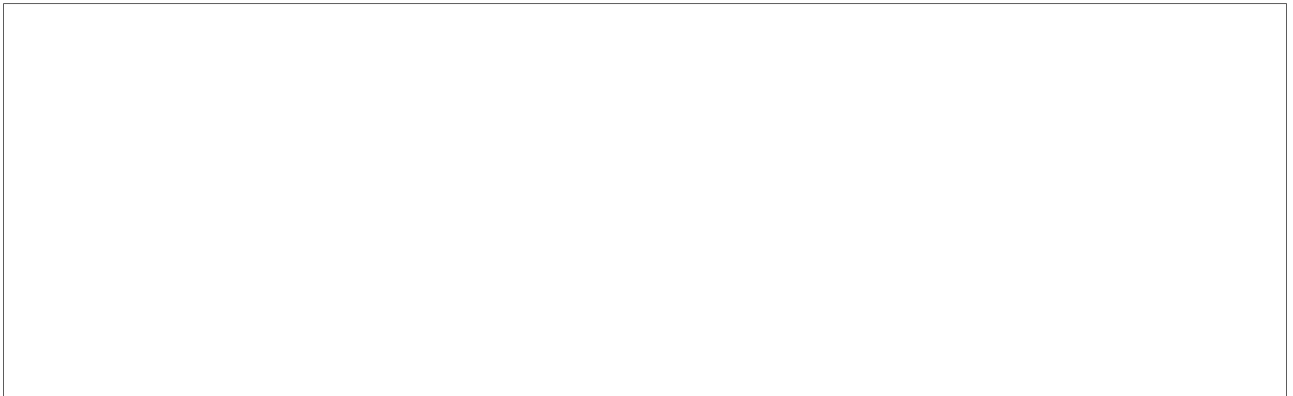
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** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

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I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States



Target: U.S. CONSUL
Place: Mexico, Monterrey
Date: Current

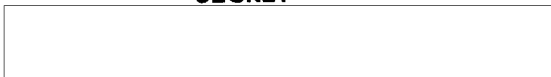
Mexican police received an anonymous telephone call from a person who threatened that the U.S. consul in Monterrey would be assassinated by the 23rd of September League. (See the 22 June issue, page B-I-1.)

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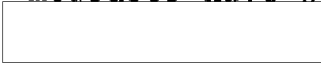
II. Europe

Target: U.S. DIPLOMAT

Place: France, Paris

Date: Current

** The U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission in Paris received a threatening telephone call on a private unlisted number at his residence in which the caller, speaking French with an Arabic accent, warned that the DCM would be killed. Additional security measures have been taken.



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Target: Bangladesh Biman
Airline Aircraft

See B-III.

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VI. Worldwide

No terrorist threats worldwide were reported
during 30 June - 6 July 1976

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

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DIA review(s) completed

Army review(s) completed

State Dept. review completed

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Paraguayan Police Free U.S. Missionaries Kidnapped by the OPM (Page 7)

Four Anarchists Escape from West Berlin Jail (Page 9)

Belgian Government Rationale for Paying Ransom to Mexican Kidnappers (Page 10)

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Notes:

[REDACTED]

New Italian Anti-Hijacking Legislation (Page 14)

Palestinian Access to Lebanese Passports (Page 14)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

II. Europe

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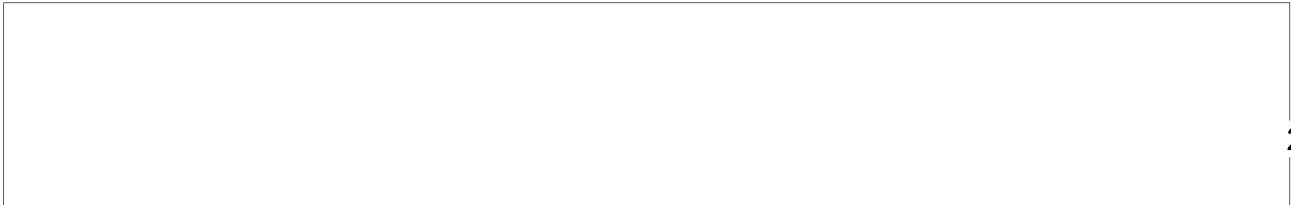
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III. Middle East

IV. Africa



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Fedayeen Retaliation Expected Against Israel

A number of indications have been received pointing to the likelihood of a terrorist face-saving operation against Israel. Our embassy in Tripoli reports that anger, humiliation and outrage over the Israeli rescue operation prevail there, and that Col. Qadhafi may attempt something equally devastating against Israel or allied interests. This attitude was reflected in an editorial in the government-controlled daily Al-Jihad. The editorial, which if not drafted by Qadhafi undoubtedly had his approval, stated that the terrorists in Uganda were "building castles in the air" when they should have been dealing harshly with the hostages. In effect, the embassy feels, the editorial instructs terrorists to give no quarter to their victims.

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The Israeli government expects terrorist retaliation for the Entebbe operation and has increased airport and border security forces. In regard to protecting Israeli citizens and property overseas, the Israeli government is considering the establishment of a coordinated operations center for counterterrorist activities abroad. This might be established under the direction of the Prime Minister's special advisor on terrorism. Among the activities being considered for such an organization would be holding West Bank Palestinians as hostages for dealing with terrorists' demands, staging more Entebbe-type rescue operations, and taking action against specific individual terrorists.

The successful Israeli rescue operation in Uganda plus the military reverses which the Palestinians have suffered in Lebanon at the hands of Lebanese Christians and the Syrians have increased the Palestinian sense of frustration and isolation. It is expected that they will seek to remedy their situation by staging another spectacular terrorist

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[Redacted]

operation. In light of this, the State Department has directed all diplomatic posts to review their anti-terrorism precautions and procedures.

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Paraguayan Police Free U.S. Missionaries Kidnapped by the OPM

Two U.S. Mormon missionaries stationed in Corrientes, Argentina were kidnapped on 26 June by the Organizacion Politica Militar and taken to Paraguay where they were held for \$1.5 million ransom. They were freed during the night of 30 June when Paraguayan police raided a house near Encarnacion where they were being held. The OPM is a relatively new organization, consisting mainly of young, middle-class Paraguayan leftists trained in Argentina. Many returned to Paraguay in the spring of 1976 following the military coup in Argentina.

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The missionaries, Thayne Larson and Peter Allen Shaw, were contacted on 25 June by a young woman who said she had a friend who wanted to speak with them. They agreed to meet her the following day and be taken to her friend. On 26 June she introduced them to a man who drove them to a vacant house in Candelaria, Argentina. There, four armed men blindfolded them and put them in a boat to cross the Parana river. Part way across the boat sank and they had to swim to shore. They were met there by four more men who took them to a shack in the jungle. Two days later they were moved to a house occupied by a woman and a young man. The man told the missionaries that he did not approve of what was taking place and that he would notify the police, which he did. Shaw was wounded slightly by mistake during the police raid. According to Paraguayan officials the captured kidnapers are of both Paraguayan and Argentinian nationality.

Ransom notes demanding \$1.5 million for the release of the missionaries were sent to Mormon representatives in Paraguay and Argentina. (A local Mormon official later informed the U.S. embassy in Buenos Aires that the Mormon church's position is not to pay ransom even though this might result in the loss of life.) The notes, signed by the OPM, said the money would be used to purchase weapons. Under interrogation the kidnapers revealed that the arms were to be purchased in France.

As late as April of this year there was a considerable difference of opinion within the government of Paraguay


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regarding the capabilities of the OPM. The Ministry of Interior felt that the OPM was still in an organizational phase while military intelligence contended that it could engage in terrorist activities, including kidnappings, at any time. 

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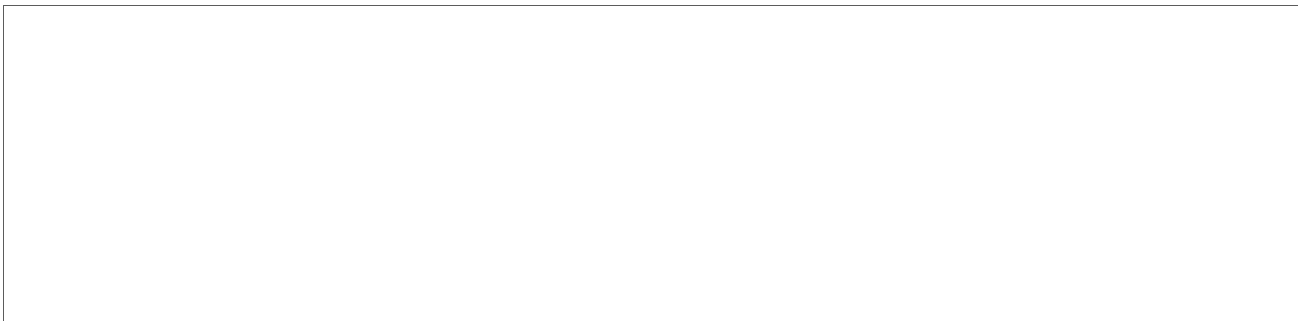
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SECRETFour Anarchists Escape from West Berlin Jail

Four hardcore anarchist prisoners who escaped from the West Berlin women's jail early on 7 July are still at large. The four are Monika Berberich, a Baader-Meinhof gang member serving a 12-year sentence for bank robbery, and Gabriele Rolinik, Juliane Plambeck, and Inge Viett, who were incarcerated during investigation to determine if they took part in the 1975 kidnapping of West Berlin Christian Democratic Union politician Peter Lorenz. Miss Viett's name was on the list of 53 prisoners in five countries whose freedom was demanded by the terrorists who hijacked the Air France plane to Uganda. The four women reportedly overpowered guards and escaped in waiting vehicles while police pursuit was foiled by the use of tire-puncturing devices.

Police checked all of the exits from the city, including surface and underground transit systems to East Berlin and East Germany. The prevailing theory, however, was that the fugitives had gone into hiding in West Berlin itself, and as of 9 July police were investigating a house where it was thought the escapees may be hidden. Police reinforcements from other parts of West Germany were expected to arrive early in the week of 10 July to aid in the search. East German authorities were notified of the escape and their assistance was requested within hours of the event. On 9 July the East German foreign ministry advised a representative of the Bonn government resident in East Berlin that assistance would be forthcoming if a GDR official could sit in on crisis staff meetings and maintain direct contact with West Berlin Senat officials. The results of this offer of collaboration are not yet known.

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Belgian Government Rationale for Paying Ransom to Mexican Kidnappers

The U.S. embassy in Brussels has reported that the Belgian government provided part of the \$408,000 ransom paid to secure the release of the daughter of the Belgian ambassador to Mexico, who was kidnapped by the 23rd of September Communist League on 25 May. (See the 1 June issue.) The Belgian Foreign Ministry made its decision when private civic organizations in Belgium started a general campaign to collect funds to help the Chaval family meet the terrorists' ransom demands. The Belgian government felt that a public collection of funds might encourage terrorists to go after such targets as women, children and the elderly, who would become the object of worldwide concern and pity, rather than to target diplomats or public officials who assume such risks as part of their jobs. This would raise the possibility of outrageous future ransom demands based on calculation of revenue collected by public fund-raising campaigns. The Belgian government felt that this possibility justified the departure from its traditional policy of no negotiations or ransom, which will publicly remain the same. (In the Chaval case the child was not the kidnappers' original target; they had expected to seize the ambassador himself. According to some accounts, there was talk of an effort among the diplomatic community in Mexico to raise funds for the ransom, in addition to the public effort in Belgium.)

Negotiations with the terrorists were handled by the economic counselor from the Belgian embassy in Washington, who was sent to Mexico City for that express purpose. Ambassador Chaval wanted to exchange himself for his daughter but the Belgian government would not permit this. When the newspapers carried the story that the ambassador was suffering from a nervous breakdown, the official in charge of the negotiations perpetuated the story to keep the ambassador sidelined from developments. (A Mexican version of these events indicates that a senior Mexican security official moved into the Belgian embassy and made most of the decisions, as he considered the Belgian counselor to be unfamiliar with Mexican psychology.)

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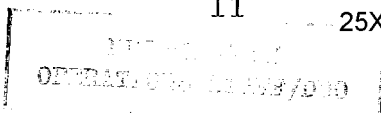
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Although the Belgian fear of encouraging terrorists to target children or other helpless victims is understandable, such a development seems unlikely. Most Latin American revolutionary groups which practice terrorism claim political justification for any action they undertake. While the abduction of helpless, innocent hostages might gain a terrorist group more money, political terrorists probably would consider that the adverse effect on their public image would make such tactics counterproductive.

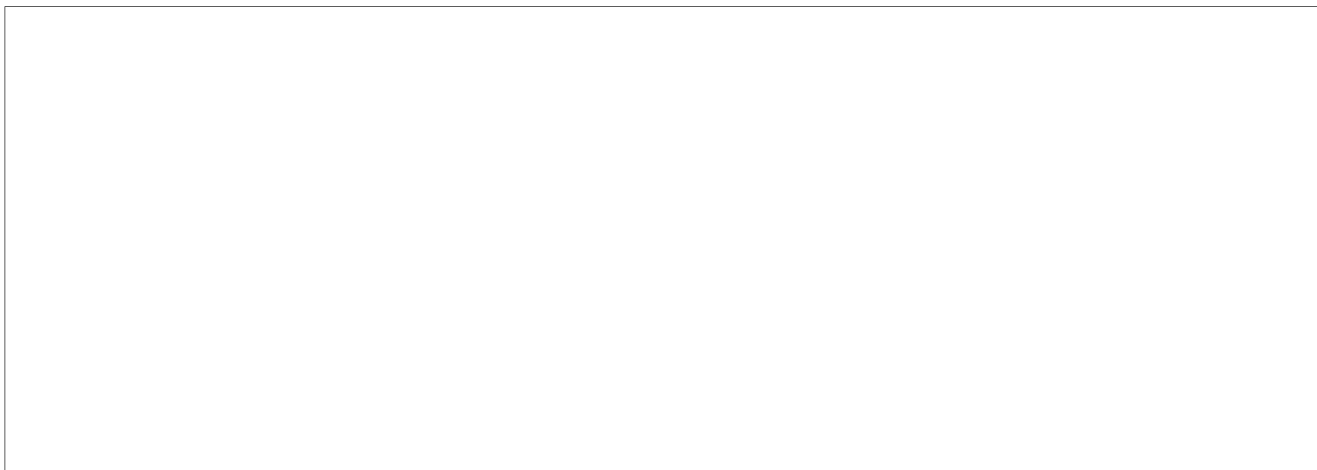
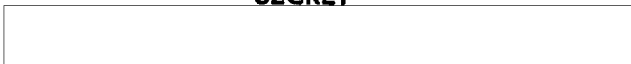


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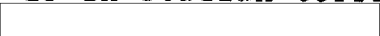
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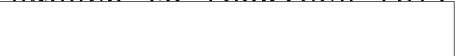
New Italian Anti-Hijacking Legislation

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The Italian parliament has passed a new law, effective 18 June, entitled "Suppression of Crimes Against Air Navigation Security." It provides for 7-21 years imprisonment for whoever tries, by means of violence or threats of violence, to seize, hijack or destroy an aircraft. This sentence also applies to anyone damaging ground installations for the purpose of hijacking or destroying an aircraft. The sentence is increased if the attempt is successful. In case of the death of one or more persons, the sentence is increased to 24-30 years imprisonment. Both Italian nationals and foreigners are subject to this law if (1) the aircraft is registered in Italy; (2) the aircraft lands in Italian territory with the perpetrator aboard; (3) the aircraft is leased or chartered by any agency established in Italy; or (4) on request of the Minister of Justice and Pardons, whenever the perpetrator is in Italian territory and is not subject to extradition. 

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Palestinian Access to Lebanese Passports

During April 1976, according to a U.S. Army source, Lebanese leftist Muslim forces seized the Lebanese government passport office. Since that time valid Lebanese passports have been issued in false name to Palestinians and Lebanese leftists. Such passports presumably could be passed to fedaveen terrorists and their affiliated groups. 

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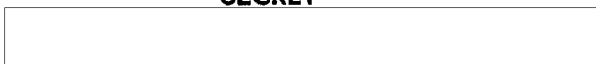
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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

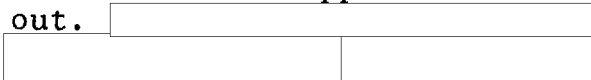
Date: 26 June 1976

Two Mormon Missionaries Kidnapped

Place: Argentina, Corrientes

Two U.S. Mormon missionaries were kidnapped in Argentina by the Political Military Organization of Paraguay and taken to Paraguay. The missionaries were released on 30 June after the police raided the kidnappers' hide-out.

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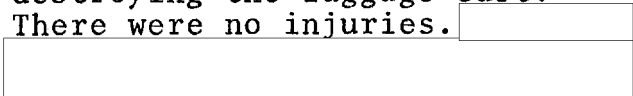
Date: 9 July 1976

Bomb Explosion Involving Cubana Airlines

Place: Jamaica, Kingston

An explosion occurred in a piece of luggage intended for a Cubana Airlines plane, destroying the luggage cart. There were no injuries.

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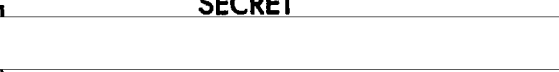
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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity.

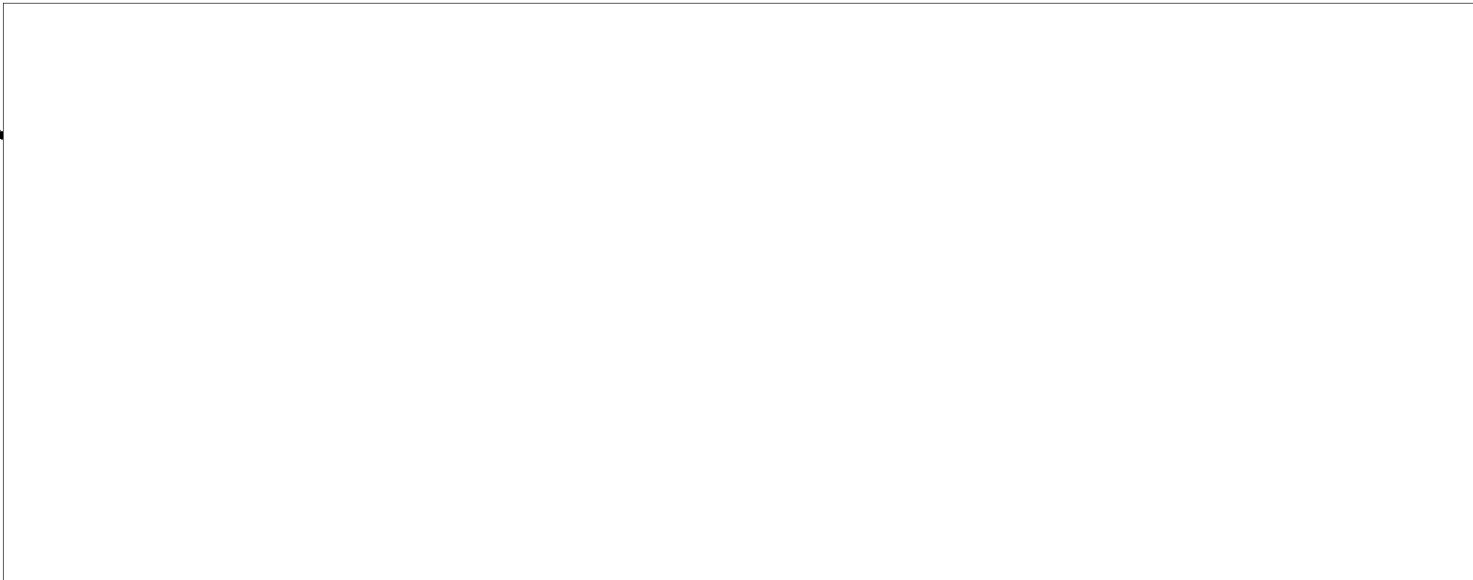
However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

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Target: CHRYSLER EXECUTIVES

Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires

Date: Unknown

** Four Chrysler executives have received threatening mimeographed letters from the Montoneros, according to the U.S. embassy in Buenos Aires. Chrysler recently removed an executive

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from Argentina because he had been under surveillance for a long time, either by terrorists or common criminals. Such threats are taken seriously in Argentina.

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II. Europe

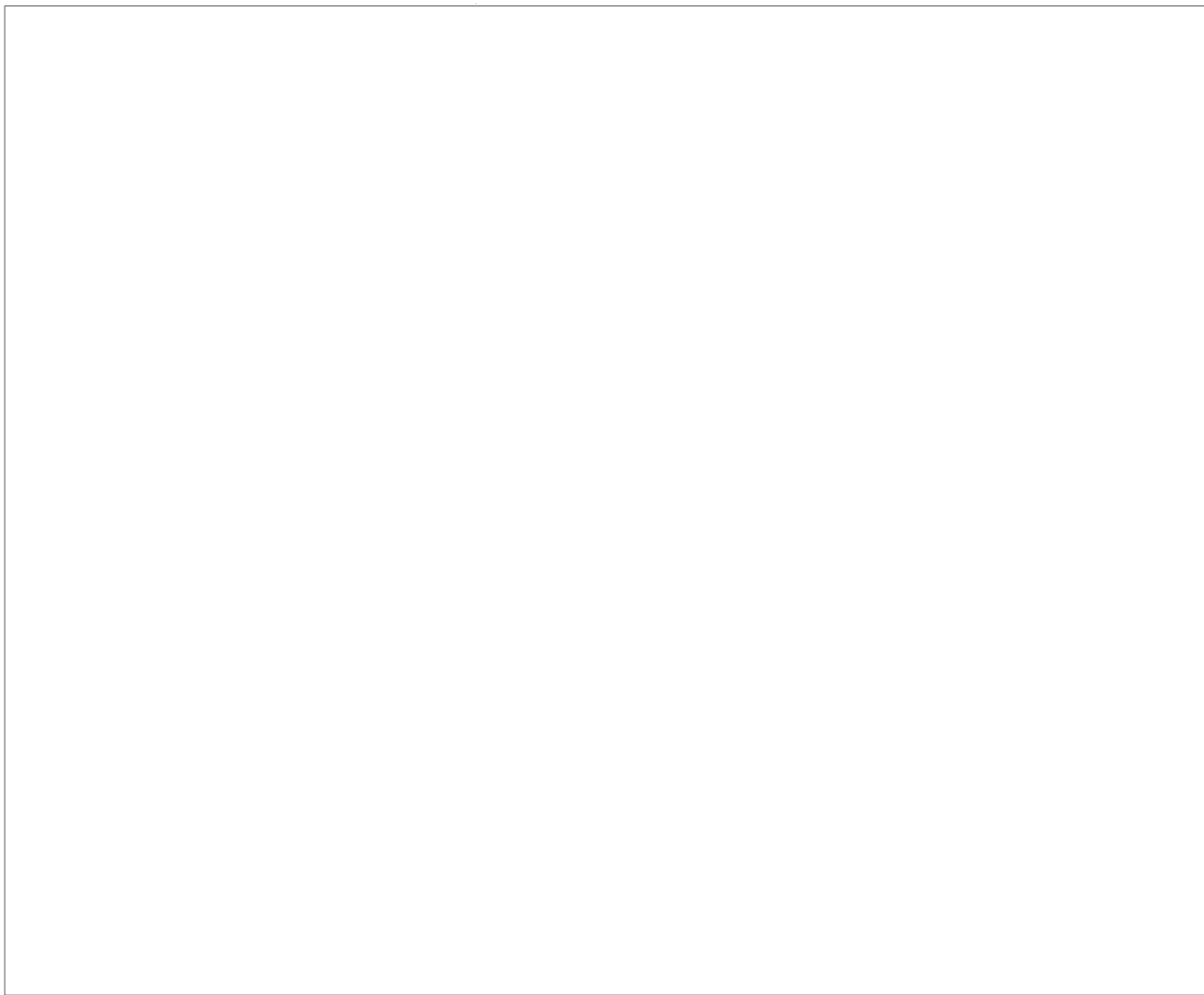
Target: U.S. DIPLOMAT

Place: France, Paris

Date: Current

The U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission in Paris received a telephone call on 3 July threatening that he would be killed. (See the 6 July issue, page B-II-1.) (CONFIDENTIAL)

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SECRETIII. Middle East

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Target: U.S. CITIZENSPlace: LebanonDate: Unknown

** The U.S. embassy in Cairo received an anonymous letter detailing a Libyan plot against persons involved in Middle East peace efforts. The action is supposed to occur in Lebanon and will include the kidnapping of U.S. citizens. The U.S. embassy commented that surface indications suggest the letter may be bonafide. The letter is being passed to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

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Target: U.S. OFFICIALSPlace: Pakistan,
Karachi
IslamabadDate: Unknown

** The U.S. consulate general in Karachi has received an anonymous letter and telephone call which threatened the consul general's and the ambassador's life. Extra security precautions are being taken.

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Target: United Nations
InstallationsPlace: SyriaDate: Current

** Several threats have been made against U.N. peacekeeping forces in Syria, according to the U.S. Defense Attache in Damascus. U.N. installations in Damascus are now under 24-hour armed guard and personnel have been appropriately warned. The threats are believed to reflect the Palestinians'

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[Redacted]

frustration over Syria's
current role in Lebanon.

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[Redacted]

[Large Redacted Area]

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[Redacted]

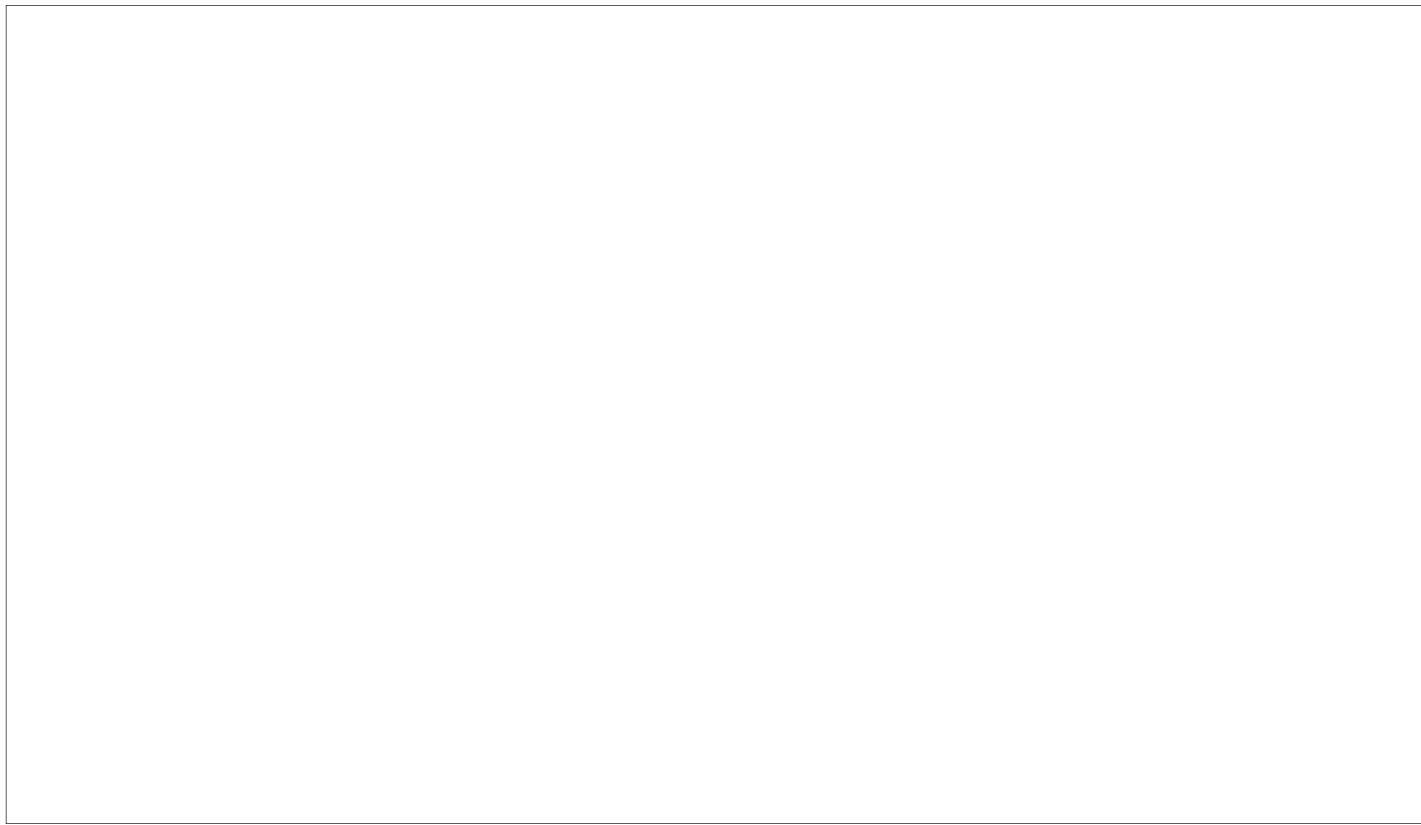
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IV. Africa



Target: Royal Air Maroc
Aircraft

Place: Africa

Date: July 1976

** The Polisario is planning to hijack a Royal Air Maroc aircraft this month, according to a U.S. military report. The purpose of the hijacking is to exchange hostage passengers for Polisario insurgents currently in Moroccan jails.



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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets