

**Secret**



*Weekly Situation Report  
on  
International Terrorism*

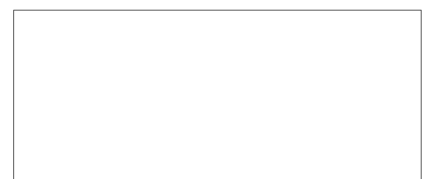
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2 November 1976

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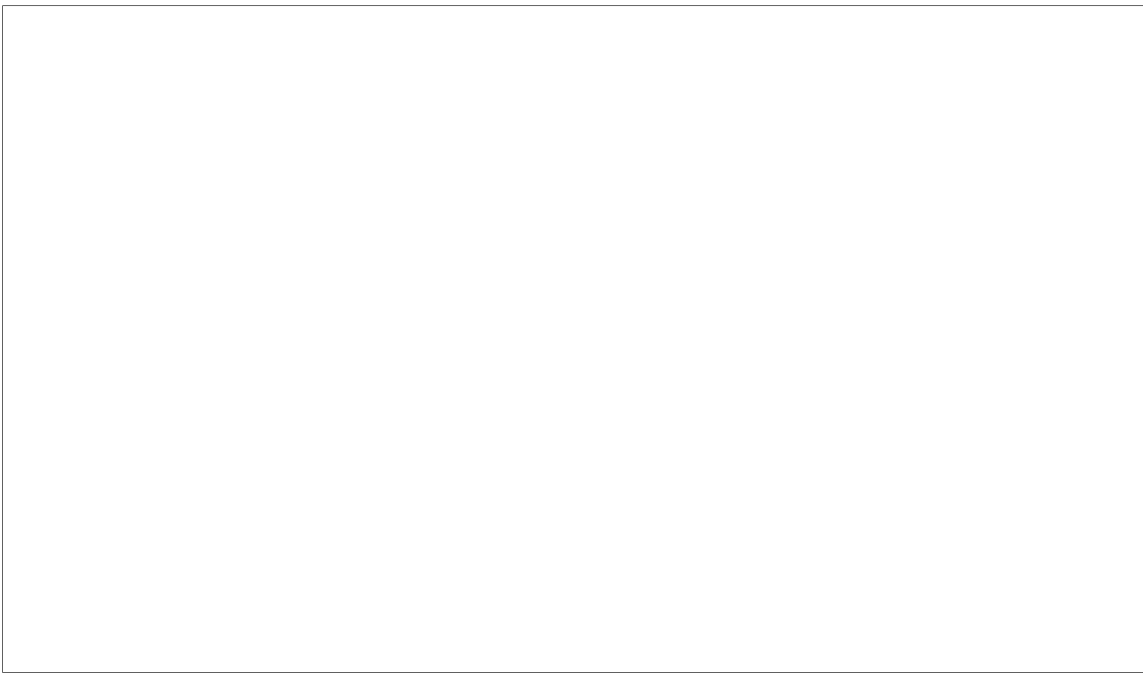


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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

2 November 1976



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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts 50X1-HUM



Chronology (Page A-2)



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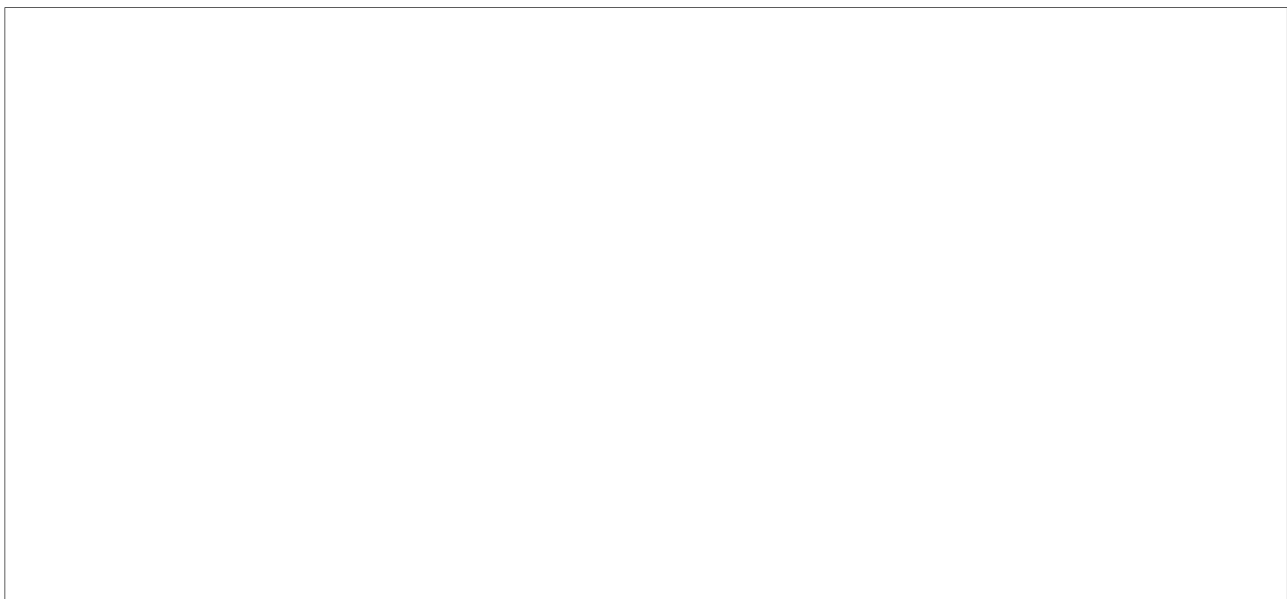


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2 November 1976

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS



Date: 25 and 28 October 1976

Place: France, Paris

Spanish-Connected Businesses and Interpol Offices in Paris Bombed

A series of bomb attacks occurred in the Paris area prior to and during the visit to France of Spanish King Juan Carlos. On 25 October three factories, two of which import materials from Spain, were bombed, with slight injuries to five people. Two banks, one of them Spanish, also sustained bomb attacks. No group claimed responsibility for these attacks. An explosion at Interpol headquarters in Paris on 28 October caused considerable property damage but no injuries. An anonymous caller to a French newspaper claimed a Spanish exile organization had planted the bomb

A-2

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2 November 1976

because Interpol supported the Spanish government's "repression" of its opponents.



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Date: 27 October 1976

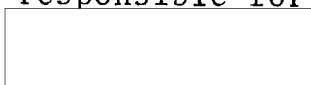
Place: Spain, Madrid

Moroccan Embassy in Madrid  
Attacked with Bombs and  
Gunfire

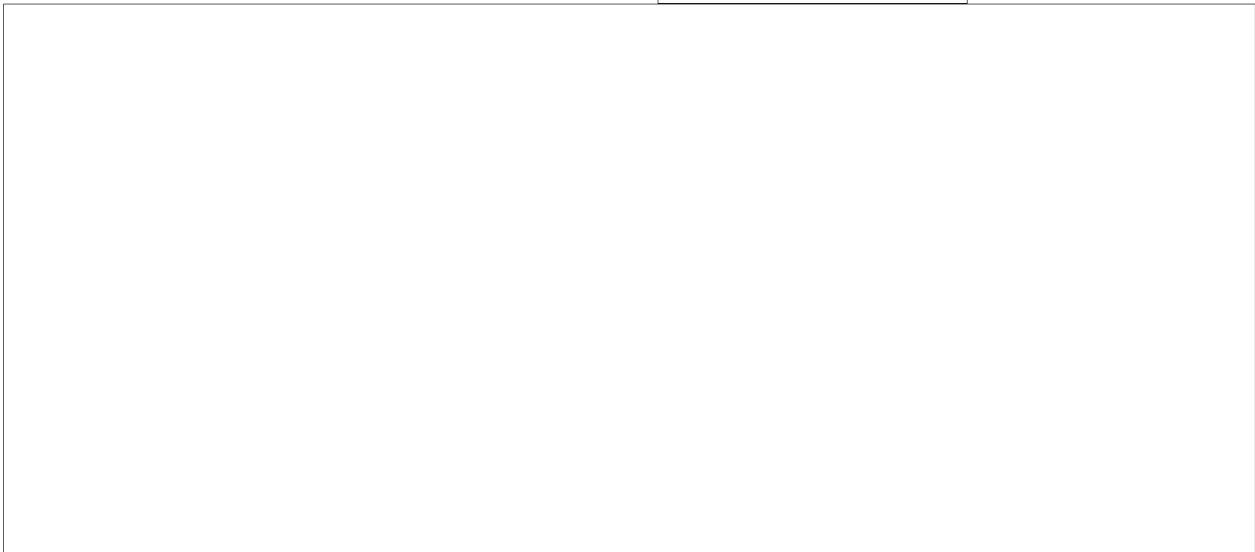
Two terrorists bombed the Moroccan embassy in Madrid, injuring four persons and causing extensive property damage. The terrorists then directed gunfire at the building and fled. The press speculated that the attackers were members of the Polisario Front, but a Polisario spokesman in Algiers denied the Front was responsible for the attack.

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9 November 1976

50X1-HUM

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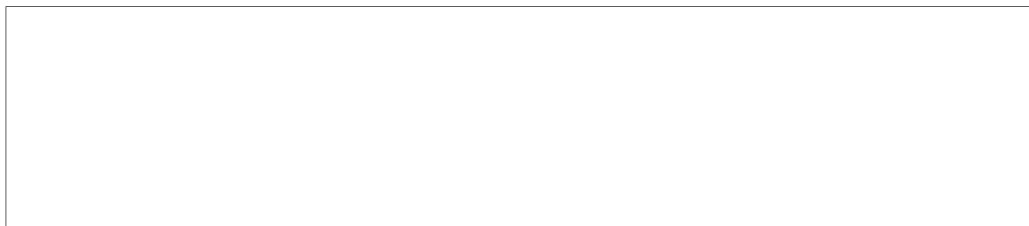
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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

9 November 1976

#### Articles:



50X1-HUM

Two Gunmen Wound Iranian Diplomat in Paris (Page 4)

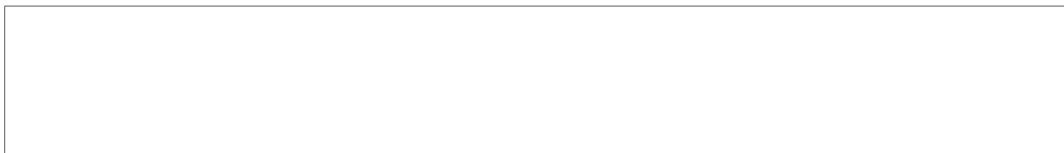
#### Notes:

Syrian Embassy Terrorists Sentenced in Rome (Page 5)



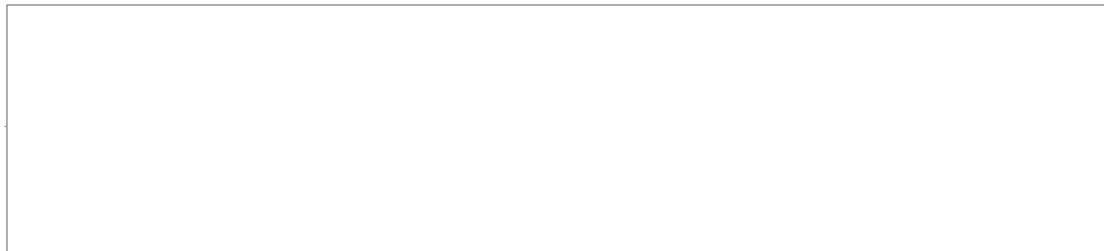
50X1-HUM

Another East Bloc Criminal Turns Hijacker (Page 6)



50X1-HUM

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts



50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

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Next 3 Page(s) In Document Denied

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50X1-HUM

9 November 1976

Two Gunmen Wound Iranian Diplomat in Paris

Iranian diplomat Homayoun Keykavoussi was critically wounded on his way home from work in Paris on 2 November. He was shot four times by an assailant on a motor scooter, and an off-duty policeman who tried to stop the gunman was wounded by a second attacker. Both gunmen escaped. Later a man who telephoned a French news agency claimed responsibility on behalf of the "Reza Rezai International Brigades," named after an Iranian Marxist who was killed in a gun fight with Tehran police three years ago. The caller claimed that Keykavoussi was a member of SAVAK, the Iranian security police.

Although a number of Iranian nationals were picked up for questioning by French police, no arrests have been made. There are several thousand Iranian students in France, many of them opposed to the Shah.

This was the sixth shooting attack on a foreign diplomat in France (five in Paris) within the past two years. The Uruguayan military attache was murdered in December 1974; the Yugoslav vice consul in Lyon was severely wounded in April 1975; a Spanish assistant military attache was wounded in October 1975; the Turkish ambassador was assassinated in October 1975; and the Bolivian ambassador was killed in May 1976.

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

9 November 1976

NOTES

Syrian Embassy Terrorists Sentenced in Rome

Three Palestinian members of the Black June Movement who attacked the Syrian embassy in Rome on 11 October have been sentenced to prison terms. (See the 12 October issue.) The sentences of 15 years plus 3 years of "supervised freedom" for each defendant were announced on 6 November after a brief trial. According to the Associated Press, the three terrorists could be extradited to Syria instead of serving their sentences in Italy. The Syrians, who recently hanged three Palestinians for a similar attack on a Damascus hotel, probably would deal harshly with them. Italy has never kept Palestinian terrorists in prison any longer than necessary.

According to the press, a Syrian counselor wounded in the 11 October attack is still hospitalized.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

5

**SECRET**

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50X1-HUM

9 November 1976

Another East Bloc Criminal Turns Hijacker

A Polish airliner enroute to Warsaw from Copenhagen on 4 November was forced to fly to Vienna, where Andrzej Karasinski, the 20-year-old hijacker, gave himself up and requested asylum. Karasinski, who had a criminal record, was expelled from Denmark and placed aboard a Polish aircraft by Danish police. He fashioned a mock hand grenade from a loaf of prison bread that he had taken as a souvenir from a Danish jail, and ordered the crew to fly to Austria. The other passengers, including one American, were unaware of Karasinski's activities and thought the aircraft had been diverted because of bad weather. This is the second such incident in Eastern Europe within one week. A Czechoslovak criminal suspect hijacked a plane from Prague to Munich on 28 October and has not yet been returned to Czechoslovakia.

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Although Poland has requested the hijacker's extradition, Austrian officials have stated that under the new penal code, a hijacker is liable for punishment in Austria if apprehended in Austria, regardless of where the hijacking was committed.

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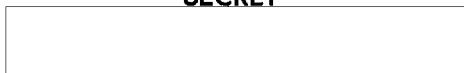
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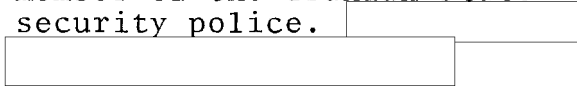
9 November 1976

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 2 November 1976

Place: France, Paris

Iranian Diplomat in Paris Wounded by Unknown Assailant  
An Iranian diplomat was shot and seriously wounded near his Paris residence by an unknown attacker on a motorcycle. A second gunman wounded an off-duty policeman who tried to prevent the attack. Both assailants escaped. An anonymous caller later told a French news agency that the "Reza Rezai International Brigades" was responsible for the shooting and had attacked the diplomat because he is a member of the Iranian state security police.

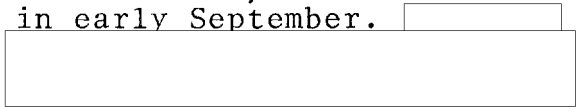


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Date: 3 November 1976

Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires

Chrysler Executive Assassinated in Argentina  
An Argentine executive of the Chrysler Corporation was shot to death on 3 November by two unknown assailants as he was leaving his home. Another Argentine Chrysler executive was killed by the Montoneros in early September.



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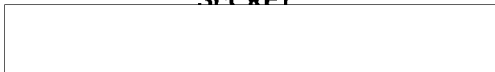
Date: 6 November 1976

Place: Spain, Madrid

Cubana Airlines Office in Madrid Bombed  
A bomb exploded at the Madrid office of Cubana Airlines on 6 November causing considerable damage. An anonymous

A-1

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50X1-HUM

9 November 1976

caller told the Associated Press office in Puerto Rico on 8 November that an anti-Castro group called the United Revolutionary Organization had placed the bomb. (This is possibly the CORU organization.)

50X1-HUM

Date: 6 November 1976  
Place: Turkey, Istanbul

Business Firms and Diplomatic Installation Bombed in Istanbul  
Bombs exploded in Istanbul the night of 6 November at the El Al Airlines office, the offices of Dutch and Iranian business firms and the Egyptian consulate. One person was injured. A group professing to be followers of the late Mahir Cayan, a Turkish anti-government terrorist killed in 1972, claimed responsibility.

50X1-HUM

A-2

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*on*  
*International Terrorism*

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16 November 1976

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SECRET

50X1-HUM

## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

16 November 1976

#### Articles:

50X1-HUM

Council of Europe Adopts Convention on Terrorism  
(Page 6)

#### Notes:

Istanbul Airport Terrorists Sentenced by Turkish Court  
(Page 7)

50X1-HUM

French Court Refuses Extradition of Four American  
Hijackers (Page 9)

SECRET

50X1-HUM

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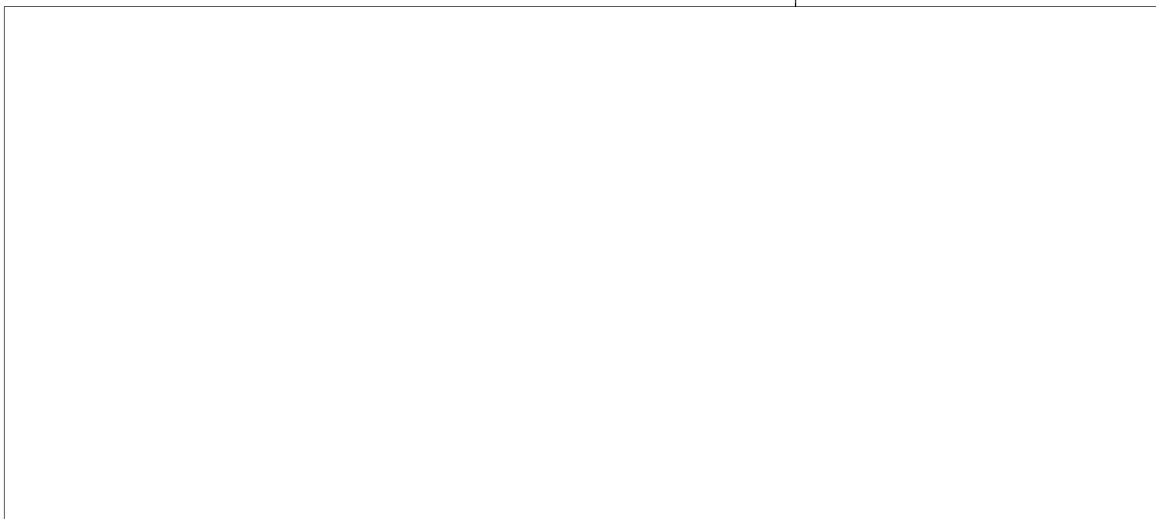
50X1-HUM

16 November 1976

Hopes Rise for Release of French Nationals Held  
Hostage in Chad (Page 9)

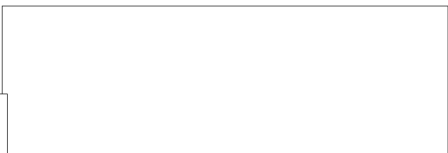
US Senate Resolution Urges Enforcement of Airport  
Security Measures (Page 10)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts



50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

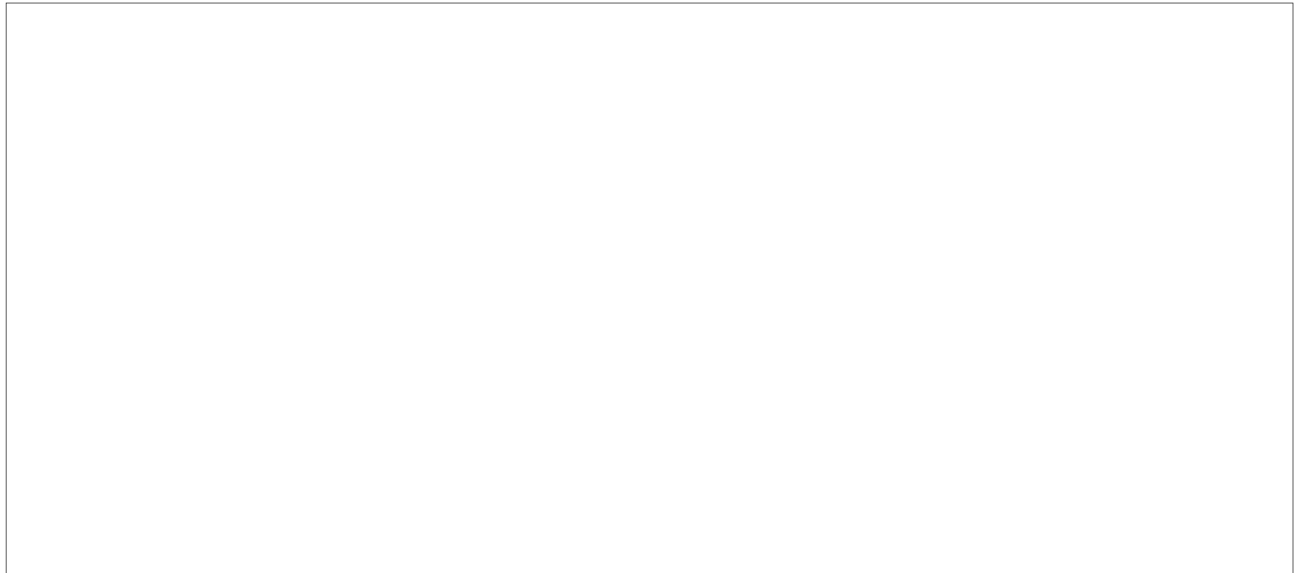
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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

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Next 5 Page(s) In Document Denied

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50X1-HUM

16 November 1976

Council of Europe Adopts Convention on Terrorism

A convention passed unanimously by the 19-member Council of Europe on 10 November stipulates automatic extradition of terrorists to the country where the terrorist act was committed, or alternatively, prompt trial in the country where they were caught. The Council has only consultative status and its acts are not binding, but the unanimous vote indicates how seriously the problem is regarded by members. To go into effect, the convention must be ratified by at least three countries; it would then be valid in those countries and would be extended as other countries ratified it.

The document lists the following as acts of terrorism: hijacking, taking hostages, abduction, sequestration, the use of bombs, grenades and firearms, any infringement of the rights of diplomats, and damage to public buildings. Under the convention no such act, complicity in such act or attempt at such act would be considered a "breach of law inspired by political motives." One clause of the convention exempts from the extradition provision those cases where an extradition request appears to be motivated by considerations of race, religion, nationality or political opinion. The constitutions of a number of European countries contain right-of-asylum provisions that in the past have precluded the extradition of those sought for political acts in other countries. Thus some countries may have difficulty reconciling such constitutional considerations with the terms of the new convention.

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50X1-HUM

16 November 1976

NOTES

Istanbul Airport Terrorists Sentenced by Turkish Court

Two Palestinians who killed four El Al airline passengers and wounded 22 in an attack in the departure room at Istanbul airport last August were sentenced on 16 November to life imprisonment. The two, Mehti Mohammed Zilh and Hussein Mohammed al-Rashid, were found guilty of murder, injury and causing terror. The judge sentenced them to death but then immediately reduced the sentence to life imprisonment.

The court accepted a plea that the guerrillas had been acting on behalf of the Palestinian people's fight for an independent country. In their final plea to the court, the two admitted their guilt but declared that their actions were part of a continuing struggle by the Palestinian people against "imperialism and Zionism."

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

7

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**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

16 November 1976

French Court Refuses Extradition of Four American Hijackers

A Paris court has denied the extradition of four Americans--George Brown, Joyce Tillerson, Melvin McNair and Jean McNair--accused of hijacking a Delta airlines jet to Algiers in 1972, but has ordered them tried in France on the hijacking charge. [redacted] This decision marked a change from French conduct of a previous case involving two accused American hijackers, in which the French courts denied extradition and charged the hijackers only with residing in France with false identity papers.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] According to a press report, the court ruled that the hijacking was a "political act" and therefore the four Detroit area residents will not be sent to the United States to stand trial. In the extradition request, the United States contended that the four hijackers were common criminals trying to cover up their activities by claiming political motivation.

50X1-HUM

United States authorities have now submitted a second extradition demand for Brown, asking that he be handed over to stand trial for escaping from a New Jersey prison where he was serving a five-year term for armed robbery. He is also wanted on other charges of violence and resisting arrest. The French appeals court has asked for additional information to bear out the US case. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

Hopes Rise for Release of French Nationals Held Hostage in Chad

Francoise Claustre, a French archeologist taken hostage in May 1974 by Toubou rebels, is now reportedly being held

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

16 November 1976

by the Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINAT). She was one of five Europeans seized in a raid on a medical research center. [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

[Redacted] Claustre has been held in the mountains of northern Chad along with her husband, who was captured while trying to negotiate for the release of his wife. The French government paid two million dollars and supplied non-military equipment to the rebels to secure her release a year ago. The FROLINAT leader has repeatedly denounced the Toubou rebels for refusing to release the Claustres, thus raising hopes for their release now that his group holds the couple. [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

US Senate Resolution Urges Enforcement of Airport Security Measures

On 17 September the United States Senate passed a resolution taking note of the terrorist attack at Istanbul airport on 11 August, in which a Senate staffer was killed, and recommending that the President should (1) direct US ambassadors, with the cooperation of foreign governments, to seek the cessation of air service to any country that aids or abets terrorism; (2) take every step appropriate to improve security in airports servicing international air travel and to strengthen existing minimum safety standards under the convention on international civil aviation; (3) take appropriate measures to suspend US air carriers' routes to any country in violation of the safety convention, deny air service rights of other airlines serving such a foreign country, or deny or curtail the rights of foreign airlines which do not maintain minimum security standards established by the convention. The resolution also urged the President to conduct a review to determine what other actions, including the imposition of sanctions, might be taken to discourage the support of international terrorism. [Redacted]

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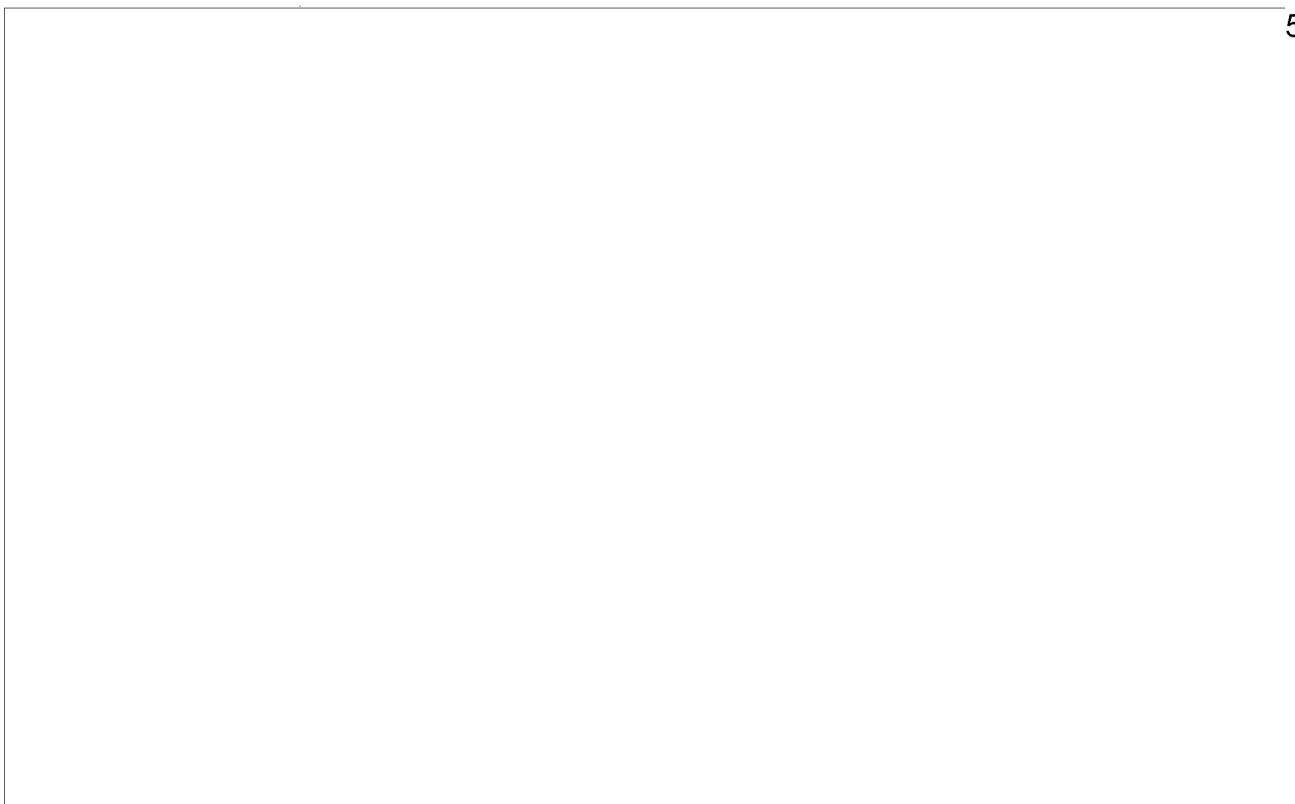
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16 November 1976

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS.



50X1-HUM

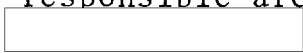
Date: 13 November 1976

Place: Greece, Athens

Foreign-owned Vehicles Fire-bombed in Athens

Three separate bomb explosions in Athens on 13 November destroyed vehicles belonging to a USAF sergeant and the Syrian and Portuguese embassies. Two other bombs, placed at the USAF exchange annex and in a USAF vehicle, were discovered and deactivated. The persons responsible are not known.

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A-1

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50X1-HUM

16 November 1976

Date: 14 November 1976

Residence of Chilean Diplomat  
in Buenos Aires Bombed

Place: Argentina,  
Buenos Aires

The residence of the Chilean embassy's press attache in Buenos Aires was bombed and machine-gunned on 14 November by unknown attackers in a passing car. There was considerable damage to the front of the building but no injuries.

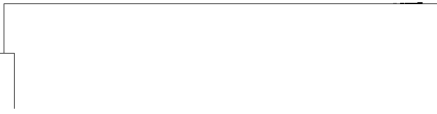


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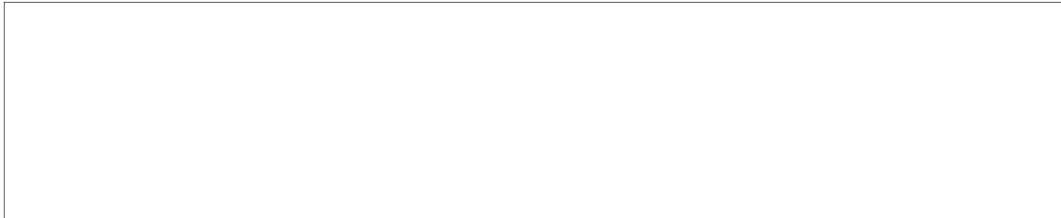
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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

23 November 1976



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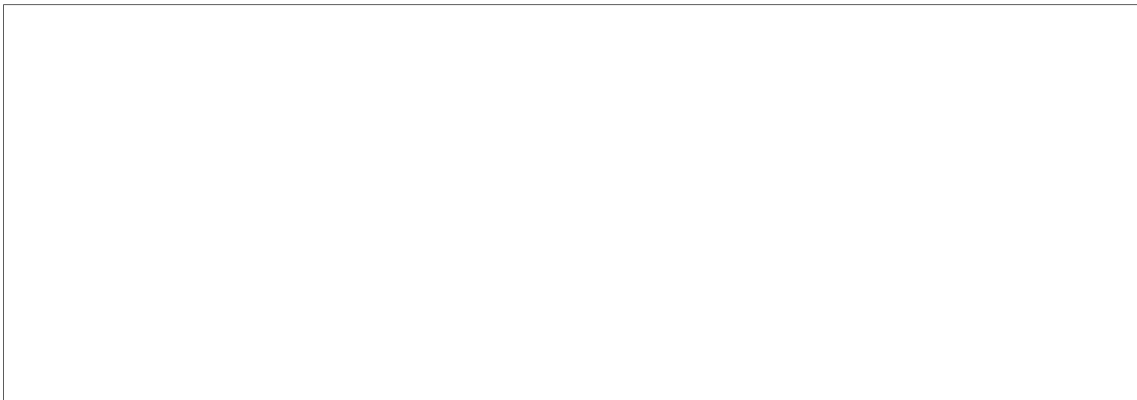
Notes:

Unsuccessful Attempt to Bomb Canada House in  
Belfast (Page 5)



50X1-HUM

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts



50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

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Next 4 Page(s) In Document Denied

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50X1-HUM

23 November 1976

NOTES

Unsuccessful Attempt to Bomb Canada House in Belfast

Terrorists hijacked a truck in Belfast, Northern Ireland on 18 November and tried to use it to detonate a powerful explosion outside Canada House in downtown Belfast. The truck contained 400 cylinders of bottled gas, and the hijackers put a 200-pound bomb among the gas cylinders and ordered the driver to take the truck to Canada House. They took the driver's helper as a hostage. The driver took the truck to another spot nearby and gave the alarm. Army experts defused the bomb after five hours, during which traffic in the area was immobilized. Apparently the terrorists, whose number was not specified, did not accompany the truck.

Canada House contains offices of the Canadian consulate, the Bank of Nova Scotia, Air Canada and other entities. The U.S. consul general commented that there is no obvious reason for the selection of this building as a terrorist target, although the incident may possibly be related to a recent reduction in the number of Canadian visas granted to Irish applicants. On 19 November the U.S. consulate, which shares a building with the main Belfast post office, received an anonymous telephone call warning of a bomb planted in the building. A thorough search failed to disclose any bomb, and the consul general did not believe this incident to be related to the Canada House attempt.

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

23 November 1976

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 17 November 1976 Terrorists Attack Intercontinental Hotel in Amman

Place: Jordan, Amman Four terrorists attacked the Amman Intercontinental Hotel with guns and hand grenades on 17 November, holding an unknown number of hotel guests hostage for several hours before being overpowered by Jordanian security forces. Three of the attackers were killed and the fourth seriously wounded. Five other persons were killed and five wounded. The terrorists claimed to be members of the Black June organization.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

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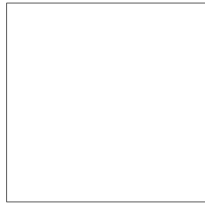
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*Weekly Situation Report*  
*on*  
*International Terrorism*

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30 November 1976	
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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

30 November 1976

50X1-HUM

Notes:

50X1-HUM

Greek Parliament Passes Air Safety Bill (Page 5)

Socialist International Condemns Terrorism (Page 6)

JDL Member Convicted of Conspiracy Against Soviet Diplomats (Page 6)

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

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Next 3 Page(s) In Document Denied



**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

30 November 1976

NOTES

50X1-HUM

Greek Parliament Passes Air Safety Bill

The Greek Parliament on 15 November passed a bill providing for severe sentences for acts against the safety of aircraft, crews or passengers. Under the new bill, which becomes law when published in the official gazette, a person who unlawfully seizes an aircraft in flight or in operation by means of force or the threat of force is punishable by a prison sentence of at least ten years. A ten-year minimum sentence is mandatory also for acts against persons on board aircraft in flight; destruction or damage to an aircraft in operation; the placement aboard aircraft of equipment which

5

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

30 November 1976

might threaten the safety of the aircraft; destruction or damage to civil aviation installations; obstruction of the operation of such installations; or the announcement of false information which would endanger the safety of an aircraft in flight. Attempts to commit any of the foregoing acts are punishable by the same penalties, and should any of the acts result in loss of life the penalty is life imprisonment. The new bill also contains a provision for the extradition of foreign hijackers or others who commit the above acts, and their accomplices or collaborators.

Socialist International Condemns Terrorism

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The Socialist International, at its 13th congress in Geneva 26-28 November, passed a resolution strongly condemning terrorism, according to the New York Times. Delegates from 62 democratic socialist parties representing 40 nations voted to condemn "terrorism in all its forms as a means of political action, whether applied by governments or by political movements." The resolution also said, "Terrorism has never resolved social or economic conflicts; it merely adds useless violence to injustice."

The Socialist International is a loose organization of democratic socialist parties from around the world, and its resolutions are not binding on its members or their countries' governments. However, the delegates' unequivocal condemnation of all forms of terrorism is in marked contrast to the usual anti-terrorism resolutions passed by international organizations, which often tend to condemn only terrorism in the West and to call it a legitimate means of political action by "liberation" movements.

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JDL Member Convicted of Conspiracy Against Soviet Diplomats

William R. Perl, founder of the Washington branch of the Jewish Defense League, was convicted by a federal jury in Baltimore on 24 November of conspiracy to shoot at the residences of two Soviet diplomats. Perl, who faces up to 15 years in prison and a \$25,000 fine, will appeal the conviction, according to his attorney. Perl contended at the trial that he had been "blackmailed" by former Israeli embassy chauffeur Reuven Lev-Tov into cooperating in a scheme to shoot out the windows at the suburban Maryland residences of two Soviet diplomats. Lev-Tov denied pressuring Perl and

50X1-HUM

6

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**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

30 November 1976

said he had cooperated with Perl only to learn more about the plan and had informed the FBI of it when it appeared the attack might actually be carried out. Lev-Tov, in cooperation with the FBI, simulated the attack on the Soviet residences on 23 May, using blank cartridges.

In other legal action involving attacks by JDL members against Soviets in the U.S., the U.S. attorney's office in New York is preparing to prosecute JDL members indicted in a series of shooting attacks at various Soviet installations in the New York City area.

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7

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