

Secret 50X1-HUM



Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism

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4 January 1977

Secret 83

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

SECRET



50X1-HUM

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

4 January 1977

Articles:

Cuban-Supported Terrorist Group in Costa Rica (Page 1)

Notes:



50X1-HUM

Misleading Reports on Iranian Raids (Page 3)

Albanian Embassy Damaged by Explosion (Page 4)



50X1-HUM

Rumors of Nairobi Hijacking Discounted (Page 5)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

CHART: Incidence of Significant International Terrorist Acts as Listed in Weekly Situation Reports (Page A-1)

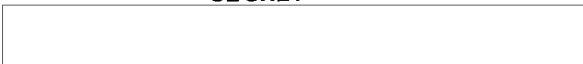
Chronology (Page A-2)

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

II. Europe

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50X1-HUM

4 January 1977



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V. Far East

VI. Worldwide

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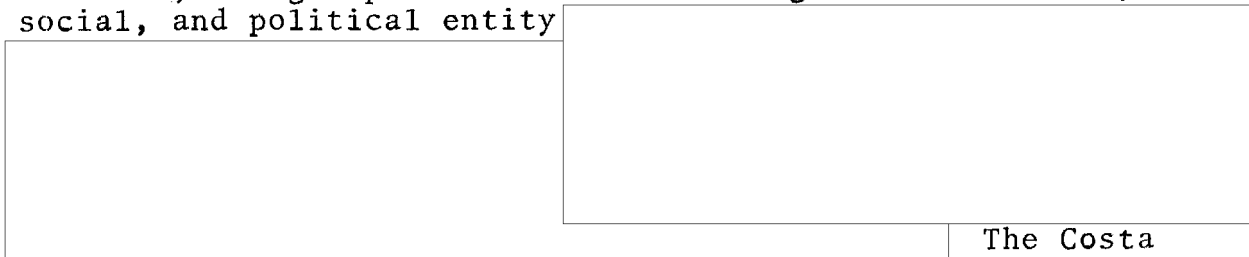
4 January 1977

ARTICLES

Cuban-Supported Terrorist Group in Costa Rica

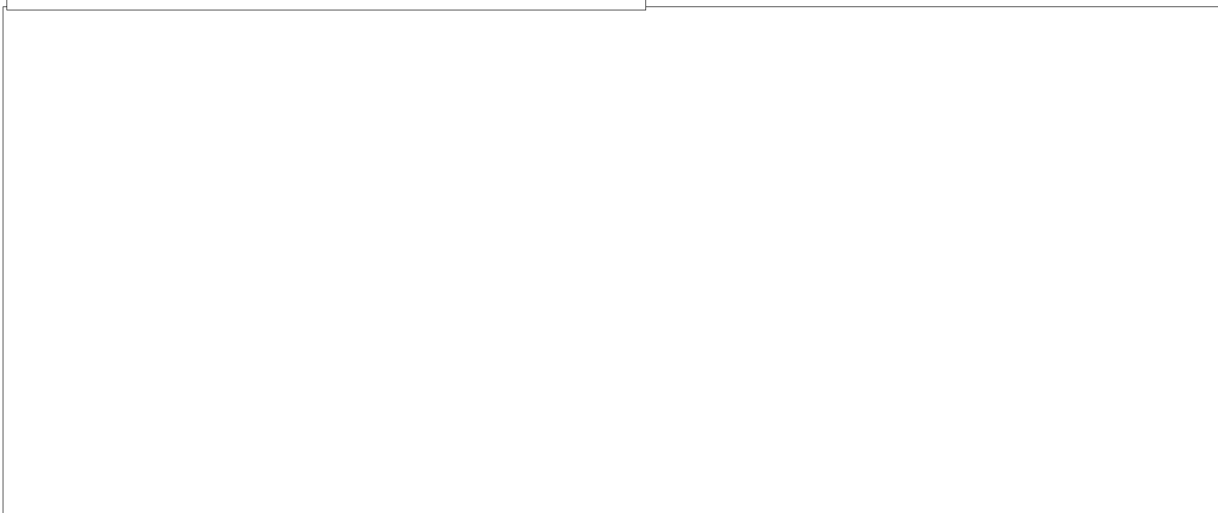
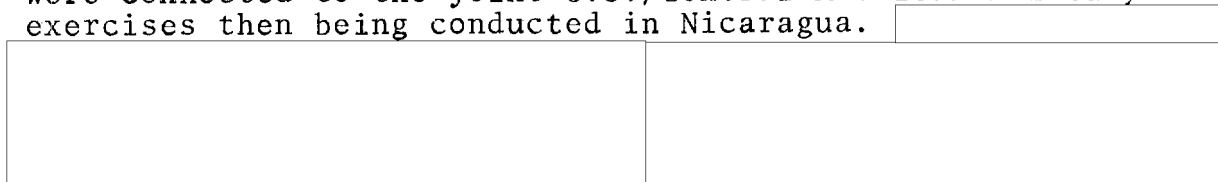
A new terrorist group named AFROSA has been formed by Marvin Luis Wright Lindo in the small Costa Rican port city of Limon; the group functions under the guise of a racial, social, and political entity

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The Costa Rican press reported at the time that a communique purportedly published by commando groups belonging to the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) claimed credit for these four attacks. However, Costa Rican officials believed the communique was published by an unidentified leftist group to pin blame on the FSLN in order to confuse official investigations. The consensus of opinion was that the incidents were connected to the joint U.S./Central American military exercises then being conducted in Nicaragua.

50X1-HUM



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50X1-HUM

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

4 January 1977

50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

[Redacted] The PVP's desire to eliminate AFROSA may come from a fear that the actions of that terrorist-oriented organization could bring the wrath of the government down indiscriminately upon all leftist groups in Costa Rica, including the non-violent PVP.

[Redacted]

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50X1-HUM

4 January 1977

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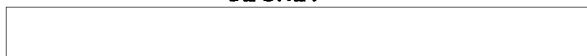
Misleading Reports on Iranian Raids

The Iranian press reported that on 21 December security forces smashed a terrorist gang led by Cuban-trained saboteur Parwiz Wa'izzada. According to the press a total of eight persons were killed and eleven arrested. A large quantity of pistols, ammunition, grenades and other explosives were said to have been discovered, as well as make-up kits, forged documents and falsified license plates. A member of the government's Joint Committee on Terrorism said that captured documents show the terrorists had been studying the movements of Iranian officials and Americans residing in the Tehran area.



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50X1-HUM

4 January 1977

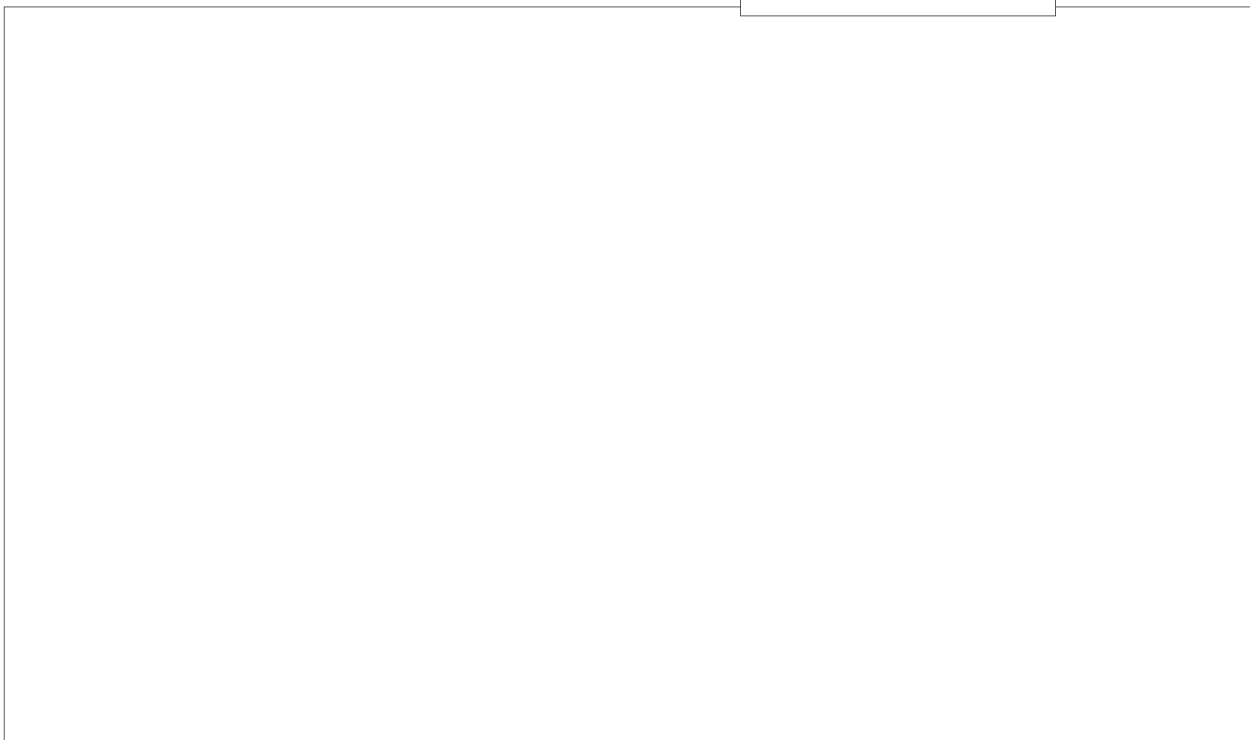
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Albanian Embassy Damaged by Explosion

The Albanian embassy in Paris was damaged by an explosion on the night of 23-24 December. No injuries were reported but windows were knocked out and the building's facade scarred by the blast, according to news reports. First reports indicated that a bomb was thrown against the building, either from a moving vehicle or from the sidewalk, but according to a later report the attack was carried out with a rocket launcher and the launcher was later found in the gutter under a parked car. Responsibility for the attack has been claimed by an unidentified military council which aims to liberate Albania from communism. An anonymous caller to the French news agency politely expressed his regret for the disruption caused in France by the attack. There have been no reports of official comments by either the Albanian or French governments.

50X1-HUM



SECRET

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

4 January 1977

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Rumors of Nairobi Hijacking Discounted

Reports [Redacted] to the effect that German terrorists were about to hijack a Lufthansa flight have been discounted [Redacted]. Variations on this theme included rumors that Carlos would supervise the operation, KLM aircraft would be an alternate target, an attack on Embakasi airport would take place, and political figures in Nairobi would be kidnaped or assassinated by foreign terrorists.

50X1-HUM

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The fear of hijackings of Lufthansa international flights in Africa was noted soon after the Israeli raid at Entebbe. [Redacted]

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50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

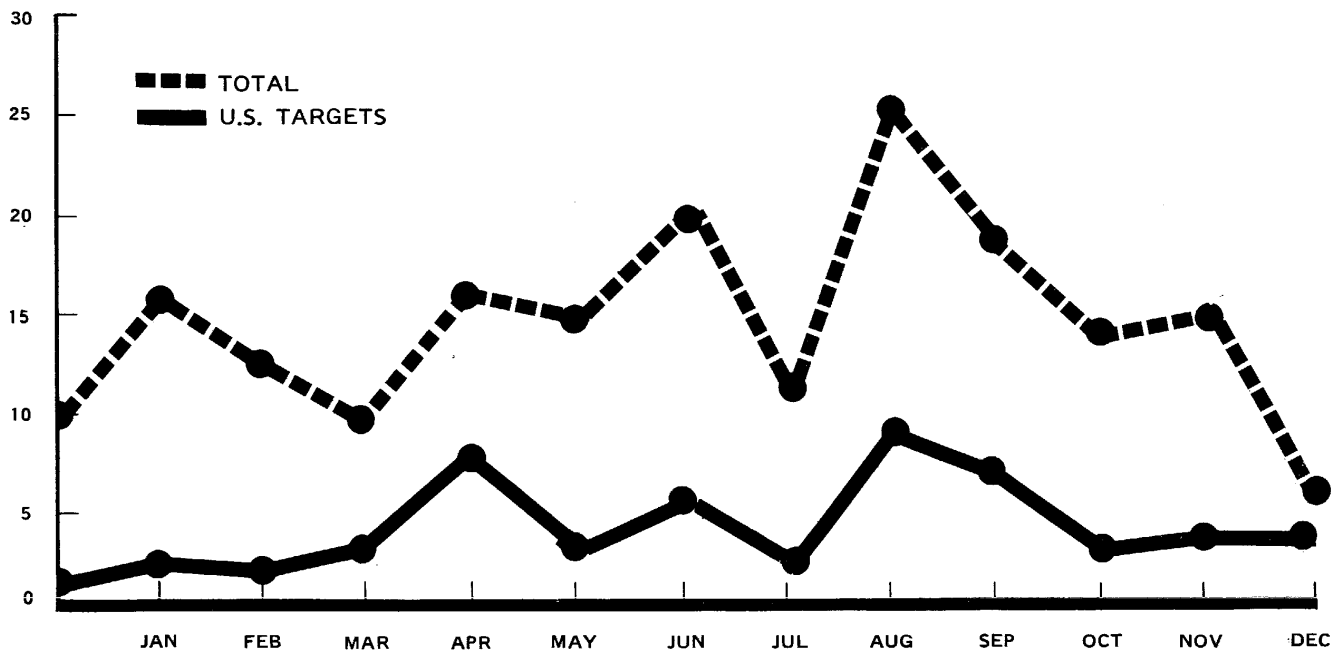
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INCIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS
AS LISTED IN WEEKLY SITUATION REPORTS — 1976



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.

SECRET

A-1

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

4 January 1977

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

<u>Date:</u>	24 December 1976	<u>Explosion at Albanian Embassy in Paris</u>
<u>Place:</u>	France, Paris	An explosion at the Albanian embassy in Paris on 24 December resulted in considerable damage to the building but did not inflict any injuries. Responsibility for the attack, in which a rocket launcher was apparently used, was claimed by a "military council" which professed to be fighting to free Albania from communism. (See Notes.)

50X1-HUM

A - 2

SECRET

50X1-HUM

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

4 January 1977

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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

50X1-HUM

[Redacted] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. 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

Target: Oil tankers en route to Cuba

** An unidentified anti-Castro Cuban exile group in Miami is planning to attack oil tankers bound for Cuba on 20 January [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Place: Unknown

Date: 20 January 1977

[Redacted] The group is concerned over the possibility of friendly relations between Cuban Premier Castro and U.S. President-elect Carter and has chosen Carter's inauguration day for the attack to discourage such an eventuality. The Cuban exiles are reportedly outfitting a small fleet of gunboats for the operation and will attack ships of any nationality in an effort to deprive Cuba of its oil. The attack will allegedly take place on the high seas beyond the 12-mile territorial limits of the U.S. [Redacted]

B-I-1

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[Redacted]

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50X1-HUM

4 January 1977

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the
period 22 December 1976 - 4 January 1977
for the following areas:

- V. Far East
- VI. Worldwide

B-V-1

SECRET

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist

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50X1-HUM

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Distribution: Ambassador L. Douglas Heck
Director of the Office for Combatting
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Department of State

Mr. Dwayne S. Anderson
Deputy Director for International
Negotiations and Arms Control
International Security Affairs
Department of Defense

Mr. James F. Barie
Assistant Chief, International Affairs
Office of Management and Budget

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Mr. Richard D. Parsons
Associate Director of the Domestic Council

Mr. Herbert K. Reis
Legal Advisor
United States Mission to the United Nations

Mr. William B. Butler
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Department of Treasury

Mr. Thomas W. Leavitt
Assistant Director, Intelligence Division
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50X1-HUM



Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism

50X1-HUM



11 January 1977

Secret100



50X1-HUM

Page Denied

SECRET

50X1-HUM

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

11 January 1977

Articles:

Arrest and Subsequent Release of Palestinian
Official in France (Page 1)

Pakistan Frees Indian Hijackers (Page 3)

Notes:

Pancho Villa Rides Again (Page 5)

Revolutionary Cells Claim Credit for Fuel Tank
Blast (Page 5)

British Family Released by Ethiopian Guerrillas
(Page 6)

50X1-HUM

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

50X1-HUM

V. Far East

VI. Worldwide

SECRET

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

SECRET

50X1-HUM

ARTICLES

Arrest and Subsequent Release of Palestinian Official in France

Former Black September Organization leader Muhammad Da'ud Awadh (Abu Da'ud) was arrested in Paris on 7 January by French security officials. Da'ud, presently a member of Fatah's Revolutionary Council, had come to France to attend the funeral of prominent Palestinian rejectionist Mahmud Salih, who was assassinated in Paris on 3 January. Disclosure of Da'ud's arrest caused immediate controversy, triggering protests from the Arab world and questions over the legality of Da'ud's detention and possible extradition requests from West Germany and Israel. In a surprise move, a French court on 11 January ordered Da'ud freed immediately, and he flew to Algiers the same day. His release drew strong protests from the Israeli government.

Abu Da'ud, as a high-level BSO official, planned the BSO operation against the Israeli team at the 1972 Olympic games in Munich in which 11 Israeli athletes were killed. He was arrested in Jordan in February 1973 and jailed in Amman under a death sentence which was reprieved when Da'ud began providing the Jordanians with information on the BSO and Fatah. In March 1973 a BSO terrorist team seized the Saudi Arabian embassy in Khartoum and demanded Da'ud's release. When the demand was not met, the U.S. ambassador to the Sudan, the deputy chief of mission, and the Belgian charge were assassinated. On 5 September 1973, the Saudi embassy in Paris was seized in another BSO attempt to secure Da'ud's release. This effort also failed. However, Da'ud was released on 19 September 1973 as part of a general Jordanian amnesty for Palestinians under arrest in Jordan. (See the issues of 28 February 1973 and 26 September 1973.) Da'ud has since remained in the background and little had been heard regarding him until he surfaced in Paris last week.

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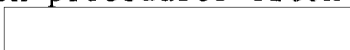


50X1-HUM

11 January 1977

Da'ud, traveling on an Iraqi passport under the name of Yussif Hanna Raji, arrived in Paris on 7 January as part of the PLO delegation to Salih's funeral. He was arrested by French security officials that evening. His detention provoked immediate protests from many Arab governments. Controversy over possible requests from West Germany and Israel for Da'ud's extradition and the legality of possible charges against him also arose. The French government, disavowing any role in the detention, issued a statement from the presidency calling Da'ud's arrest a "police decision," according to press reports. Criticism and pressure continued to mount and a French court on 11 January ordered Da'ud's immediate release, calling the West German arrest warrant insufficient, the Israeli request legally deficient, and ruling them both unacceptable. Da'ud was released the same day and flew to Algiers. The Israeli government denounced this release as a "shameful surrender" and announced it would recall its ambassador to France to underline Israeli outrage.

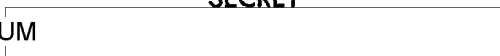
The furor generated by Da'ud's arrest and his subsequent release illustrates the difficulties involved in the apprehension and successful legal prosecution of Palestinians involved in terrorist activities, especially those who plan the operations. Many governments are reluctant to arrest such individuals for fear of reprisals. Even after an arrest, the maze of legal technicalities involved in prosecution or possible extradition procedures often prove formidable if not insurmountable.



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50X1-HUM

11 January 1977

Pakistan Frees Indian Hijackers

The government of Pakistan has decided to release the six Indian Kashmiris arrested for hijacking an Indian Airlines plane last September. The crew and passengers of the aircraft, seized on a flight from New Delhi to Jaipur, were not harmed.

[REDACTED] On 5 January a spokesman for the Ministry of Interior said that there was not sufficient evidence to justify criminal proceedings against the hijackers.

50X1-HUM

In New Delhi the Ministry of External Affairs issued a strongly worded protest which stated that the Pakistani action was "not in consonance with the process of normalization of relations between the two countries." India and Pakistan resumed diplomatic relations in 1976 after a break of nearly five years.

According to U.S. officials in the area, the Indians seem to be genuinely disturbed by this development. They are not, however, expected to make it a major issue.

[REDACTED]

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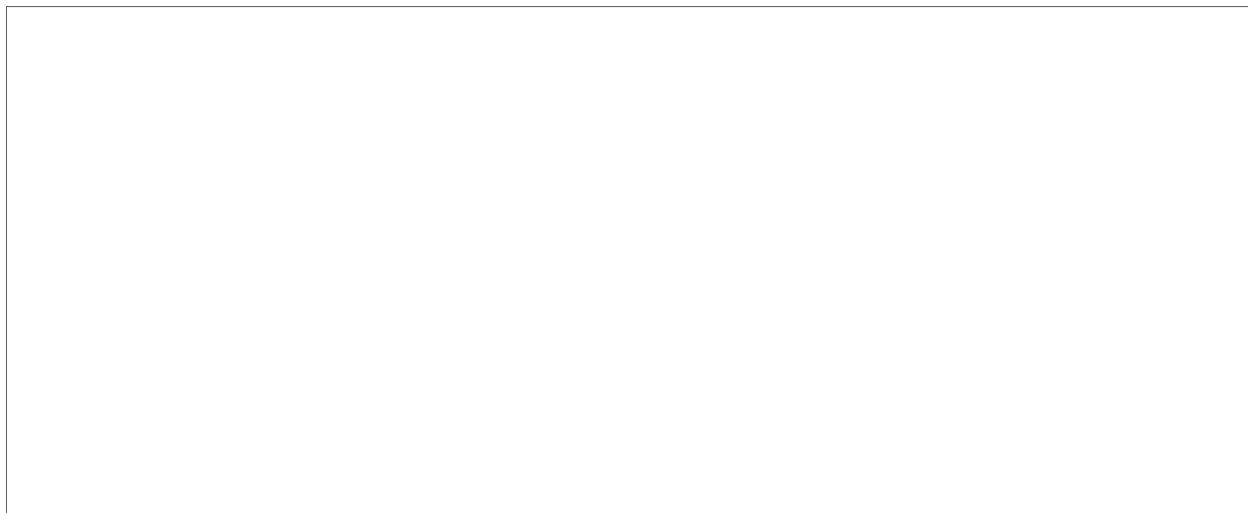


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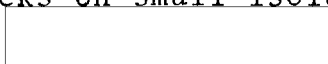
11 January 1977

NOTES

Pancho Villa Rides Again

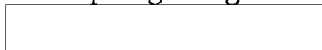


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Cross-border terrorist attacks by Mexican organizations are not very likely. There is no terrorist organization in Mexico that presently has either the personnel or capability to carry out a serious attack on a U.S. government facility. Mexican security forces have kept terrorist activity at a low level--occasional attacks on small isolated groups of policemen and kidnapings. 

50X1-HUM

Revolutionary Cells Claim Credit for Fuel Tank Blast

An explosive device was attached to the side of a fuel storage tank at a NATO storage site near Giessen, West Germany on the night of 4 January. The resulting small blaze was quickly extinguished by firemen and no casualties were reported. German police investigation determined that the bomb was detonated by a clock mechanism, similar to the detonator used in the bombing that occurred at the officers' club in Frankfurt in June 1976. In letters postmarked January 5 to German and American news agencies, Revolutionary Cells claimed credit for the attack; the same group claimed credit for the attacks in Frankfurt in June and December 1976. The current letters to the news services stated that the "attacks" are part of a campaign against the "pernicious influence of the U.S...." 

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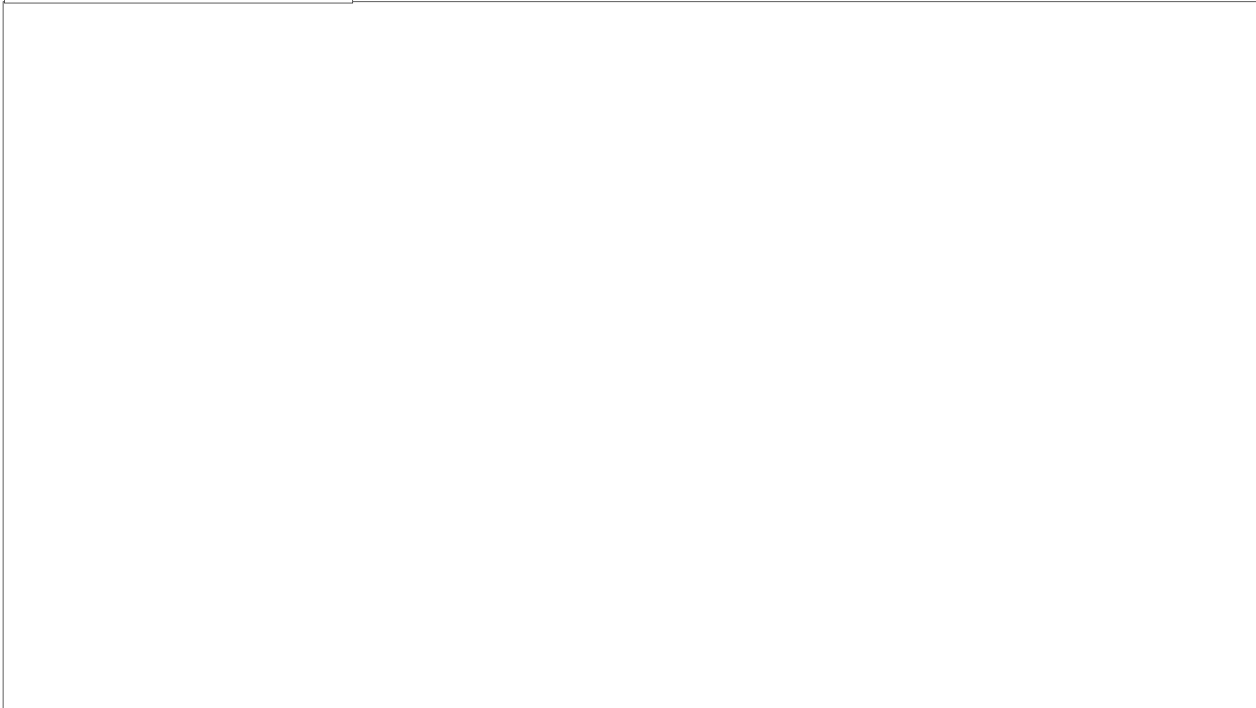
50X1-HUM

11 January 1977

British Family Released by Ethiopian Guerrillas

Ethiopian guerrillas released Lindsay Tyler, his wife and their two children on 5 January 1977 in Port Sudan, Sudan and they arrived in Khartoum on 7 January. The British veterinarian and his family were captured by the Tigre People's Liberation Front in May 1976 in Tigre Province. (See the issue of 21 September.) All four were apparently in good health despite having lived in the open for most of the last seven months. Tyler, who had been working on an aid project in Ethiopia, said their captors held them because they wanted publicity for their cause.

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international terrorist acts

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50X1-HUM

11 January 1977

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 1 January 1977 U.S.-owned Vehicles Fire-
Place: Italy, Sardinia bombed in Sardinia
Five vehicles belonging to U.S. citizens were fire-bombed in northern Sardinia on 1 January. Two additional incendiary devices were discovered and disarmed before exploding. There were no injuries. A group calling itself Armed Proletarian Power claimed responsibility, saying it intends to defend Sardinia "from all forms of exploitation and imperialism." [redacted]

50X1-HUM

Date: 3 January 1977 Explosion at South African
Place: Canary Islands, Airways Office in Canary
Las Palmas Islands
The South African Airways offices in Las Palmas, Canary Islands were bombed on 3 January causing some property damage but no injuries. Local authorities believe the Algiers-based Canary Islands Independence Movement is responsible.

50X1-HUM

Date: 4 January 1977 U.S. Army Fuel Storage
Place: West Germany, Tank Bombed in Germany
Giessen A bomb explosion occurred at a fuel storage

A-1

SECRET

50X1-HUM

SECRET

[Redacted]

11 January 1977

50X1-HUM

tank in the U.S. Army depot at Giessen, FRG on 4 January, causing a small fire. The Revolutionary Cells terrorist group claimed responsibility saying the attack was part of a campaign against the "pernicious influence of the U.S." (See Notes.)

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Date: 6 January 1977

Place: Bangladesh, Chittagong

Grenade Explosion at USIS Center in Bangladesh

A hand grenade thrown from a passing vehicle exploded at the USIS building in Chittagong, Bangladesh on 6 January. The detonation caused minor damage to the building and slightly injured one Bangladesh citizen. The attack was one of several similar incidents in Chittagong the same evening. It is not known who is responsible.

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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and Plans

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[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

11 January 1977

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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[Redacted] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. 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

Target: Oil tankers en route to Cuba

An unidentified anti-Castro Cuban exile group in Miami is planning to attack oil tankers bound for Cuba on 20 January [Redacted]

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Place: Unknown

Date: 20 January 1977

[Redacted] The exiles are reportedly outfitting a small fleet of gunboats to attack ships of any nationality on the high seas beyond the 12-mile territorial limits of the U.S. [Redacted]

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B-I-1

SECRET

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SECRET



11 January 1977

50X1-HUM

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 5 - 11 January 1977:

V. Far East

VI. Worldwide

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist

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Distribution: Ambassador L. Douglas Heck
Director of the Office for Combatting
Terrorism (M/CT)
Department of State

Mr. Dwayne S. Anderson
Deputy Director for International
Negotiations and Arms Control
International Security Affairs
Department of Defense

Mr. James F. Barie
Assistant Chief, International Affairs
Office of Management and Budget

Mr. Daniel J. Mozeleski
National Security Council Staff

Mr. Herbert H. Kaiser, Jr.
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment,
Safety and Consumer Affairs
Department of Transportation

Mr. James Robinson
Criminal Division
Department of Justice

Mr. Herbert K. Reis
Legal Advisor
United States Mission to the United Nations

Mr. William B. Butler
Director, Office of Law Enforcement
Department of Treasury

Mr. Thomas W. Leavitt
Assistant Director, Intelligence Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Central Intelligence Agency

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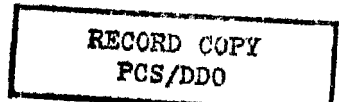
Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism

50X1-HUM



18 January 1977

Secret



50X1-HUM

Page Denied

SECRET



50X1-HUM

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

18 January 1977

Articles:

1976 Level of International Terrorist Activity
(Page 1)



50X1-HUM

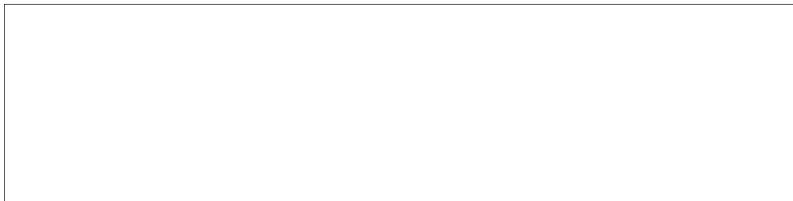
Carlos in Libya (Page 13)

Search for Niehous Continues (Page 13)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States



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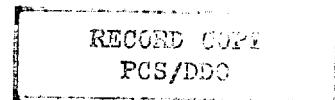
V. Far East

VI. Worldwide



50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

18 January 1977

ARTICLES1976 Level of International Terrorist Activity

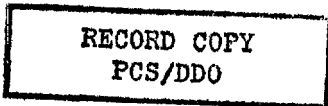
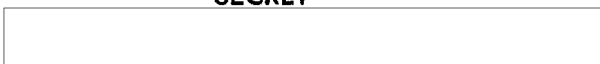
The attached charts provide a comparative analysis of data on international terrorist incidents during 1976 with those assembled for the preceding six years as part of the Weekly Sitrep publication process. Some useful measures and trends can be derived from them. However, the reader is cautioned that the nature of such data puts severe limitations on the extent of valid statistical generalization possible. The individual incidents recorded are not at all equal in value--e.g., the highly sophisticated hijacking by the Haddad PFLP faction of the Air France jet in Athens in June vs. the smoke-bombing of the Athens American Express office the previous April; nor do the incidents reflect common purposes or conditions. Moreover, in dissecting the data according to types and targets of attacks, the number of incidents involved is often so small that even large percentage changes from year to year are not indicative of meaningful trends. Some observations concerning the attached data follow.

A. Level of 1976 Activity. A total of 152 significant international terrorist incidents was recorded in 1976, as opposed to 111 in 1975. This increase of well over a third reversed what had been a two year decline in such activity from the 1973 peak year for such activity, when 158 incidents were registered. Precise casualty figures are difficult to compile due to uneven incident follow-up reporting practices. However, the best estimates for 1976 were 154 killed, 189 injured, and 45 kidnaped, up somewhat from similar estimates for the preceding year. In addition, approximately 1,100 passengers were victimized in air hijackings, and over 130 persons were held temporarily as hostages in barricade situations. The killed-and-injured figures are of course much affected by single, high-casualty incidents during a given year--e.g., the Cubana airliner bombing in October 1976 in which 73 persons were killed.

B. U.S. Personnel and Interests as Targets.

1. Forty-three of the 152 incidents (28%) involved

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

18 January 1977

attacks on U.S. targets--i.e., U.S. officials and official installations, U.S. businessmen and business facilities, foreign employees of U.S. firms operating abroad, and U.S. private citizens. This number of attacks was not significantly different from those noted during the previous two years (38 in 1975, and 49 in 1974); however, it did represent a smaller portion of the increased overall terrorist activity recorded during the past year. No U.S. officials were involved in any kidnaping or barricade and hostage incidents in the past year. (Ambassador Meloy and Mr. Waring, who were held for a very short time before being killed, are listed under assassinations.)

2. Of the 43 incidents involving U.S. targets, some 16 were directed against the U.S. official (including military) presence overseas. This was the lowest proportion (36%) recorded for such attacks over the past seven years; but, given the actual numbers involved (16 vs. 19 in 1975, 20 in 1974, etc.), it is doubtful whether too much significance should be attached to this. The most serious of these instances were the assassination of Ambassador Meloy, Counselor Waring, and their driver/bodyguard in Lebanon in June 1976; and the bombings involving injuries at the U.S. Army V Corps Headquarters in Frankfurt in June and the USAF Officers Club at the Rhein-Main air base in December. The remaining incidents were property-damage bombings generally of a minor sort, random gunfire directed at buildings, and a case of arson.

3. The 27 attacks involving U.S. business and private interests included seven assassination incidents, four kidnapings, a bombing involving injuries, and the hijacking of a U.S.-flag air carrier. Six of those assassination attacks and one of the kidnapings involved foreign employees of U.S. firms operating overseas. The remaining incidents were mostly property-damage bombings of U.S. business offices abroad.

4. In addition to the above 43 attacks specifically targeted against U.S. interests, it should be noted that U.S.-citizen air travellers were caught up in several of the eight hijackings of foreign-flag commercial aircraft during the year; thirteen Americans (with some claim to U.S. citizenship) were, for example, aboard the Air France jet hijacked to Entebbe in June. One U.S. citizen was also killed in 1976's only airport attack, at Istanbul Airport in August.

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18 January 1977

C. Attacks by Palestinian Groups. Sixteen of the 152 international terrorist incidents during 1976 are attributed to Palestinian groups. This represents an increase over 1975, but still falls considerably short of the 28 such attacks recorded during the peak year of 1973. Over half of the 1976 incidents were targeted against moderate Arab states, chiefly Syria and Jordan. These were mostly the work of the new, Iraqi-supported Black June Movement. This represents a substantial shift in the pattern of recent years, and is reminiscent of the situation in 1971 when, in the aftermath of the "Black September" of 1970, the major Palestinian terrorist effort was directed against Jordan.

D. Terrorist Escape Rate. Terrorists were apprehended in only 19 of the 152 incidents during 1976. This overall "escape rate" of 87% is within a very few percentage points of the 1974 and 1975 patterns. However, if bombing incidents (87, with perpetrators seized in only two instances) and hit-and-run attacks on buildings (14, with no captures) are excluded, the escape rate for the remaining and generally more serious sorts of attacks would stand at 62%.

E. Effectiveness of Security Measures. Although terrorists struck relatively less often against U.S. official targets during 1976 than in recent years, there is not enough evidence to state definitively that improved security measures at U.S. official installations abroad played an important role. Experience in Latin America, where terrorist groups seem obviously to have focused on the more accessible and vulnerable U.S. business target (including foreign executives employed by U.S. firms), suggests this factor may be influencing terrorist planning there. Some have also seen the assassination of the three Rockwell employees in Tehran as reflecting terrorist appreciation of the stringent security measures in force in Iran for the official U.S. community; however, these victims can hardly be considered "secondary targets," providing as they did ample means for the terrorists to garner publicity for their cause and achieve real impact on the regime.

F. Prediction of Terrorist Attacks.

1. A review of terrorist threats reported during 1976 indicates that some 38 involved plans to attack U.S. targets abroad. Warnings sent to the concerned installations, and the resultant countermeasures, may have fore-

3

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18 January 1977

50X1-HUM

stalled actual attacks in some of these situations. It is believed, for example, that a planned attack on Ambassador Dean Brown in Lebanon in May was avoided in this manner. Certainly terrorists' assessment of a target's security precautions and vulnerability just prior to a planned attack bears upon their decision whether to proceed with that attack.

2. Hard evidence is lacking, however, to indicate with any confidence why the great majority of these threats did not result in attacks. Terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans that never reach the implementation stage. Internal group considerations-- the lack of the resources needed for carrying out an attack, shifts in group objectives and interests, and changes in the terrorists' assessment of the local political environment-- probably play a major role.

3. An important consideration also is the nature of much of the threat reporting received. While such reports have in a number of instances provided good information on general intentions and capabilities of terrorist groups, and sometimes on travel or other group activity indicative of an imminent terrorist strike, they seldom pinpoint the specific location, target, timing, and method of attack. Reporting shortly before the 28 August Tehran assassination episode, for example, included a well-informed estimate that the People's Strugglers terrorist group still retained the capability to strike unexpectedly and might very well feel a current need to do so in order to advertise that terrorism in Iran was not finished. Yet, while the general target (the U.S. presence) might be surmised and the probable modus operandi in this instance was well known, the information did not point specifically to an attack on the Rockwell civilian contractors. A clear exception to this pattern of threat reporting is to be noted, however, in the extensive

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18 January 1977

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coverage of the activities of the anti-Castro CORU terrorists leading up to the Cubana airliner bombing off Barbados on 6 October.

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18 January 1977

International Terrorist Incidents

1970 - 1976

	<u>Involving U.S. Targets</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
1970	40 (44%)	51	91
1971	24 (50%)	24	48
1972	25 (33%)	47	72
1973	68 (43%)	90	158
1974	49 (36%)	89	138
1975	38 (34%)	73	111
1976	44 (28%)	108 ⁹	152
TOTALS	287	483	770

	<u>U.S. Officials and Official Installations</u>	<u>U.S. Businessmen</u>	<u>U.S. Business Facilities</u>	<u>Foreign Employees of U.S. Firms</u>	<u>U.S. Private Citizens</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1970	31 (78%)	0	8	0	1	40
1971	16 (67%)	1	6	0	1	24
1972	14 (56%)	0	10	0	2	25
1973	28 (41%)	11	22	2	5	68
1974	20 (41%)	1	23	0	5	49
1975	19 (50%)	1	4	11	3	38
1976	16 (36%)	3	15	8	1	43
						<u>287</u>

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18 January 1977

ATTACKS AGAINST US TARGETS

1976

TYPE	NO. OF INCIDENTS	U.S. CASUALTIES		FOREIGN NATIONAL CASUALTIES DURING ATTACKS	
		INJURED	KILLED	INJURED	KILLED
Bombings	24	30 (approx)		9	
Kidnapings	4 (2 US citizens still being held)				
Assassina- tion	7		5		6
Gunfire at Bldgs	4				
Attempted Assassina- tion	1			1	
Hijacking	1	3	1		
Arson Seizure	<u>1</u>	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	43	33	6*	10	6

* Two other Americans killed in terrorist attack against other than U.S. target not included in this total.

7

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ESTIMATED CASUALTIES

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>1975 Injured</u>	<u>Kidnaped</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>1976 Injured</u>	<u>Kidnaped</u>
U.S. Nationals	4	2	16	8	32	4
Foreign Nationals Casualties during attacks on U.S. officials and installations	1	15		1	9	
Foreign Employees of U.S. firms		3		5	6	1
Other Foreign Casualties (nationality unknown)	56	190	16	140	142	40
TOTALS	61	210	32	154	189	45

18 January 1977

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1976 HOSTAGE SITUATIONS

Commercial Air passenger and Crew Members Hijacked: approximately 1,100*

Other Situations - Hostages Taken: over 130*

* Numbers are approximate due to incomplete reporting of incidents.

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST
ATTACKS BY PALESTINIAN GROUPS

1970-1976

	<u>Total International Terrorist Incidents</u>	<u>Incidents Attributed to Palestinian Groups</u>	
1970	91	21	
1971	48	14	
1972	72	22	
1973	158	28	
1974	138	19	
1975	111	10	
1976	152	16	
	—	—	
	770	130	(17%)

Targets of Palestinian Attacks

	<u>Arab</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Israeli</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1970	0	10	5	6	21
1971	11	2	1	0	14
1972	3	3	9	7	22
1973	4	8	11	5	28
1974	1	3	7	8	19
1975	3	3	4	0	10
1976	9	1	4	2	16
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	31	30	41	28	130

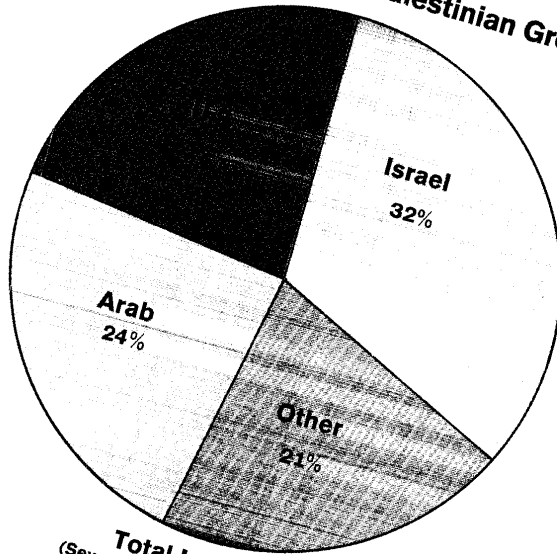
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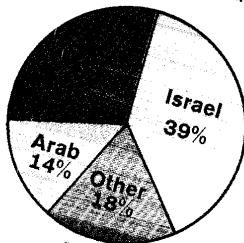
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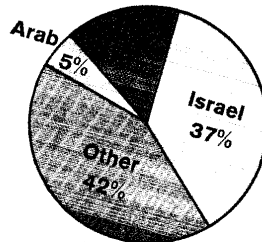
Targets of Attack by Palestinian Groups



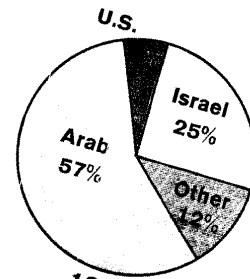
Total Incidents
(Seven-Year Period: 1970-1976)



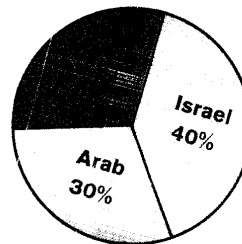
1973



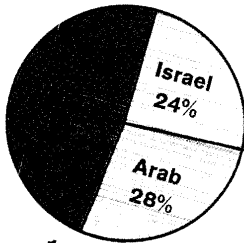
1974



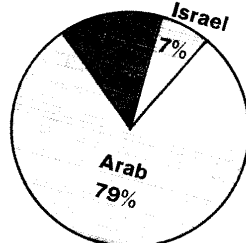
1976



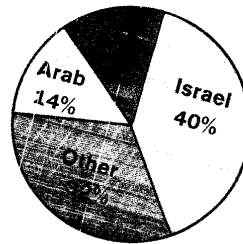
1975



1970



1971



1972

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INCIDENCE OF TERRORIST ESCAPES

1976

<u>TYPE OF INCIDENT</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INCIDENTS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INCIDENTS IN WHICH PERPETRATORS CAUGHT</u>
Hijacking	9	7
Kidnaping	13	1
Kidnap Attempt	1	1
Assassination	17	1
Assassination Attempt	4	2
Barricade & Hostage	4	3
Airport attack	1	1
Airplane sabotage	1	1
Attacks on Bldgs. (hit & run)	15	0
Bombings	87	2
TOTALS	152	19 = Escape rate of 87% *

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18 January 1977

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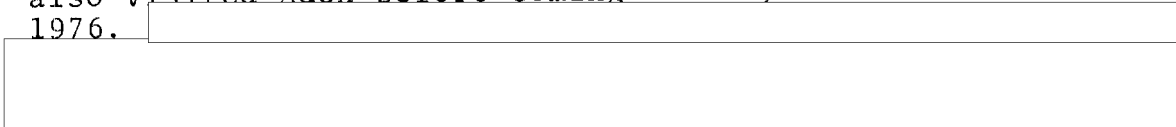
18 January 1977

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NOTES

Carlos in Libya

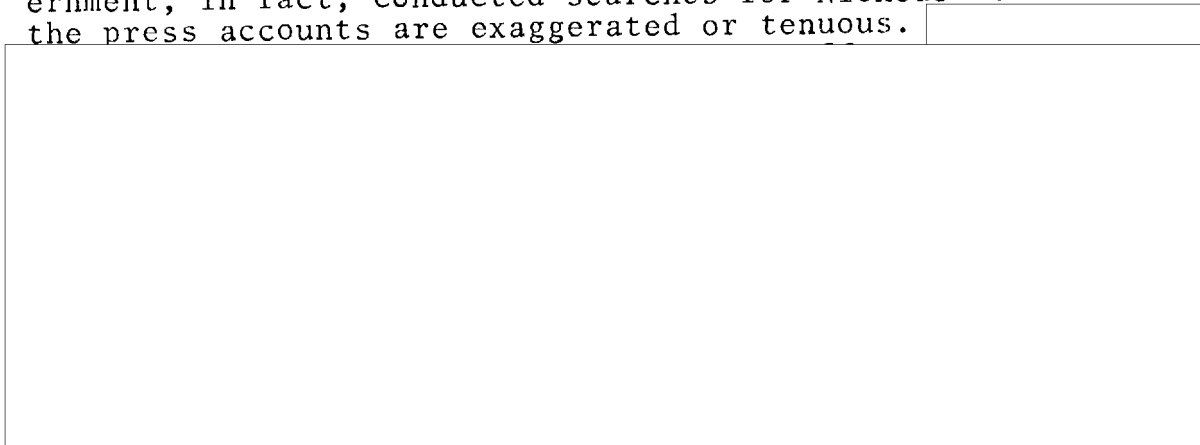
Numerous rumors have been circulating since the third week of December 1976 among the various states of the Persian Gulf concerning the presence of Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, alias Carlos, and his alleged plans for a major terrorist act in a gulf state. Probably inspired by the December session of OPEC in Doha and the fact that Carlos perpetrated his most spectacular terrorist operation at the previous year's OPEC session, these rumors are most likely without foundation. Since his now notorious visit to Belgrade and Baghdad in September 1976, Carlos has been in Baghdad and may have also visited Aden before coming to Libya in late November 1976.



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Search for Niehous Continues

There were reports in the Venezuelan press last week that kidnaped U.S. businessman William Niehous had been killed and his body buried in a rugged area outside of Caracas. According to these accounts, the Venezuelan police, acting on anonymous telephone tips, conducted an extensive search but were unable to find any trace of Niehous, who has been held captive since 27 February 1976. The U.S. embassy in Caracas reports that although the government, in fact, conducted searches for Niehous most of the press accounts are exaggerated or tenuous.



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4 TAB A - Chronology of Significant
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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 6 January 1977 Office of British Council
Place: Austria, Vienna Firebombed in Vienna
A firebomb exploded in the Vienna offices of the British Council, a non-government cultural society, on 6 January causing minor damage. A group calling itself the "Anti-Fascist Movement" claimed responsibility and said the attack was carried out on behalf of the IRA. An unexploded firebomb was discovered outside the South African embassy on 11 January. It is not known if the same group is responsible.

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18 January 1977

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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

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[Redacted] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. 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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[Large Redacted Area]

Target: Oil tankers en route to Cuba

An unidentified anti-Castro Cuban exile group in Miami is planning to attack oil tankers bound for Cuba on 20 January [Redacted]

Place: Unknown

Date: 20 January 1977

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

18 January 1977

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[Redacted] The exiles are reportedly outfitting a small fleet of gunboats to attack ships of any nationality on the high seas beyond the 12-mile territorial limits of the U.S. (See the 4 January issue, page B-I-1.)

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[Redacted]

[Large Redacted Area]

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18 January 1977

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 12-18 January 1977 for the following areas:

V. Far East

VI. Worldwide

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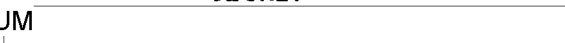
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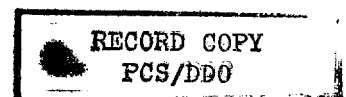
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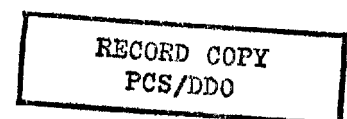
*Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism*

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25 January 1977

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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

25 January 1977

Articles:

Mexico: 23rd of September League Killings (Page 1)

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Notes:

Businessmen in Taipei Receive Threat Letters (Page 3)

Presiding Judge Removed from Baader-Meinhof Trial
(Page 3)

[Redacted]

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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

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V. Far East

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25 January 1977

ARTICLES

Mexico: 23rd of September League Killings

A visiting American businessman and a Mexican associate were killed last week in Mexico City by members of the 23rd of September League, according to the local press. The slain American, Mitchell Andreski, president of the Duraflex Corporation of Hartford, Connecticut, was inspecting a building site while a group of people nearby were handing out communist propaganda. Andreski reportedly ignored the group's anti-American insults and was shot when he began to walk away. The League takes its name from the date of a shootout between student activists and army troops which occurred in the state of Chihuahua about twelve years ago.

During the same week, five policemen and a civilian were killed in two separate incidents while members of the League were robbing stores in the capital area. The eight slayings suggest that the League is increasingly willing to use murder as a terrorist tactic. (See the issue of 18 January for other recent activities of the League.)

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25 January 1977

NOTES

Businessmen in Taipei Receive Threat Letters

American, Chinese and Japanese businessmen in Taipei have received threat letters from a heretofore unknown group calling itself The Taiwan People Liberation Front. The letters demand that all foreign capitalists leave Taiwan by the end of June 1977 or be prepared to suffer the consequences.

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Presiding Judge Removed from Baader-Meinhof Trial

Presiding Judge Prinzing was removed from the Baader-Meinhof trial on 20 January, following a defense motion that he be replaced because of prejudice. When the 20-month old trial resumed following the Christmas recess, it became known that Judge Prinzing had passed information about the trial to another judge, Albrecht Mayer, who in turn had passed it to a newspaper editor. Following this disclosure, Mayer was transferred from the court which would have heard any future appeal of the present Baader-Meinhof trial and was assigned to the traffic court. While the material Mayer passed to the newspaper editor has not yet been determined to have been confidential, his transfer represented a victory for the defense attorneys. They thereupon successfully pressed for Prinzing's removal on the grounds that he had maintained a dubious relationship with Mayer and that he had made injudicious remarks to journalists. Prinzing was succeeded by one of the three associate judges on the case.

The defendants in the trial are Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan Carl Raspe, for whom the prosecution has demanded life sentences for their responsibility for explosions at U.S. facilities in Frankfurt and Heidelberg in which four persons died. The other major defendant, Ulrike

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25 January 1977

Meinhof, committed suicide in prison in May 1976, a year after the trial opened. The removal of Prinzing has raised speculation that the defense may successfully move for dismissal on the grounds that the entire trial has been handled in a prejudicial manner.



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■ TAB A—Chronology of Significant
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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

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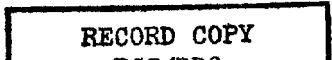


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[Redacted]

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25 January 1977

Date: 20 January 1977

Place: Mexico, Mexico City

U.S. Businessman and Mexican Associate Killed in Mexico City
Duraflex Corporation President Mitchell Andreski and a Mexican associate were shot and killed in a Mexico City suburb while inspecting a construction site in an area where a group of Mexicans were distributing communist propaganda literature. Members of the group killed the two men and wounded two other persons. The attackers are said to be 23rd of September Communist League members. (See Article.) [Redacted] 50X1-HUM

Date: 22 January 1977

Place: Zambia, Lusaka

Parcel Bomb Kills Rhodesian Nationalist
Jason Moyo, a black Rhodesian nationalist official, was killed in Lusaka, Zambia when a bomb detonated in a parcel he was opening. Four other persons were wounded in the explosion. The package had been mailed to Moyo from Botswana. [Redacted] 50X1-HUM

A-2

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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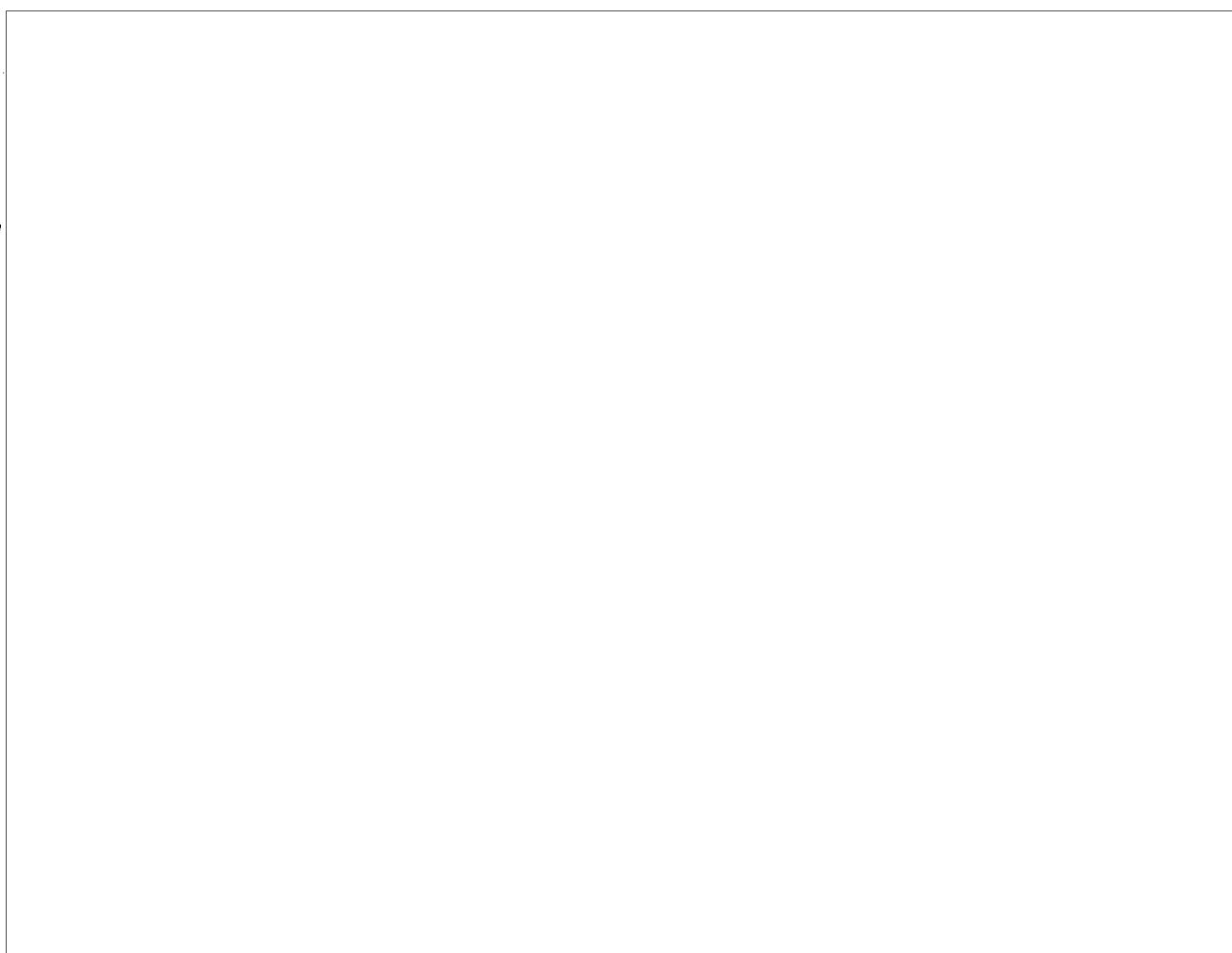
Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity.

[redacted] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. 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.

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25 January 1977

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 19-25 January 1977 for the following area:

V. Far East

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist

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*Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism Member

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