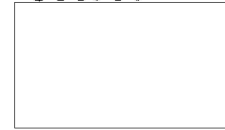


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*Weekly Situation Report
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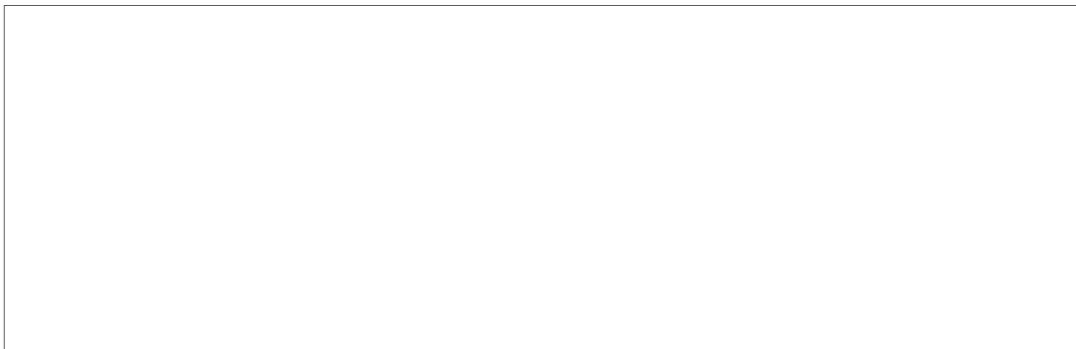
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7 September 1977

ARTICLES

Anti-Castro Bombers Hit Washington

Cuban exiles claimed responsibility for two pre-dawn explosions in Washington, D.C., that occurred about twenty minutes apart on 7 September, the day Western Hemisphere leaders gathered to witness the signing of a Panama Canal treaty. One bomb blew out windows of a building housing the offices of the Soviet Union's Aeroflot Airlines and its maritime mission. The other detonation occurred in an open area about 100 feet from the White House fence. No injuries were reported from either explosion. United Press International reported that it received an anonymous telephone message from a caller who said that the Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos had set off the bombs. He claimed the explosions were to protest Soviet support of Cuba and the Castro government's violation of human rights.

The Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos surfaced during May in Miami, taking responsibility for the bombing of a travel agency in Fort Lauderdale that was chartering trips to Cuba. On 13 August the group claimed to have set off a bomb near a Venezuelan Air Force DC-9 at Miami International Airport.

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7 September 1977

West Germany's Terrorists: A Profile

This is a condensation of a report which appeared in the 20 August issue of The Economist of London:

In the 1960s left-wing students mounted what they called an extra-parliamentary opposition: protests, demonstrations, some violence. A little later a neo-Nazi party briefly bloomed, sustained by middle-aged, lower-middle-class discontent. Far more serious than either has been the emergence in the 1970s of gangs of organised terrorists prepared not only to rob and bomb but to shoot in cold blood. They claimed their 19th victim last month in Mr. Juergen Ponto, the head of one of Germany's big banks, who was shot at close range by a gang led by the daughter of an old friend, clutching a bunch of roses as an entry ticket to his house.

The first generation of these urban guerrillas, known as the Baader-Meinhof gang, is now mostly out of action. Andreas Baader and a number of his fellow terrorists are in prison; Ulrike Meinhof, the co-leader of the gang, was found dead in her jail cell last year. But a number of second-generation groups have sprung up to replace them, some led by the left-wing lawyers who defended the first group. One of the secondary groups is thought to have been responsible for the Ponto murder; another, which shares some of the same members, for the murder in April of Germany's chief public prosecutor, Mr. Siegfried Buback. The same loosely connected guerrilla network is thought to have been behind the murder of a German judge in 1974, the attack on the German embassy in Stockholm, the kidnaping of a German politician and the kidnaping of senior OPEC representatives, all three incidents in 1975. Some of the second-generation terrorists are now in prison awaiting trial and a few have been sentenced; most are at large.

Who are these people? Not conventional criminals, despite their fondness for Bonnie-and-Clyde-style bank robberies to raise money for their cause. Most of them are young or youngish, between 20 and 40. Almost all of them come from comfortable homes, with their parents at a loss to understand what has happened (one of the toughest members of the Baader-Meinhof gang, Gudrun

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Ensslin, is a clergyman's daughter). Most of them have had an above-average education. And a surprisingly high proportion of them are women; not just doing backroom work, but using bombs and guns. Over half of the German terrorists for whom arrest warrants are now out are female.

What makes them tick is clearly not money, though they seem to have few scruples about spilling blood to get it. Susanne Albrecht, the gangleader in the Ponto murder, is said to have told her friends that she was "sick of eating caviar" at parties in Frankfurt banking circles. The early terrorists were deeply concerned about Vietnam. All of them are Marxists who profess to be offended by West German society which they dismiss as "fascist." Their education has been in a country that has long nurtured revolutionary theorists of the most radical--and systematic--kind. What matters to them is approval from their own group. Those who have observed them at close quarters say that relations inside the gangs are almost claustrophobically close, closer than in most families.

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Kidnapers Murder David Kraiselburd

According to a press report from Buenos Aires, five suspects allegedly confessed before a judge on 5 September that they killed 21-month-old David Kraiselburd. The child, a U.S. citizen and son of influential Argentine publisher Raul Kraiselburd, was kidnaped from his home near Buenos Aires a year ago [redacted]. The suspects said they planned to exchange him for ransom, but killed him because they had no place to hide him. Police are searching the area where the body is said to be buried. [redacted]

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Explosion Kills Anti-Titoist Serbians

Three anti-Titoist Serbians planning a bombing campaign against Yugoslav missions in six or seven cities in the U.S. and Canada were killed in a garage explosion in Toronto on 29 August, according to the Canadian press. The Serbians reportedly believed that the Yugoslav government was responsible for the murder in Chicago last June of an anti-Titoist editor of a Serbian emigre newspaper. The plans of the would-be terrorists included the simultaneous bombings in the U.S. and Canada of the homes of sympathizers of President Tito. [redacted]

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Moluccans' Trial Opens

The trial of eight South Moluccans charged with kidnaping 170 schoolchildren and train passengers in the northern part of the Netherlands began on 6 September amid tight security. The trial of the terrorists--who seized the passenger train in Assen and the elementary school in nearby Bovensmilde on 23 May--is expected to last only four days, with only seven prosecution witnesses being called. [redacted]

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Dutch prosecutors are expected to question the psychiatrist who talked with the terrorists on the telephone during the nineteen-day-long ordeal. Defense lawyers will call six witnesses, including two of the hostages held aboard the train.

Seven of the defendants, aged 18 to 35, are charged with illegal deprivation of liberty and the illegal possession of firearms. They face jail sentences of up to ten years. The eighth Moluccan is accused of supplying the others with a weapon and ammunition. [redacted]

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Pensioned BSO Terrorists

The three members of the Black September Organization who survived the 1972 Olympic Games massacre are living in Beirut on monthly pensions of \$1,000 paid by the Libyan government. They were traced to Lebanon by Wilhelm Schoettler, who was their court-appointed lawyer following their arrest by German authorities on 5 September 1972.

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The three--Husayn Hassan Masud, Muhammad Mahmud al Safadi, and Ibrahim Masud Badran--were awaiting trial when, on 29 October 1972, fellow BSO members forced their release by seizing a Lufthansa aircraft. [redacted]

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[redacted] The Munich terrorists were flown to Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and there boarded the hijacked Lufthansa plane for a flight to Tripoli, and asylum. [redacted]

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7 September 1977

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 5 September 1977 FRG Industrialist Kidnaped
Place: West Germany, Cologne
West German industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer was kidnaped by terrorists after they attacked his automobile on a Cologne street during the evening rush hours. All four members of Schleyer's entourage were killed during the attack. The terrorists have demanded the release of 14 prisoners. [redacted]

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Date: 7 September 1977 Cubans Set Off Bombs in D.C.
Place: United States, Washington, D.C.
Two pre-dawn explosions occurred in downtown Washington, D.C., on 7 September 1977. The windows were blown out of a building housing the offices of the Soviet Union's Aeroflot Airlines and its maritime mission in one bombing. The other detonation occurred near the White House fence. No injuries were reported in either blast. The Pedro Luis Boitel Commandos, an anti-Castro Cuban exile group, claimed responsibility. [redacted]

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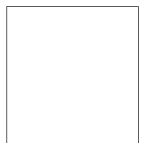


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Pan Am Receives Hoax Bomb Threat

Irish soldiers removed a dummy bomb from a Pan American jetliner at Shannon Airport. The pilot had made an emergency landing in response to a radioed alert that a bomb might be aboard. After an 8½-hour delay the New York-to-London flight, with 298 passengers and 16 crew members, flew on to London. Earlier in New York an anonymous telephone caller had told the airline's control center at Kennedy Airport that a bomb was on the plane, and demanded \$1 million to reveal its location. [REDACTED]

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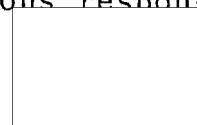
CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 6 September 1977

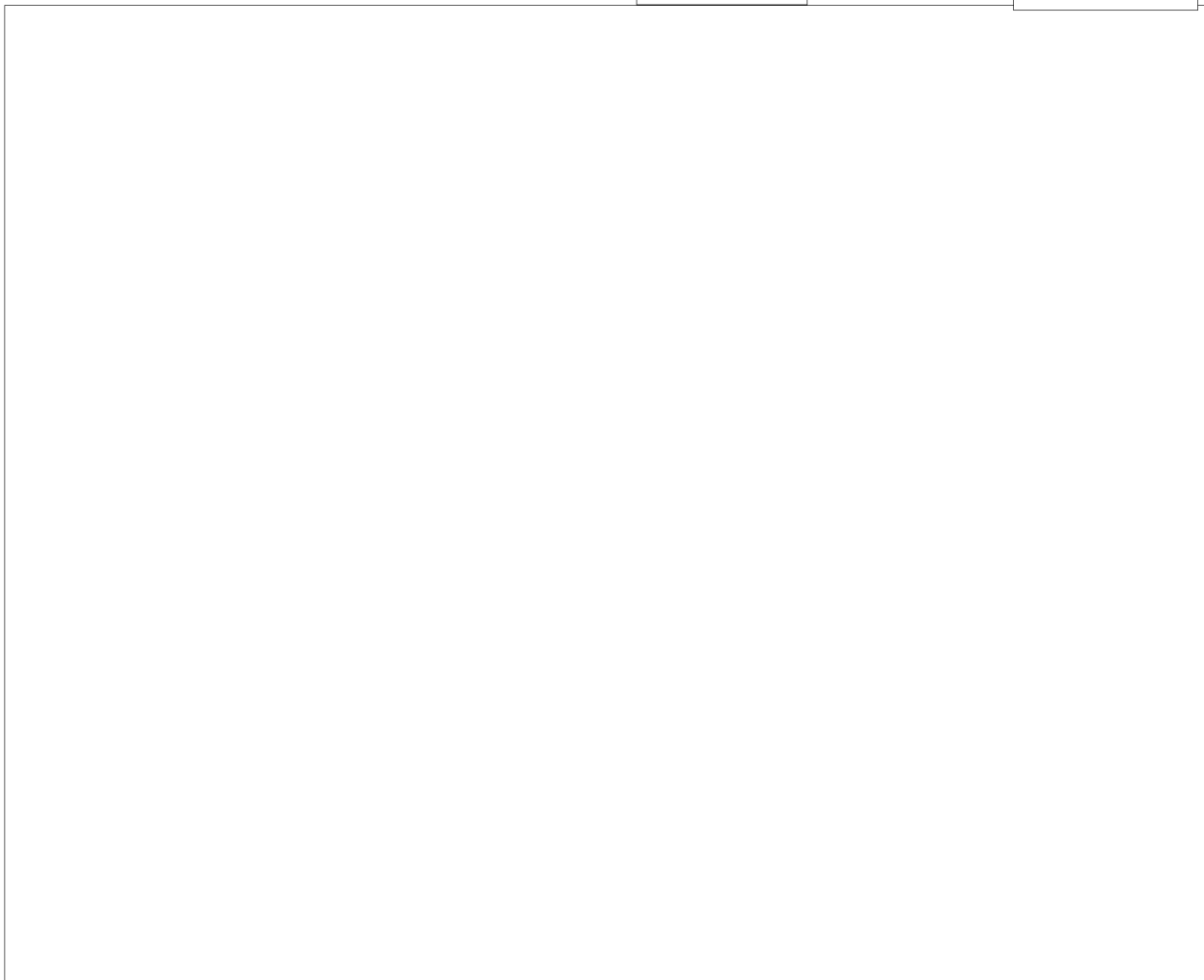
Place: Colombia, Cali

Sears Store Bombed

A bomb exploded in the Sears store in Cali on 6 September, injuring three persons. Two other bombings, both at local police stations, occurred the same day. The persons responsible are unknown.



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14 September 1977

Date: 13 September 1977

Place: France, Cannes

Shah of Iran's Sister Escapes
Assassination Attempt
Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, sister
of the Shah of Iran, escaped
unharmd from an assassination
attempt on 13 September near
Cannes. Her lady in waiting
was killed in the attack and
her driver was injured. Anti-
Shah terrorists are presumed
responsible, although no group
has yet claimed responsibility
for the incident.

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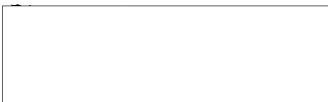
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21 September 1977

ARTICLES

Miami Hotels Bombed

Four luxury hotels in the Miami area were bombed during the early morning of 19 September. Windows were shattered but there were no injuries. A Miami police spokesman placed the total damage at \$4,000.

Shortly before the explosions the Associated Press in Miami received a phone call from a man identifying himself as a member of the Luis Boitel Commandos, the Cuban exile group which claimed responsibility for bombings this month in Washington, D.C. as well as for two explosions in Florida earlier this year.

[redacted] The caller said "We have planted several bombs at Miami Beach hotels. Unless our demands are met, there will be more actions. Freedom to all Cuban political prisoners." During the previous week several Miami news offices received communiques from the Boitel group, threatening increased terrorist activity unless 17 prisoners were released from jails in Mexico, Venezuela and the United States.

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A total of four bombs were used, timed to go off one after the other at twenty-minute intervals. Starting at 2:00 a.m. explosions occurred at the DuPont Plaza, the Fontainebleau, the Sheraton Four Ambassadors, and the Eden Roc hotels.

Later the same day, about 8,000 Cuban exiles marched through downtown Miami to the statue of Jose Marti. A declaration read at the gathering by the principal speaker, Luis Crespo, warned against interference with anti-Castro activities. Crespo was freed earlier this month from a prison sentence stemming from the accidental explosion of a bomb he was constructing in a Miami garage.

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NOTE

Another Week in Germany's War of Nerves

The standoff between German authorities and the kidnapers of Hanns-Martin Schleyer entered its third week amid indications that the government is continuing to draw out the negotiations in an effort to buy time. The news blackout continues to restrict general public knowledge of the details of the negotiations, but statements by officials, as well as the highly visible tightening of security measures imposed for the protection of additional likely terrorist targets, indicate the government's determination to avoid abjectly agreeing to the kidnapers' demands.

Nevertheless, in an apparent effort to keep the negotiations moving, a high-ranking official of the Schmidt cabinet was dispatched to Algiers, reportedly one of the safehaven destinations specified by the jailed terrorist prisoners whose freedom is demanded in exchange for the safe return of Schleyer. At the same time, Chancellor Schmidt warned publicly against succumbing to "panic, exaggeration and hysterics."

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BACKGROUND ARTICLEAn Austrian Views Terrorism

The following are excerpts from the book Crusaders, Criminals, Crazies: Terror and Terrorism in Our Time, by Frederick J. Hacker, M.D. Dr. Hacker, who helped negotiate the release of OPEC ministers kidnaped in Austria in 1975, is director of the Institute for Conflict Research in Vienna.

Terror and terrorism are as old as the human discovery that people can be influenced by intimidation. But only recently have the means become available for terrorism to grow into a menace of global dimensions. Today we live in an age of terror. We give terrorists heroes' welcomes in our most prestigious institutions. We surrender to them the use of our powerful mass media. And we are entertained there by the spectacle of our own destruction. Terrorists can be roughly divided into three groups according to their main motivations: the emotionally disturbed or crazy terrorists, driven by reasons that often do not make sense to anybody else; criminal terrorists, in it for personal gain; crusading terrorists, who seek prestige and power, instead of personal gain, in the interest of what they believe is a higher cause. All terrorists, from above or below, feel totally justified in their actions. The origins of their resort to terrorism are usually shrouded in obscurity, though they focus on an arbitrarily selected aggressive act by their opponent. Crazy terrorists are mostly loners. Criminals are mostly organized in a businesslike manner. Crusaders generally organize in military fashion.

Until recently, all available evidence indicated that terrorism from the bottom had some international links but no global organization. However, the global conspiracy theories now have some basis in reality. From 1973 on, a loosely connected network of mutual aid and technical assistance has existed among various terrorist groups. Arrangements for mutual aid and

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comfort are bound to multiply as terrorism spreads and becomes ever more successful. Even the most diverse terrorist groups consider themselves engaged in a common struggle, although not necessarily against the same enemy. They will continue to provide weapons for each other, to train each other's recruits, and on occasion to serve as hired guns for each other. They will also continue to function as agents for superpowers and their satellites.

Crusading terrorists form only the vanguard of terrorism. Criminal opportunists are the main body. The crusaders are widely visible, glamorous examples to be imitated or joined by the crazies and criminals. Skyjacking is one example of a crime copied by those who could more accurately be described as crazy or criminal.

Terrorists are totally oblivious to the fate of their victims. Yet after the deed, there is no doubt that strange feelings of camaraderie, closeness, empathy, friendship, even love often develop between hostages and captors, between victims and victimizers. When survival is at stake, it creates strong feelings of group belonging. Sooner or later, the common danger is attributed to a common enemy: the outgroup (the police and rescuers in general). The hostages' acquiescence turns into willing submission, and then into enjoyment of dependency. Finally, the hostages attribute charismatic omnipotence to the group leader. After skyjackings, passengers and hostesses often have nothing but kind things to say about their captors. Two airline hostesses are known to have returned weapons to skyjackers because they felt sorry for the poor devils who had been "so nice." Emotions distort.

Virtually all experts point to the important role of mass media in increasing the contagious effect of violence by spreading the terrorist's message, thus providing him with important motivations. Some blame the media for sensationalism. Others insist that the media must fulfill its vital function in a democratic society by presenting what happens in violent reality. Some forms of terrorism (such as skyjacking and kidnaping) occur in waves and follow definite patterns influenced by spectacular, dramatic mass media coverage.

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Even though television reports may be purely factual, they are inflammatory. Events have become socially effective and important only through their mass-reproduced image. Often they take place only for the sake of the image; they are produced in order to be reproduced. The image is no longer the reflection of reality. The image is reality, most likely the only one accessible to us. Agreed upon or imposed time lags and temporary blackouts would impede the copycat effect, deny the terrorists their otherwise guaranteed exposure, and serve as a deterrent. Terror and terrorism are, singly and together, the greatest challenge to democratic institutions and the most dangerous threat to men and women everywhere. Terrorists are convinced that in our desperation we need them because they have all the simple answers we search for with our complex questions. They promise instant, radical change and relief from burdensome individual responsibility.

We have enough budgets and weapons and support for the forces of confrontation. What we need to develop is the machinery for cooperation. And we should have the self-confidence to act on what we know, rather than to react to what we fear. Our officials and statesmen conclude agreements with foreign powers whose politics and morals we may not like but accept because they control something we want. Why not try the same type of approach with terrorists and other blackmailers? We will not be so helpless as the terrorists want us to be if we can succeed in freeing our minds from the contagious effects of terroristic feeling and thinking. Perfect justice cannot be achieved by a leap of faith or by intimidation, bombs and guns. But that is no reason not to research for and experiment with measures to relieve social ills.

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 13-14 September 1977 Wave of Bombings in Mexico
Place: Mexico, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Oaxaca
 A wave of bomb explosions hit Mexico City, Guadalajara and Oaxaca the night of 13-14 September. Although most of the targets were Mexican, some U.S. businesses were also bombed. Altogether, five persons were injured and the total property damage was estimated at U.S. \$20 million, according to a press report. A small, independent terrorist group, the Union del Pueblo, is responsible for the attacks.

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 [Redacted]

Date: 19 September 1977 Cuban Exiles Bomb Miami Hotels
Place: United States, Miami
 Bombs exploded at four hotels in Miami and Miami Beach in the early morning hours of 19 September. Hit were the Fontainebleau and Eden Roc hotels in Miami Beach and the Sheraton Four Ambassadors and Dupont Plaza hotels in Miami. Damage was minor and no one was injured. A caller to the Associated Press office in Miami claimed responsibility for the bombings in the name of the Luis Boitel Commandos, an anti-Castro Cuban exile group. This group is also responsible for the 7 September bombings in Washington, D.C. and two earlier attacks in Florida.

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28 September 1977

NOTES

Colombian Rebels Continue to Hold Starr

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) sent a letter on 23 September to a Colombian radio network, offering to negotiate with the United States government for the release of Peace Corps volunteer Richard Starr. The 31-year-old botanist from Edmonds, Washington, was abducted from La Macarena on 14 February. [Redacted]

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[Redacted] The FARC claims that Starr is in good condition and the guerrillas have passed on a letter from him for his mother in Edmonds. [Redacted]

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Moluccans Sentenced in Netherlands

Seven young South Moluccans, members of two terrorist gangs that seized hostages in a train and a school house in May, were sentenced in Assen on 22 September. They received prison terms ranging from six to nine years. [Redacted]

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The dual seizures were aimed at winning the release of other Moluccans being held in Dutch jails for similar terrorist activities intended to gain the independence of the Moluccas (islands formerly known as the Dutch East Indies and now part of Indonesia). The prosecution had demanded maximum 10-year terms for the seven, who were charged with unlawfully detaining 165 children and adults and with illegal possession of firearms. An eighth youth received a one-year sentence for helping plan the operations. [Redacted]

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 28 September 1977

Place: India, Bombay

JRA Hijacks JAL Aircraft
JRA guerrillas hijacked a Japan Airlines plane shortly after takeoff from Bombay on 28 September and forced it to land in Dacca, Bangladesh. The terrorists are demanding the release of imprisoned JRA comrades and U.S. \$6 million in exchange for the plane's passengers and crew. The Japanese government agreed to meet these demands.

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U.S. Information Agency, Office of Security

U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Agency for International Development, AG/Sec

Department of Defense

Deputy Director for International Negotiations
and Arms Control International Security Affairs
Office of Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (AE)
Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, SAGA/PMD
Defense Intelligence Agency

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Defense Nuclear Agency, OATA/PAAD/3

Department of the Army, IOSD

Commandant, USAIMA, CTD Data Bank

Air Force, Office of Special Investigations

USAF Special Operations School (TAC)

Naval Investigative Service

Commandant of the Marine Corps

Department of Justice

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Emergency Programs Center

Criminal Division

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Investigative
Division

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Department of the Treasury

Office of Intelligence Support

Office of Law Enforcement

U.S. Secret Service, Office of Protective Forces

U.S. Customs Service, Office of Enforcement Support

Department of Transportation

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety
and Consumer Affairs, DOT/TES-2

Federal Aviation Administration

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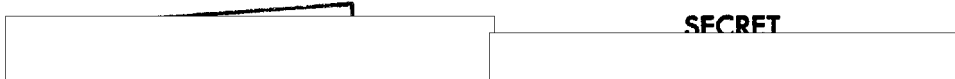
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