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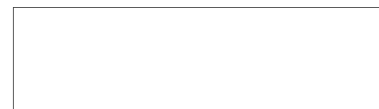


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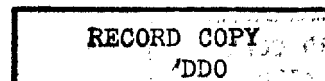
*Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism*

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7 June 1978

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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

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III. Middle East

IV. Africa

V. Far East

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ARTICLES

Terrorists Kill Wife and Brother of Turkish Ambassador to Spain

On 2 June, in Madrid, three male terrorists on foot slaughtered the wife of the Turkish ambassador, his brother (a former ambassador), and their Spanish chauffeur by pumping bullets into the car in which they were riding. The terrorists attacked the occupants of the ambassador's car in the midst of a traffic jam near the Turkish embassy and reportedly escaped in another car.

An anonymous call to a Madrid news agency claimed that the killings were done by commandos of "The Justice of Armenian Genocide". A group using the same title took responsibility for the assassination of the first secretary of the Turkish embassy in Beirut in 1976, and Armenian groups with somewhat different titles took responsibility for the assassinations of the Turkish ambassadors to France and Austria in October 1975 and the Turkish ambassador to the Vatican in June 1977.

Other names used by Armenian terrorists in claiming responsibility for acts of terrorism (these include periodic bombings of Turkish railway stations and airports) are the following: "Armenian Liberation Army", "28 May Armenian Organization", "New Armenian Resistance", and "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia". It is not known if these are separate groups or different names for the same group. In March 1977 an organization using the last of these titles announced an all-out campaign of terror against Turkish resources and personnel all over the world in reprisal for the alleged genocide of ethnic Armenians by the Turks in 1915. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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Italian Government Moves Against Red Brigades

In two moves against suspected terrorists, on 5 and 6 June the Italian authorities in Rome formally charged a total of nine suspects with complicity in the kidnaping and slaying of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro. Arrest warrants for most of the nine have been outstanding for several months; observers believe that the formal charges indicate significant police progress in the acquisition of solid evidence linking the suspected terrorists to the crime.

One of the six charged is Enrico Triaca, owner of a printing shop raided by the police on 7 May. According to the police, the shop contained a copying machine and other equipment used by the Red Brigades (Brigate Rosse, BR). Authorities also believe that Triaca's apartment served as a base for the BR and that some of the nine communiques issued during the 54-day period of Moro's captivity were reproduced in the printshop. Other suspects include the daughter of a prominent industrialist in southern Italy; she has been under arrest since April. Two others are well-known members of the BR, still at large (but the subjects of intensive police search). Information about the other five BR terrorists is not available at this time.

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Also on the positive side, the police in recent weeks discovered several other terrorist hideouts in Rome and an arms cache in nearby Ostia.

improved police effectiveness is reflected in the arrest of several non-political kidnapers. The BR trial in Turin has been proceeding fairly smoothly without any implementation of the threats against the judge and the jury.

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However, during the month of May, the BR also expanded their targets to include U.S. multinational business, as evidenced by the arson attack on the Honeywell warehouse and the "kneecapping" of the Italian director of the American Chemical Bank in Milan (see the issue of 17 May). The BR also recently threatened attacks on U.S. employees of GETSCO, a General Electric subsidiary, but have not carried out the threat.

On 6 June, a pair of terrorists killed the warden of Udine prison by shooting him in the back as he was walking in the morning from his home to the prison. This slaying

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ended a three-week lull in terrorist shootings. The BR used the same tactic when they killed two wardens in Turin in March and April. Until now, the town of Udine, about 65 miles northeast of Venice, has been virtually free of terrorism. The current conversion of the Udine prison into an institution for dangerous prisoners, including political terrorists, may have caused the killers to focus on the warden. Police officials connected with prison affairs and wardens have for several years been targets of the BR because that organization considers prisons to be one of the government's principal "tools of oppression". Responsibility for the crime is not yet clear; anonymous phone calls to the press attribute responsibility to the BR and the Armed Proletarians for Communism. The latter organizational title has been used before but does not necessarily represent an organization other than the BR. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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Five British Technicians Murdered in Oman

On the night of 1 June, five British aircraft technicians were shot dead as they sat around their campfire on a beach near Salalah, Oman. Two other British technicians managed to escape by hiding under their bus. The attackers did not search the camp for the two survivors, one of whom spent the rest of the night in the water offshore while the other walked to the nearest town for help.

The technicians were employed by Airwork Services Ltd., a United Kingdom-based company contracted to maintain Oman's military aircraft.

The attack took place near the area containing remnants of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) who were expected to mount some sort of operation around 9 June, the main PFLO anniversary. By the time Omani authorities were notified and arrived on the scene the attackers had made good their escape. The investigators found that the ammunition utilized in the attack was AK-47 short rounds, the PFLO's standard cartridge. While the Omani government publicly claims that the unidentified attackers were probably private persons motivated by robbery, there seems to be little doubt that the perpetrators belonged to the PFLO. Omani authorities in Dhofar were reportedly warning foreign experts living in Salalah to remain close to the city for the next few weeks.

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The question arises whether the PFLO, which has lost the military fight against the Omani government, has now turned to a strategy of terrorism against civilians.

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NOTE

Bus Explosion in Jerusalem Kills Six, Including One American

An explosion on a Jerusalem bus killed five people and wounded 20 on 2 June. One of the wounded died one day later. The dead included one American medical student from Maryland. The force of the explosion, caused by a bomb rigged from an 81mm mortar shell, tore off the back of the bus. According to police experts, the bomb apparently had been placed in an overhead rack near the rear of the bus. Although dozens of bombs have been left in buses in recent months throughout Israel, this was the worst such incident in Jerusalem since 14 February, when two people were killed and 35 injured in a similar bus bombing. On 26 April two German volunteer workers were killed and five wounded when a bomb was tossed into a bus in the West Bank town of Nablus.

The PLO said in Beirut that Al Fatah had been responsible for this latest blast and that the 13-pound device had been fixed on the bus by "an underground squad", which was said to have escaped. The Israeli police reported the arrest of several suspects. 

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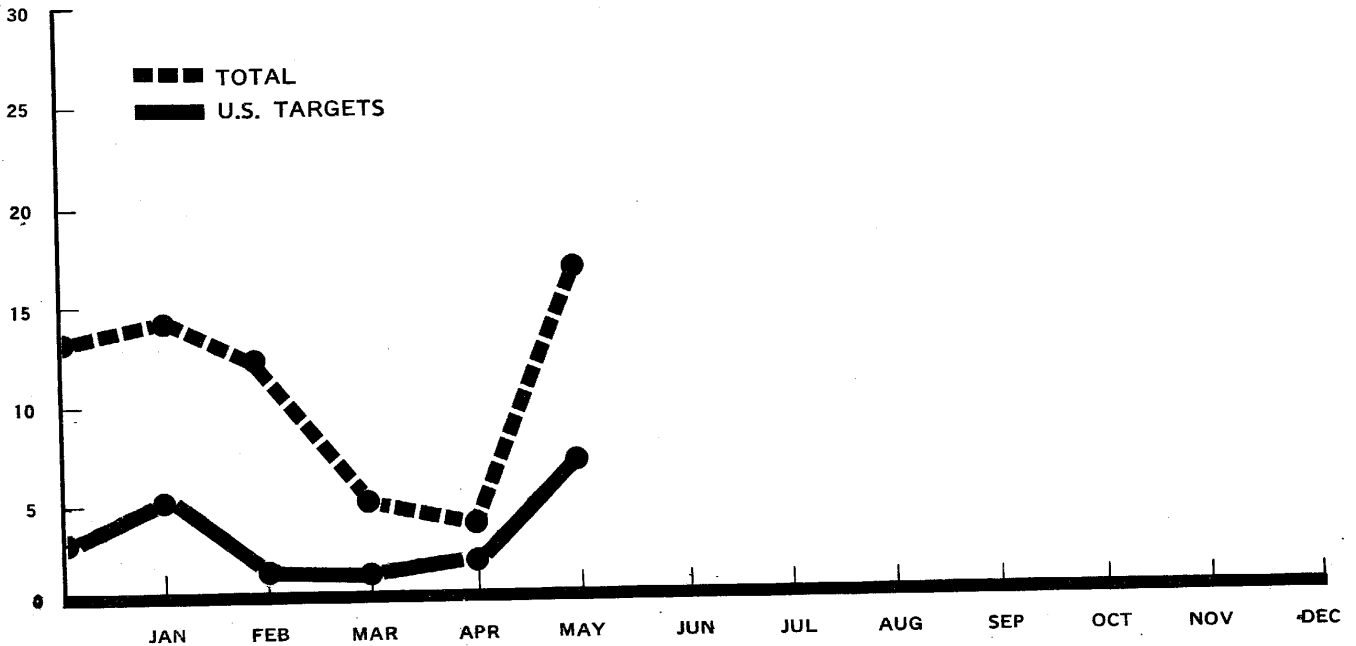
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**TAB A—Chronology of Significant
International Terrorist Acts**

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INCIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS
AS LISTED IN WEEKLY SITUATION REPORTS - 1978



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

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SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TYPE - 1978

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Assassination	1				1							
Hijacking	1	1			3							
Kidnaping	2	3			4							
Barricade & Hostage		1			1							
Armed Attack	3			1	3							
Bombing	7	5	5	3	2							
Attempted Assassination												
Arson		2			3							
TOTAL	14	12	5	4	17							

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7 June 1978

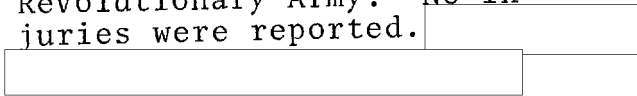
CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 25 May 1978

Place: Japan

Korean Airlines Facility Attacked
On 25 May a group of masked men attacked a Korean Airlines crew and employee dormitory located nine kilometers west of the new Tokyo international airport. The attackers cut the telephone wires, broke windows and set the interior on fire by pouring gasoline into the rooms and igniting it. The men were heard to yell they were the Revolutionary Army. No injuries were reported.

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Date: 30 May 1978

Place: Turkey, Adana

U.S. Consulate in Turkey Strafed
On 30 May several rounds were fired at the U.S. consulate in Adana. Local police chased but lost the perpetrators in traffic. Five bullet holes were found between two windows one of which has the sign for the U.S. consulate on it. There were no injuries as a result of the incident.

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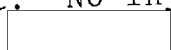
Date: 31 May 1978

Place: West Germany, Wiesbaden

U.S. Armed Forces Hotel Damaged by Explosion

On 31 May a bomb exploded in front of the American Arms Hotel, a U.S. military hotel, causing minor property damage. A local newspaper received a letter from the Revolutionary Cells claiming responsibility for the incident. No injuries were reported.

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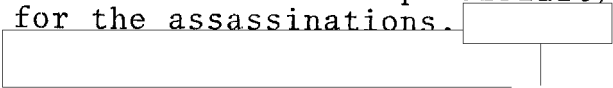


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7 June 1978

Date: 2 June 1978
Place: Spain, Madrid

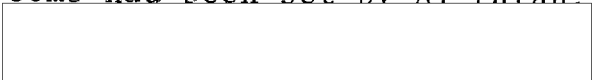
Turkish Ambassador's Wife and Brother Killed in Spain
On 2 June the wife and brother of the Turkish ambassador to Spain were assassinated when the embassy car in which they were traveling was caught in a traffic jam. The attackers fired into the car killing the occupants and wounding the driver (he died later). In a telephone call to the Madrid AFP the Justice of Armenian Genocide claimed responsibility for the assassinations.



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Date: 2 June 1978
Place: Israel, Jerusalem

Bus Bombed in Israel Killing Six
On 2 June a bomb exploded in the back of a bus in Jerusalem. The explosion tore off the back part of the bus and resulted in the deaths of six persons, including one U.S. citizen. The PLO stated that the 13-pound bomb had been set by Al Fatah.



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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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7 June 1978

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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

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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: World Cup Soccer Games

Place: Argentina

Date: 1-25 June 1978

The World Cup Soccer Games began in Buenos Aires on 1 June and will continue through 25 June at various sites in Argentina. There have been numerous threats of demonstrations and attacks to be carried out during the games. Argentine officials have increased security at the locations of the games for participants, spectators and press. Security at airports, stadiums, and TV studios in cities where matches are to be held is being augmented by a specially trained security force.

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7 June 1978

III. Middle East

Target: U.S. BUSINESSES
U.S. CITIZENS

Place: Iran

Date: Current

Threats against U.S. interests continue to be received in letters and telephone calls. The Iran American Society Academic Center in Tehran received a telephone bomb threat; search of the premises located no bomb. Violence has been on the rise due to internal unrest, and U.S. citizens and interests could be prime targets of demonstrations to embarrass the Iranian government.

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7 June 1978

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No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 1-7 June 1978 for the following areas:

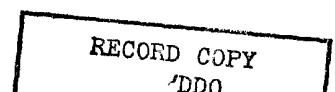
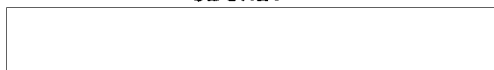
IV. AFRICA

V. FE

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

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Naval Investigative Service

Commandant of the Marine Corps

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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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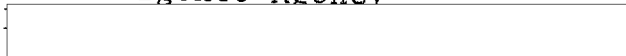
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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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Japan Develops Antiterrorism Program (Page 1)



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World Cup Soccer Games Proceed Without Serious Incident
(Page 7)

Body of Leader of the Orly Attack Returned to Lebanon
(Page 7)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States



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III. Middle East

IV. Africa

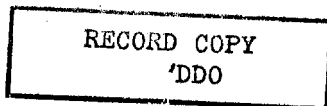
V. Far East

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14 June 1978

ARTICLES

The following article is an extract from an article which appeared in the 26 May issue of the Defense Intelligence Agency Weekly Intelligence Summary.

Japan Develops Antiterrorism Program

Following the Japanese Red Army (JRA) hijacking of an airliner to Dacca last year, Tokyo has taken firm steps to prevent such incidents. Tokyo's actions include seeking domestic understanding, strengthening security at Japanese diplomatic posts, tightening travel regulations, promoting international cooperation against terrorism, increasing airport security--both at home and abroad--and developing antiterrorist capabilities.

Various ministries and agencies are involved in carrying out the programs that have followed in the wake of the new antiterrorism policy. For its part, the foreign ministry is strengthening security at its diplomatic posts overseas to combat possible attacks by the JRA or other terrorist groups. Specific measures being implemented are not known; however, they are expected to include the use of slit windows at passport desks and remodeling offices to prevent easy access. Another proposal under consideration, arming embassy guards, is very likely to be shelved as illegal. Domestic laws forbid personal armament. The foreign ministry has also actively supported existing and proposed antihijacking conventions in international forums and is urging other countries to sign these conventions.

Japan Airlines, a primary JRA target, received cabinet approval to initiate a system of double-checking both passengers and baggage at 17 foreign airports in Europe, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia. Additionally, a new measure restricts the contents of hand luggage to 17 specific items. A plan to use air marshals during flights has probably been abandoned because of domestic laws prohibiting the bearing of arms.

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14 June 1978

Last year, the Diet passed a bill raising the penalties for air piracy. At that time, a minimum sentence of 10 years in jail was established for hijacking. Effective 5 June, the maximum sentence for hijacking or seizing diplomatic posts will be the death penalty, and the taking of hostages will be punishable by life imprisonment. Greater restrictions were also placed on the issuance of passports and stiffer penalties imposed for violations. In the future, the government also plans to recall the 5.6 million passports in circulation, replacing them with passports in a new format.

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14 June 1978 50X1-HUM

NOTES

World Cup Soccer Games Proceed Without Serious Incident

Despite widespread rumors concerning terrorist operations planned to disrupt the World Cup soccer games, no significant terrorist incidents have occurred as of the midway point. Elaborate Argentine security arrangements, including a special 5000-man security force, and the terrorists' fear of creating a negative popular reaction to their cause, have apparently prevented terrorist actions in Argentina. One World Cup-related bombing occurred in Portugal, where a bomb exploded at the Argentine embassy to protest the repressive measures of the Argentine government. The World Cup matches will conclude on 25 June.

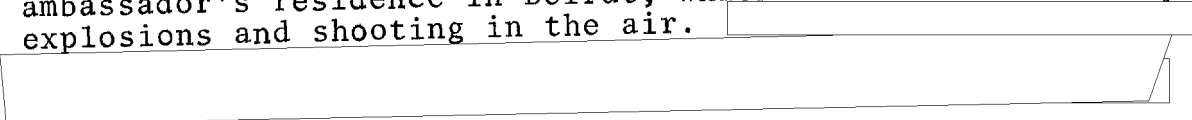
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Body of Leader of the Orly Attack Returned to Lebanon

The body of Mahmud Awadah, leader of the 20 May terrorist attack at Orly Airport in Paris, was returned to Lebanon for burial on 8 June. Awadah was a member of the Arab Socialist Action Party, a branch of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The arrival of Awadah's body was accompanied by demonstrations by sympathizers in the area of the French ambassador's residence in Beirut, which included some explosions and shooting in the air.

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TAB A—Chronology of Significant
International Terrorist Acts

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14 June 1978

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date 9 June 1978

Place: Portugal, Lisbon

Argentine Embassy in Portugal
Bombed

On 9 June a bomb was detonated at the Argentine embassy in Lisbon. The Action Group for Communism left a paper at a Portuguese news agency which said the bombing was in protest of the killings and imprisonments by the Argentine government and had been timed to coincide with the World Cup soccer games.



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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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14 June 1978

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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

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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.

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I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

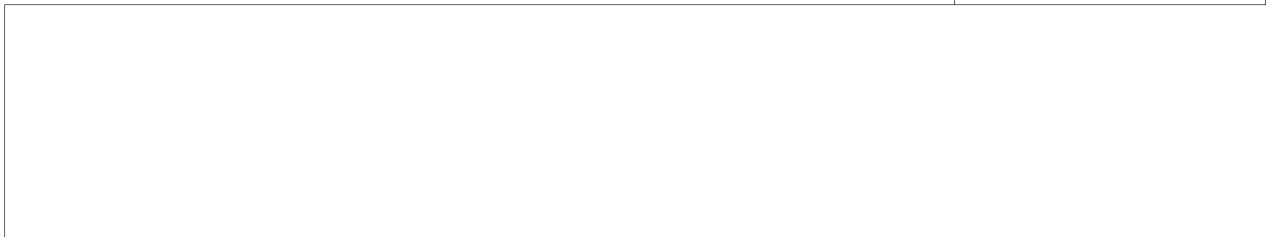
Target: World Cup Soccer Games

Place: Argentina

Date: 1-25 June 1978

The World Cup Soccer Games began in Buenos Aires on 1 June and will continue through 25 June at various sites in Argentina. There have been numerous threats of demonstrations and attacks to be carried out during the games. Argentine officials have increased security at the locations of the games for participants, spectators and press. Security at airports, stadiums, and TV studios in cities where matches are to be held is being augmented by a specially trained security force.

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14 June 1978

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 8-14 June 1978 for the following areas:

III. MIDDLE EAST

IV. AFRICA

V. FE

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

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International Communications Agency, Office of Security

U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

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Department of the Army, IOSD

Commandant, USAIMA, CTD Data Bank

Air Force, Office of Special Investigations

USAF Special Operations School (TAC)

USAF Readiness Command

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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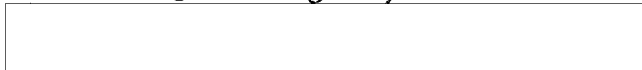
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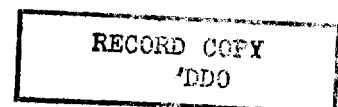
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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

- I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States
- II. Europe
- III. Middle East
- IV. Africa
- V. Far East

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21 June 1978

Revolutionary Cells Bomb U.S. Military Facility and Israeli Business

On 31 May, in Wiesbaden, West Germany, a small bomb targeted against the American Arms Hotel (a U.S. military facility) detonated with so little impact that the hotel personnel did not realize the explosion had been caused by a bomb. Minor damage to a parked car and one broken windowpane were the only results of the small early morning bang; remains of the device were not noticed until much later in the day. The Revolutionary Cells (Revolutionaere Zellen, RZ) claimed credit for the bomb in letters postmarked 31 May in Giessen and Lahr.

According to the Federal Criminal Police (BKA), the bomb was relatively crude, compared to other bombs the RZ have manufactured. The potential of the explosive was much greater than its actual effectiveness because a major portion of the charge failed to explode. According to official observers, the placement, size and time of the detonation suggest the bomb was placed for harassment purposes rather than to cause property damage and casualties.

This attack in Wiesbaden is the first operation by the RZ against a U.S. military facility in 17 months. Previous RZ attacks targeted V Corps Headquarters (1 June 1976), the officers club at Rhein-Main Airbase (1 December 1976), and the U.S. Army petroleum storage tanks near Giessen (4 January 1977). These bombings resulted in considerable property damage but no fatalities.

Three weeks later, on 20 June, the RZ struck again, bombing the Frankfurt office of Agrexco Agricultural Ltd., an Israeli fruit importer. The heavy explosion caused damage estimated at U.S. \$67,500 but the fifteen employees present in the office escaped harm in what the FRG police termed a near-miracle. A letter postmarked Kaiserslautern, 20 June, claiming RZ responsibility, was mailed to the national West German news agency (DPA) and announced that the blast was the start of a campaign to boycott Israeli exports to Western Europe. The letter also said that Agrexco Agricultural Ltd., one of the largest European-based importers of Israeli fruit, helps to provide the "imperialist Israeli

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21 June 1978

state with multi-million-dollar annual earnings" and that the RZ have seized a practical chance to demonstrate solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The message also referred to last winter's poisoning of Israeli oranges with mercury (see the issue of 1 February) and claimed that Arab plantation workers in Israel were responsible for injecting the fruit with "harmless mercury". (The source of the mercury contamination has not yet been officially determined.) [Redacted]

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21 June 1978

NOTES

Suspects in Empain Kidnaping Arrested in Lyons, Lisbon and Lausanne

On 13 June Swiss police arrested a French citizen suspected of involvement in the 23 January kidnaping in Paris of Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, Belgian industrialist. Empain was released 26 March (see the issue of 29 March). In announcing the arrest, which was made in Lausanne, Paris police noted that two other suspects were arrested in Lisbon on 10 June as they were about to depart for Costa Rica and that another suspect was arrested in Lyons earlier this month. [REDACTED]

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U.S. Official Victim of Possible Terrorist Attack in Turkey

On 15 June at 2000 hours a U.S. embassy official in Turkey was robbed at gunpoint on a secluded road next to the Ankara air station. The embassy official's car was stopped by three men wearing bandanas around their heads. The incident lasted for five minutes but the official and his U.S. passengers were not harmed. That robbery was the sole motive in this incident is questionable. The incident was not typical of armed robberies carried out previously in this area; highway robberies usually have been directed at busses full of people on main highways and have been perpetrated by villagers instead of educated college-aged youths as apparently was the case in this robbery. Judging from the somewhat confused actions of the robbers, it could have been an attempted kidnaping which went awry for any number of reasons.

This incident was the second ambush of a U.S. vehicle in Turkey this year. In January a U.S. Air Force truck was ambushed and a U.S. Air Force airman and his Turkish driver wounded. This was the 15th significant anti-American incident in Turkey this year. [REDACTED]

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TAB A—Chronology of Significant
International Terrorist Acts

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[Redacted]

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21 June 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 15 June 1978 PLO Representative in Kuwait Killed
Place: Kuwait On 15 June the chief PLO representative in Kuwait was assassinated when he opened the door of his home. Several men, one with a silenced pistol, shot him and fled the area. No person or group has claimed responsibility. [Redacted] 50X1-HUM

Date: 18 June 1978 Bombing at Argentine Embassy in El Salvador
Place: El Salvador, San Salvador On 18 June a large bomb exploded at the Argentine embassy in downtown San Salvador. The embassy was damaged; however, no injuries were reported. Local press indicated the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) claimed responsibility via an anonymous telephone call. [Redacted] 50X1-HUM

Date: 20 June 1978 Offices of Israeli Fruit Importer Bombed in West Germany
Place: West Germany, Frankfurt On 20 June the self-styled Revolutionary Cells claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion which damaged the Frankfurt office of an Israeli fruit importer. A letter sent to the national FRG news agency stated the blast was the start of a campaign to boycott Israeli exports to Western Europe. No injuries were reported. [Redacted] 50X1-HUM

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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21 June 1978

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.

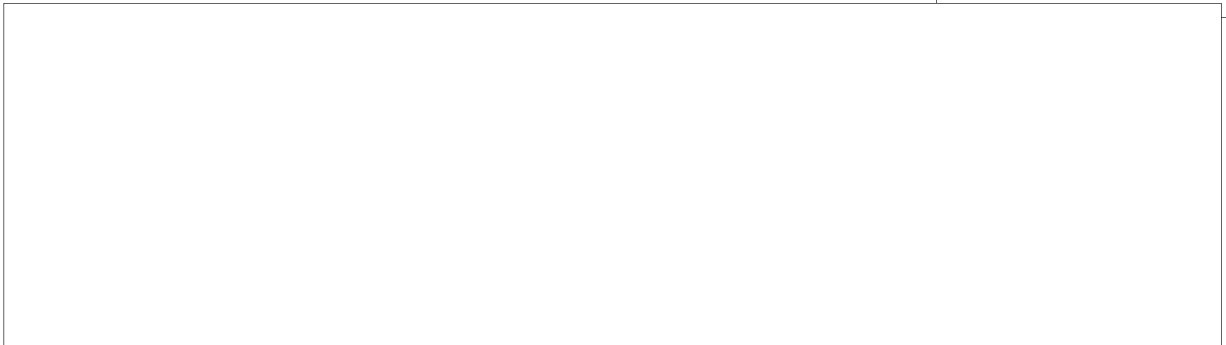
I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

Target: World Cup Soccer Games

Place: Argentina

Date: 1-25 June 1978

The World Cup Soccer Games began in Buenos Aires on 1 June and will continue through 25 June at various sites in Argentina. There have been numerous threats of demonstrations and attacks to be carried out during the games. Argentine officials have increased security at the locations of the games for participants, spectators and press. Security at airports, stadiums, and TV studios in cities where matches are to be held is being augmented by a specially trained security force.



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21 June 1978

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 15-21 June 1978 for the following areas:

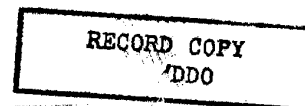
- II. Europe
- III. Middle East
- IV. Africa
- V. Far East

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

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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

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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

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Federal Aviation Administration

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Department of Energy
Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Division of Security
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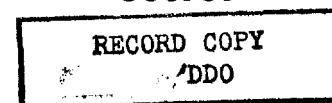
*Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism*

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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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Red Brigades Trial Ends in Italy (Page 2)



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Kidnapings Continue in Central America (Page 5)

Notes:

Another Postponement of Siba'i Assassins' Sentences (Page 7)

Baader-Meinhof Member Released Early from Prison for Good Behavior (Page 7)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans



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II. Europe

III. Middle East

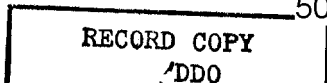
IV. Africa

V. Far East



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28 June 1978

ARTICLES

Bulgaria Extradites Four West German Terrorists Without Delay

The West German government announced on 22 June that Bulgaria had arrested four suspected West German terrorists and promptly returned them to West Germany. The returnees included Till Meyer, whose escape from Moabit Prison in West Berlin on 27 May had been engineered by two female terrorists posing as lawyers (see the issue of 31 May). A second notorious returnee is Gabriele Rollnik, one of the suspects in the prison break. Rollnik has long been sought by the West German Federal Criminal Police (BKA) since her own escape from Moabit Women's Prison in July 1976 with three other female prisoners (see the issue of 13 July 1976). Rollnik is also a suspect in the kidnaping of Austrian industrialist Walter Palmers (see the issue of 30 November 1977).

Police have identified a third returnee as Gudrun Stuermer, until now not a known member of terrorist circles, though she is the wife of a member of the 2 June Movement. She reportedly had money from the Palmers ransom in her possession. The fourth individual remains unidentified.

An almost incredible coincidence led to the end of the sojourn of Till Meyer and his three companions in Bulgaria. Meyer was reportedly on a beach at Varna, a resort on the Black Sea, and was recognized by a vacationing prison warden from Moabit. The warden contacted BKA officials in the FRG; they in turn contacted their Bulgarian counterparts. Subsequent cooperation between the two services led to the roundup of all four terrorist suspects. West German officials have announced their pleasure with the "praiseworthy and outstanding" cooperation of the Bulgarian government.

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28 June 1978

Red Brigades Trial Ends in Italy

The highly publicized trial in Turin, Italy, of 45 members of the Red Brigades terrorist organization ended on 23 June with sentences ranging up to 15 years for 29 defendants and acquittal for 16. The founder and one-time leader of the organization, Renato Curcio, received a sentence of 15 years--a sentence which is, on the surface, difficult to understand for the leader of an organization which was catapulted into the world limelight by the kidnaping and subsequent slaying of one of the leading statesmen of Italy, Aldo Moro. The relative lenience of this and other sentences is partially explained by the fact that the key defendants had previously been sentenced in other courts on other charges. Also, the Italian laws--those which the defendants violated when they committed their illegal acts and under which they were being tried--are far more lenient than those now in effect (since 1975) in which crimes are more strictly defined and heavier penalties imposed.

Observers believe that the real significance of the trial lies in the fact that the authorities were able to see it through to the end. The first attempt to bring Curcio and 45 other defendants to trial in 1976 ended in postponement when the Red Brigades gunned down the chief prosecutor. A year later, as the court was about to reconvene, the Red Brigades murdered the president of the Turin Bar Association and newly appointed chief defense counsel. Again, a postponement. In March of this year the proceedings resumed, in spite of the Red Brigades murder of a police inspector who helped arrest one of the defendants. Meanwhile, further complications involved the refusal of about 140 jurors to serve; it took weeks to complete the jury of six members and five alternates.

At any rate, the jury last week acquitted 16 of the defendants, ordered a new trial for one and found 29 guilty. Curcio and Pietro Basso, organization ideologist, were the only two to receive 15 years, although several received 14 years and a fraction. The overall charge was "membership and participation in an armed gang for the purpose of subversion, by violent means, of the economic, social and political institutions of the Italian state". Curcio and some of the other defendants were also found guilty of kidnapings, sabotaging state installations and other terrorist acts.

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28 June 1978

As the jury was deliberating, the Red Brigades committed one of its most arrogant murders to date, by slaying former antiterrorist chief Antonio Esposito on the platform of a Genoa bus. The killers escaped in a car driven by an accomplice. Some news reports indicate that Esposito had taken evasive action for some time by riding to work at different times and from a different stop.

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28 June 1978

Kidnapings Continue in Central America

The series of kidnapings in Central America continued when two Salvadoran citizens employed by an American firm were kidnaped in downtown San Salvador, El Salvador, on the evening of 22 June shortly after they left their office. Men armed with submachineguns and a variety of handguns carried out the abduction and drove off with the victims in a microbus and one of the victim's own cars. The police reportedly did not respond to the incident until two hours later when they sent two recent graduates of the police academy to investigate. One of the victims, a secretary with the American firm, was released unharmed after being kept blindfolded in the microbus for three hours. She said that her captors repeatedly asked about the senior officials of her company--who they were; how much they made; and what the company's income was. She said she was frightened by her captors but not physically mistreated. She was, however, warned that she would be killed if she talked to government officials.

On the same day a Salvadoran citizen who is one of Salvador's leading coffee growers was kidnaped in western El Salvador while taking a walk alone. Four armed, unmasked men forced the victim into a panel truck. Five other armed men provided cover from another vehicle during the kidnaping. The People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) is credited with the action. (See the issues of 14 May, 21 May, and 21 June for additional information on the security situation in Central America.)

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28 June 1978

NOTES

Another Postponement of Siba'i Assassins' Sentences

The Cypriot Supreme Court has again postponed the execution date for the two Palestinian terrorists who killed Egyptian editor Yusuf Siba'i in Nicosia in February. Earlier, the Court had postponed the execution date from 1 June to 27 June. This time the Court postponed the date until 22 August. In the meantime, the Supreme Court decision on an appeal filed by the two assassins will reportedly be given on 31 July.

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Baader-Meinhof Member Released Early from Prison for Good Behavior

On 21 June, in Hamburg, West Germany, authorities released terrorist Ilse Stachowiak from prison two months early for good behavior. Stachowiak had been serving a four-and-one-half-year prison term; the sentence was relatively mild because she was a minor at the time of her conviction. She was one of the early members of the Baader-Meinhof gang, most of whose original leaders have meanwhile committed suicide in prison. Stachowiak is known to have had ties with Susanne Albrecht, also from Hamburg. Albrecht is still on the Federal Criminal Police (BKA) most wanted list for her part in the slaying of prominent West German banker Juergen Ponto on 20 July 1977 (see the issue of 3 August).

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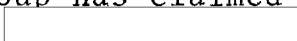
**TAB A—Chronology of Significant
International Terrorist Acts**



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28 June 1978 50X1-HUM

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: June 1978 Ecuadorean Embassy Bombed in France
Place: France, Paris About mid-June a bomb exploded in the Ecuadorean Embassy in Paris. The Ambassador's office in the diplomatic mission was completely destroyed. No injuries were reported. No person or group has claimed responsibility.  50X1-HUM

Date: 22 June 1978 Employees of U.S. Owned Company Kidnaped in El Salvador
Place: El Salvador, San Salvador On 22 June two Salvadoran employees of McCann-Erickson, a U.S. owned company, were kidnaped by armed men as they departed their office. The man was forced into his own car and his secretary was forced into a microbus; both vehicles were then driven away. The secretary was released in the northern part of San Salvador a few hours later. No group has claimed responsibility for the kidnaping. 
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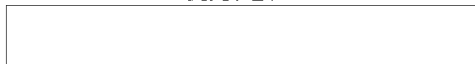
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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
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28 June 1978

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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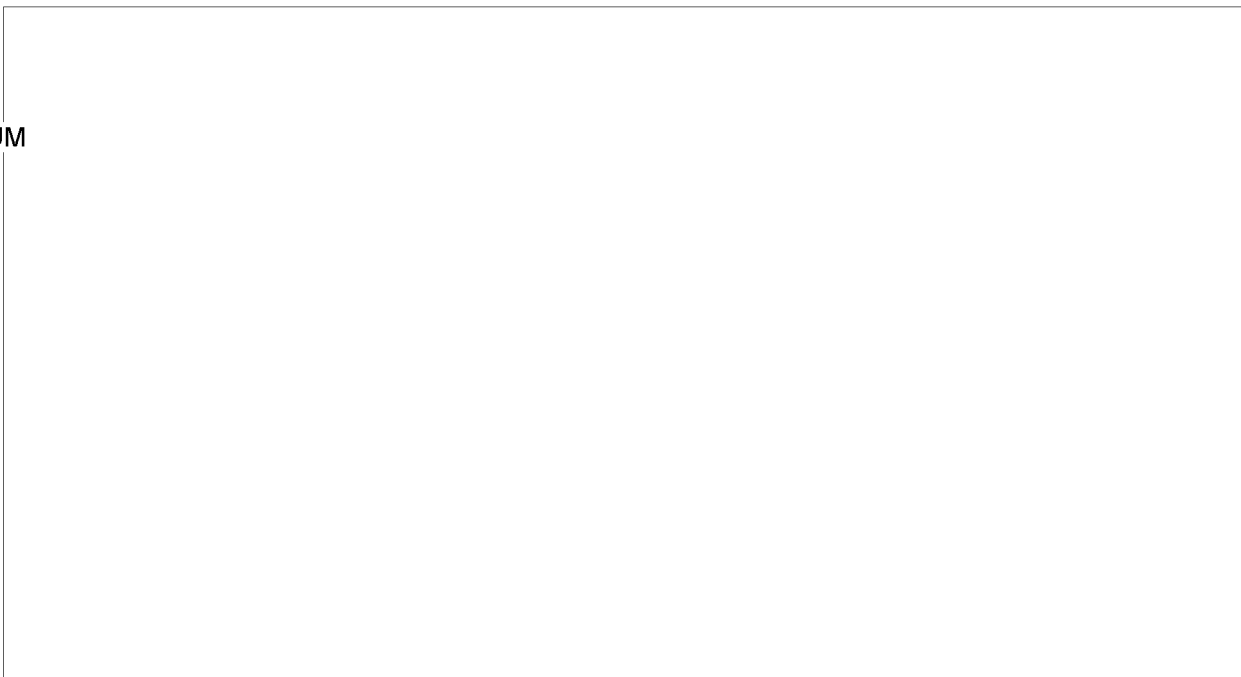
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** Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

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

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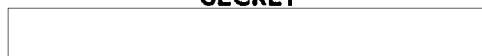
28 June 1978

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 22-28 June 1978 for the following areas:

- II. Europe
- III. Middle East
- IV. Africa
- V. Far East

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TAB C-Potential Terrorist
Targets

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Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Investigative Division

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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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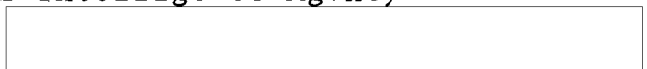
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