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*Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism*



50X1-HUM

6 September 1978



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50X1-HUM

Page Denied

SECRET

50X1-HUM

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

6 September 1978

Articles:

Polish Airliner Hijacking to West Berlin (Page 1)

50X1-HUM

Guerrillas Slay White Air Crash Survivors in Rhodesia
(Page 3)

Notes:

50X1-HUM

Foreign Industrialist Kidnaped in Colombia
(Page 5)

50X1-HUM

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

SECRET

50X1-HUM

6 September 1978

ARTICLES

Polish Airliner Hijacking to West Berlin

On 30 August 1978, Hans-Detlev Alexander Tiede, a 32-year-old East German waiter, hijacked Polish Airlines flight 165--carrying 62 passengers from Gdansk (Danzig), Poland, to East Berlin--to Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin. Tiede was accompanied by his East German girlfriend, Ingrid Ruske, and her 12-year-old daughter, Sabine. Tiede pulled-off the hijacking using an unloaded .22 caliber tear gas pistol which the 12-year-old had carried on board and which security guards mistook for a toy. When the plane was 15 minutes from Schoenefeld Airport, the hijacker took the pistol from the child and forced the stewardess to request the pilot to land at either Tegel or Tempelhof, threatening the stewardess's life.

Upon landing, the trio left the plane under police guard. No injuries were reported. Ten of the East German passengers decided to remain in West Germany. The plane, six crewmen, and 18 of the Polish and East German passengers flew on to East Berlin after a six-hour stopover. Thirty-three passengers preferred to be bussed to East Germany. One last passenger, a West German citizen, elected to stay in West Berlin.

This hijacking involves a morass of legal complications with political reverberations which touch upon East-West relations, allied supervision of Berlin, and the effectiveness of the Bonn anti-hijacking agreement.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

Page Denied

SECRET

50X1-HUM

6 September 1978

Guerrillas Slay White Air Crash Survivors in Rhodesia

On 3 September 1978, black nationalist guerrillas using a guided missile shot down a Rhodesian airliner carrying 56 persons, then rounded up 18 survivors and killed 10 of them with machinegun fire and bayonet thrusts. In Lusaka, Zambia, guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo admitted his guerrillas downed the plane believing it may have been carrying troops but denied the slaying of the survivors.

According to survivors, 18 passengers lived through the crash; five left to seek help from local tribes-people and the rest remained close to the aircraft. A short time later the guerrillas arrived on the scene, rounded up the survivors and then opened fire at close range with machineguns. Some lucky survivors who managed to escape the attack and hid in the bush all night claimed that those killed included two girls aged 4 and 11 and seven women, one of whom was shot and bayoneted.

Most of the 52 passengers and all four crew members appear from the list of published names to have been white, with the exception of eight members of an Indian family aboard the plane. If the 10 survivors who were killed all proved to be whites, it would be the second largest number of white civilians to die in a single incident since the guerrilla war began in Rhodesia five years ago. On 23 June, 13 British missionaries and their children were axed, clubbed and bayoneted to death at a mission in the eastern border area.

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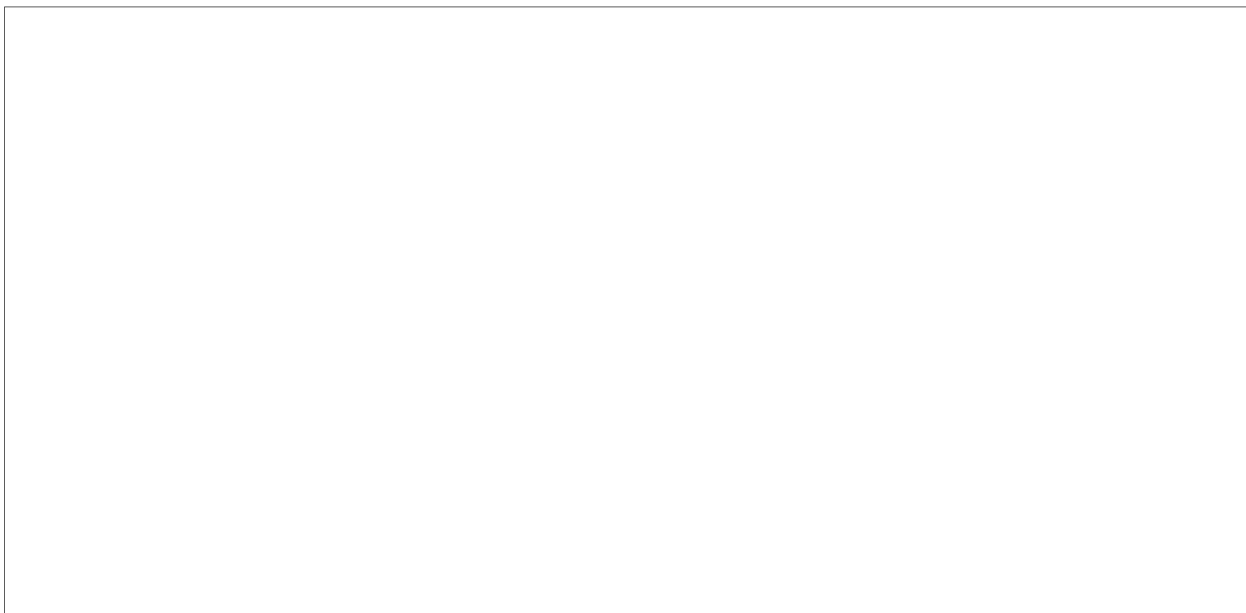
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6 September 1978

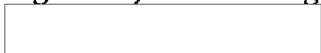
NOTES



50X1-HUM

Foreign Industrialist Kidnaped in Colombia

Police authorities reported on 30 August that Simon Morris, a 22-year-old Polish industrialist, was kidnaped by eight armed men in a suburb of Bogota. The victim reportedly owns a textile firm and manages the Colombian Insurance Company. Military and police units, including undercover agents, have begun an intensive search for the victim.



50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET



Page Denied

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Denied

SECRET

50X1-HUM

6 September 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

<u>Date:</u>	30 August 1978	<u>Polish Airlines Flight Hi-jacked</u>
<u>Place:</u>	West Germany, Tempelhof Airport	On 30 August Polish Airlines Flight 165 was hijacked on a flight from Gdansk, Poland, to East Berlin. An East German waiter, accompanied by his East German girlfriend and her daughter, threatened the life of a stewardess using an unloaded tear gas pistol and demanded that the flight land at either Tegel or Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin. The tear gas pistol was carried on board by the daughter, and security officials assumed it to be a toy. The plane landed at Tempelhof Airport. No injuries were reported. The flight carried 62 passengers. Ten of the East German passengers decided to remain in West Germany. The plane, six crewmen, and 18 of the Polish and East German passengers flew on to East Berlin after a six-hour stopover. Thirty-three passengers preferred to be bussed to East Germany. One last passenger, a West German citizen, elected to stay in West Berlin. The hijacker was taken into custody of U.S. military authorities pending a decision regarding disposition of his case.

50X1-HUM

A-1

SECRET

50X1-HUM

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SECRET

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

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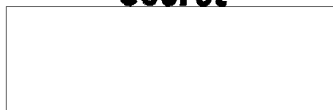
50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

Secret



50X1-HUM



*Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism*



50X1-HUM

13 September 1978



50X1-HUM

Secret

50X1-HUM



Page Denied

SECRET



50X1-HUM

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

13 September 1978

50X1-HUM

Articles:



Terrorism in Greece in the First Half of 1978
(Page 3)



50X1-HUM

Notes:

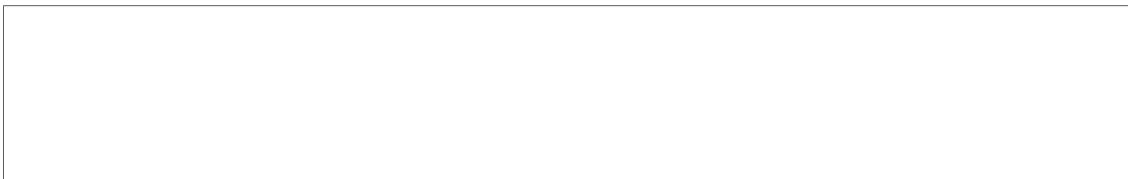


50X1-HUM

Malaysians Announce Results of Inquiry into December 1977
Hijacking (Page 7)

Vietnam Veteran and Former Los Angeles Policeman Dies
from Bomb Blast in Israel (Page 8)

Organizational Affiliations of Attackers of U.S. Personnel
in Turkey (Page 8)



50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

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SECRET

50X1-HUM

13 September 1978

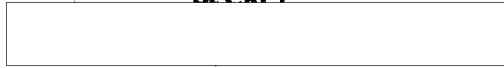
TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts 50X1-HUM



SECRET

50X1-HUM

SECRET



50X1-HUM

13 September 1978

ARTICLES



50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET



Page Denied

SECRET

50X1-HUM

13 September 1978

The following article was prepared by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

Terrorism in Greece in the First Half of 1978

Terrorism in Greece continues to be limited to small groups of extreme leftist and rightist perpetrators and remains at the lower end of the violence spectrum in terms of sophistication, targeting and intensity. Almost all of it has been aimed against property. Extreme leftists have concentrated their efforts against U.S. targets while extreme rightists have aimed more at their leftist counterparts and at the center-right government of Prime Minister Karamanlis. The government has adopted a no nonsense approach to such activities, and a new antiterrorism law approved this year will facilitate prosecution of terrorists and help curb their activities.

During the first eight months of 1978, the 50 reported terrorist incidents in Greece have been of the relatively unsophisticated variety (29 bombings, 15 firebombings and six arson attacks) and have been oriented toward property-type targeting, with only two exceptions. Leftist inspired vehicle targeting continues to be prevalent with U.S. forces-associated vehicles being the favorite target. Rightists have generally resorted to bombings, and rightist extremists are thought to be behind the symbolic bombings of open public areas and two bombings targeted against people in theaters.

Of the 29 bombings, two targeted U.S. interests. The January visit of the U.S. Secretary of State is thought to have precipitated the bombings of a U.S. Information Agency facility and an American Express bank in Thessaloniki. Substantial damage but no injuries resulted from the early morning blasts. Rightist extremists are believed responsible for a total of 24 bombings. The Elli and the Rex theaters in Athens were both bombed during showings of Soviet films. A total of 33 people were injured by the shrapnel-filled time bombs which exploded on 11 March and 20 June respectively. On 24 July, the fourth anniversary of the 1974 collapse of the Greek Military Junta, 12 time bombs exploded in open areas (parking lots, fields, etc.) of Athens causing no injuries and little property damage. On 6 August, ten more time bombs detonated in public areas of

3 50X1-HUM

SECRET

SECRET

50X1-HUM

13 September 1978

Athens causing only limited property damage. All of the bombs believed to have been placed by rightists were similar in design and composition and all utilized mechanical "time pencils". Ten rightists have been arrested for this series of 24 bombings. Finally, the automobile of three Turkish diplomatic personnel were damaged by small bombs in Kalamaki on 11 March. Three bystanders were injured in the blasts.

Of the 21 firebombing and arson attacks, 20 targeted U.S. forces vehicles, government or privately owned. One additional attack targeted an American-licensed vehicle not associated with the U.S. military. Six of the firebombings incorporated the use of sophisticated timing mechanisms; the remaining nine were fused with gauze or rags. The six arson attacks were started by either rags soaked in inflammable liquids or by simply pouring inflammable liquid on a vehicle and setting it afire. Eight of the vehicle burnings occurred in Athens, four each in Kalamaki and Ano Glyfada, two each in Nea Makri and Thessaloniki, and one in Kifissia. In the 21 incidents, 16 vehicles were damaged or destroyed and five vehicles suffered no damage. Seven of the vehicle attacks occurred in January, five in May, four in March, two in April and one each in February, June and August. The 21 attacks against U.S. associated vehicles during the first eight months of 1978 compares with 35 during the same time in 1977. A total of 52 attacks occurred in 1977. If the present rate for 1978 continues, approximately 30 incidents will occur in 1978. (CONFIDENTIAL)

SECRET

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

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SECRET

50X1-HUM

13 September 1978

NOTES

50X1-HUM

Malaysians Announce Results of Inquiry into December 1977 Hijacking

On 7 September 1978, the Malaysian Government finally announced the results of its official inquiry into the crash on 4 December 1977 of a hijacked Malaysian airliner which killed all on board. Analysis of the cockpit voice recorder revealed that both pilots of the Boeing 737 were shot dead just before it plunged into a mangrove swamp in Malaysia's Johore State just north of Singapore.

The dead included the Malaysian Agriculture Minister, the Cuban Ambassador to Japan and Malaysia, and a number of Americans, Australians, British, Japanese and West Germans.

SECRET

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

13 September 1978

"For reason or reasons which may never be established, the hijackers suddenly incapacitated the crew as the aircraft descended for a landing at Singapore," the official Malaysian report said.

No one has ever claimed responsibility for the hijacking.

50X1-HUM

Vietnam Veteran and Former Los Angeles Policeman Dies from Bomb Blast in Israel

"Of course I'm scared. If I wasn't, I'd be a nut." Those were the words of Steve Hilmes in a 1 September 1978 interview with the Jerusalem Post Magazine, describing his work with an Israeli bomb squad. Hilmes died on 9 September of wounds suffered when a bomb exploded as he approached to examine it in Jerusalem on 5 September.

50X1-HUM

Hilmes was an American, a Vietnam War veteran--where he was wounded--and a former Los Angeles policeman who immigrated to Israel in 1973 and had worked with the Israeli bomb squad for a year. During that year Hilmes quickly became known as one of the most capable and dedicated bomb experts in Israel. Police colleagues described him as extremely and perhaps dangerously dedicated.

Organizational Affiliations of Attackers of U.S. Personnel in Turkey

50X1-HUM

According to an official source, Turkish police have captured five additional members of the gang that pistol-whipped and robbed two U.S. Air Force servicemen at Balgat, Turkey, on 25 July [redacted]. The Turkish authorities have identified the arrested individuals as members of the Ulkuculer (Idealist Association, IA), a legal rightist group. A previously arrested member of the gang is affiliated with the National Movement Party (MHP), another legal rightist group composed primarily of high school and college-aged youths. Alparslan Turkes, the leader of the latter organization, is the hero symbol of "The Commandos", the action cadre of the Idealist Association. The Commandos are concerned with the glorification of the Turkish ethos and appeal to youths of all levels. According to the source, the philosophy of these groups does not include negative attitudes toward the U.S., NATO, or U.S. military goals.

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

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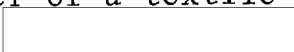


50X1-HUM

13 September 1978

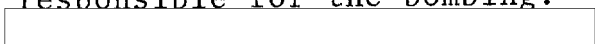
CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 30 August 1978 Polish Industrialist Kidnaped in Colombia
Place: Colombia, Bogota On 30 August eight armed men kidnaped a Polish industrialist in Bogota. The local authorities are conducting a search for the victim, a manager of a Colombian insurance company and owner of a textile enterprise.



50X1-HUM

Date: 8 September 1978 Explosion at the Cuban UN Mission in New York
Place: United States, New York On 8 September a time bomb detonated in the entrance of the Cuban Mission to the UN in New York City. A two foot crater was left in the sidewalk, windows were broken and several cars damaged. Three persons were injured including a policeman and a mission guard. An anonymous call to UPI claimed Omega 7, a right-wing Cuban exile terrorist group, was responsible for the bombing.



50X1-HUM

A-3 50X1-HUM

SECRET



Page Denied

Next 5 Page(s) In Document Denied

SECRET

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50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

SECRET

Page Denied

Secret

Secret

50X1-HUM

Secret



50X1-HUM

*Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism*



50X1-HUM

20 September 1978

Secret

50X1-HUM



Page Denied

SECRET

50X1-HUM

WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

20 September 1978

Articles:

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

U.S. Consulate Official Cars Burn in Italy (Page 7)

Western European Ministerial Meeting on Combating
Terrorism (Page 8)

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Notes:

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

West Germany Frees Croatian Extremist Bilandzic (Page 11)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

Page Denied

Next 6 Page(s) In Document Denied

SECRET

50X1-HUM

20 September 1978

U.S. Consulate Official Cars Burn in Italy

During the morning hours of 14 September incendiary devices ignited under the right rear of the two official U.S. Consulate cars in Turin, Italy. The cars, a Plymouth sedan and Chevrolet carryall with Rome license plates, were parked on the street near the Consulate because they are too large to fit in local garages. The fires were extinguished by a passing motorist and the Vice Consul, but not before the cars suffered burned paint, melted molding, one melted taillight lens, and one damaged tire. No injuries were reported.

The fires were started with Molotov-type devices which appeared to be cardboard or plastic containers probably containing flammable liquid, considering the extent to which the flames spread along the gutter area. Black smoke and soot also indicated a flammable liquid, not a chemical, was used.

An anonymous male caller telephoned the Turin office of Ansa, an Italian news agency, stating that a group called Gruppo Internazionalista was responsible for the arson incident. Speaking in Italian he said they had "struck two American cars. The Americans are arming the National Guard of Somoza and are supporting economically Iran. You will hear from us again."

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

SECRET

50X1-HUM

20 September 1978

The following article was prepared by the National Foreign Assessment Center.

Western European Ministerial Meeting on Combating Terrorism

Ministers responsible for internal security in West Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland met secretly on 10 September at Vienna's Laudon Castle to discuss cooperative measures for detecting and combating cross-border terrorist activities. A similar meeting was held in Bern, Switzerland, on 10 April by interior ministers from Austria, Switzerland and West Germany.

Austria's Interior Minister noted that the Vienna gathering's objective was to give the ministers a chance to exchange information and build up the mutual confidence necessary for smooth coordination of efforts in crisis situations. The ministers also agreed on programs for standardization of equipment and training of national anti-terrorist units. Austria's gendarmerie special unit, GEK, has already received training and material assistance from the West German GSG-9 unit which gained fame in a successful hostage rescue operation last October in Mogadiscio. Austria and West Germany plan to extend their information sharing system, which involves linking police radio nets, to include Switzerland, Italy, and Liechtenstein.

The ministers did not reach a consensus on how to deal with the most difficult problem--preventing terrorists from crossing borders. The officials believe that one possible solution--rigid border controls--would hamper tourism.

The ministers plan to hold another meeting in October, during which two security officials from each country will discuss unresolved legal, organizational, and technical issues.

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

SECRET

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50X1-HUM

20 September 1978

NOTES

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50X1-HUM

West Germany Frees Croatian Extremist Bilandzic

On 13 September in West Germany, the Cologne Higher Regional Court decided not to extradite exiled Croatian extremist Stjepan Bilandzic to Yugoslavia. He was also freed from prison. Bilandzic is one of the eight Croatians whose extradition had been demanded by the Yugoslav Government in return for the four West German terrorists they captured in May [Redacted]. He is also the Croatian whose non-extradition was demanded by the two Croatian extremists who seized the West German Consulate in Chicago on 17 August and held hostages for ten hours. [Redacted] [Redacted] All West German trials pertaining to the Croatians on the Yugoslav list now appear to have been completed. No concessions on the quid pro quo request have been made by the West Germans. [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

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50X1-HUM

Page Denied

SECRET

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50X1-HUM

20 September 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 1 September 1978 Explosion at U.S. Executive's House in Argentina
Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires On 1 September a bomb exploded in the residence of the legal adviser to the General Motors board of directors in Buenos Aires. Although damage was extensive there were no injuries. No group or person has claimed responsibility. [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Date: 8 September 1978 Letter Bomb Received at Iraqi Embassy in West Germany
Place: West Germany, Bonn On 8 September an employee at the Iraqi Embassy in Bonn became suspicious while opening a letter and called the police. A fully active explosive charge, in an air mail letter, did not explode. The letter had been mailed 14 August from Italy. [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Date: 9 September 1978 Fire Bombs Thrown at the Brazilian Embassy in Italy
Place: Italy, Rome On 9 September four Molotov bombs were thrown at the Embassy of Brazil in Rome during demonstrations against the Shah of Iran. The entrance of the Embassy was damaged; however, no injuries were reported. [Redacted]

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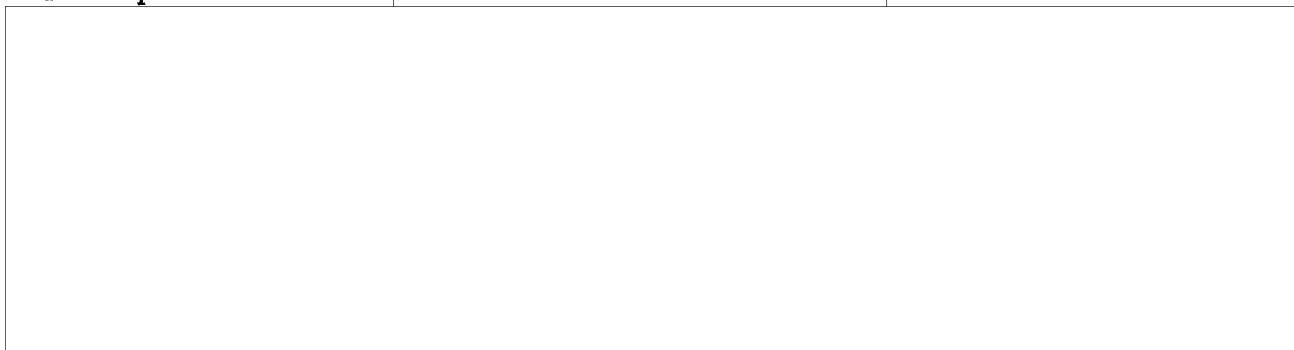
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20 September 1978

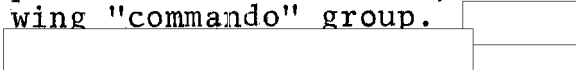


Date: 11 September 1978

Place: Italy, Milan

Nicaraguan Consular Offices
Attacked in Italy

On 11 September five Molotov cocktails were thrown into the offices of the Nicaraguan Consul in Milan. Property damage was extensive. No injuries were reported in the attack by a left-wing "commando" group.



50X1-HUM

Date: 11 September 1978

Place: Italy, Trent

Ulrike Meinhof Brigade Attempts
Arson at Television Station in
Italy

On 11 September a can of gasoline was thrown into the offices at a television station in Trent. The resulting fire caused only slight damage. No injuries were reported. In a telephone call to a local newspaper the Ulrike Meinhof Brigade claimed responsibility for the incident.



50X1-HUM

Date: 11 September 1978

Place: Italy, Bordighera

German Tourist Bus Target of
Bomb in Italy

On 11 September a bomb was detonated under an empty German

A-2

SECRET

50X1-HUM



SECRET

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50X1-HUM

20 September 1978

tourist bus. No injuries were reported; however, the bus was destroyed. No group has claimed responsibility. [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Date: 13 September 1978

Place: United States, Washington, D.C.

Letter Bomb Received at Iraqi Interests Section in Washington, D.C.

On 13 September 1978 the Iraqi Interests Section in Washington received and opened a letter bomb. The bomb did not detonate and was rendered safe by a bomb unit of the local police. The letter was postmarked Rome, Italy. [Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Date: 14 September 1978

Place: Italy, Turin

U.S. Consulate Cars Target of Arson Attack in Italy

On 14 September two official U.S. Consulate cars were set afire by Molotov-type incendiary devices. Though the fires were quickly extinguished both vehicles were damaged. No injuries were reported in the incident. An anonymous call to an Italian news agency claimed the Gruppo Inter-nazionalista was responsible for the incident. [Redacted]

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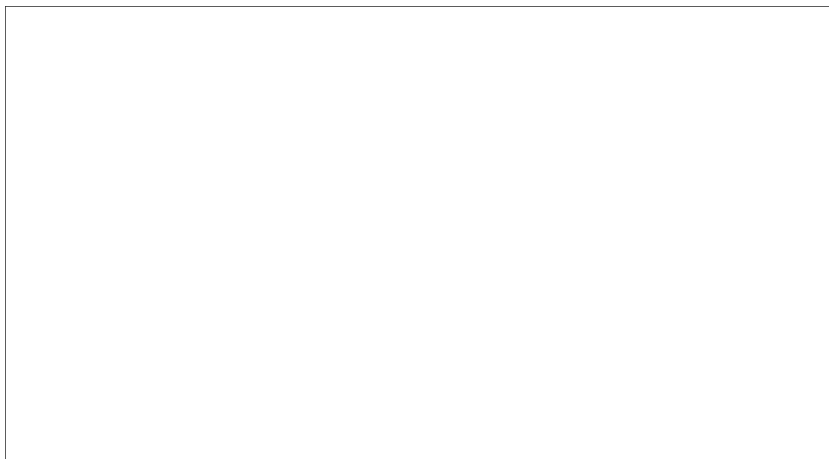
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20 September 1978



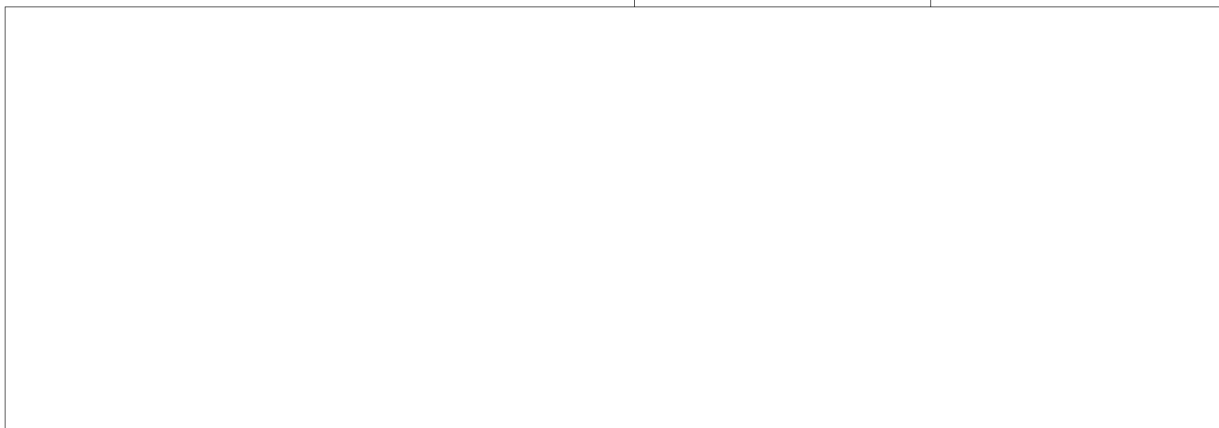
Date: 16 September 1978

Place: Guatemala,
Guatemala City

Attempt to Assassinate
Nicaraguan Ambassador in
Guatemala

On 16 September the Nicaraguan Ambassador to Guatemala was shot in an assassination attempt in Guatemala City. The Ambassador was shot several times in the back and is in critical condition. According to press reports the Guatemalan Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP) claimed responsibility for the shooting.

50X1-HUM



A-4

SECRET

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

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20 September 1978

[Redacted]

Date: 17 September 1978

Iran Air Employees Attacked in Italy

Place: Italy, Milan

On 17 September officers of Iran Air, the Iranian airline, were the target of an attack by unidentified individuals in Milan. The attackers threw bottles of flammable liquids which hit a window and shutters causing minor damage. No injuries were reported and no group or person has claimed responsibility.

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Date: 17 September 1978

Vietnamese Embassy Target of Grenade Attack in France

Place: France, Paris

On 17 September hand grenades were thrown over the fence surrounding the Vietnamese Embassy in Paris. There were no injuries or damage, and no person or group has claimed responsibility.

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50X1-HUM

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Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism



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27 September 1978

100

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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

CONTENTS

27 September 1978

Articles:

50X1-HUM

Northrop Motor Pool in Iran Attacked with Fire Bombs
(Page 7)

Notes:

Developments in the Corrado Alunni Case (Page 9)

Once Again Another Execution Postponement on Cyprus
(Page 9)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

Page Denied

SECRET



50X1-HUM

27 September 1978

ARTICLES



50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM



Page Denied

Next 4 Page(s) In Document Denied

SECRET

50X1-HUM

27 September 1978

Northrop Motor Pool in Iran Attacked with Fire Bombs

On 14 September the Northrop Worldwide Aircraft Services Incorporated motor pool in Isfahan was attacked with fire bombs. A shift supervisor heard what sounded like breaking glass and upon checking found several fires burning in the area. He notified the local fire department and moved all but one of the vehicles to safety. The only damage was the destruction of the one car. Authorities seized two pipe bombs which had not exploded and had been thrown into the motor pool along with several Molotov cocktails. No injuries were reported in the incident and no group has claimed responsibility.

The two bombs taken by the police were described as approximately 12 inches long with "screws" on each end and eight inches of fuse. The police also took a box with a number of Molotov cocktails which had been found near the perimeter fence.

The compound in which the motor pool is located also houses the Northrop radio communications office, a maintenance facility, a fuel storage area, and buses and other vehicles used to support the F-14s at Khatemi Airbase. As a result of the arson attack the company has advised that the facility will be moved. It will be moved to a temporary location before being located permanently on Khatemi Airbase.

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50X1-HUM

7

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50X1-HUM

27 September 1978

NOTES

Developments in the Corrado Alunni Case

On 20 September, a court in Milan, Italy, sentenced alleged Red Brigades (Brigate Rosse, BR) leader Corrado Alunni to 12 years in prison. He was convicted for illegal possession of arms and explosives. Several days after the conviction, Alunni was taken to Rome to be observed by witnesses to the kidnaping of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in mid-March. Alunni, according to Italian authorities, is suspected of having masterminded the operation which led to Moro's death. [redacted]

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Once Again Another Execution Postponement on Cyprus

The Cyprus Supreme Court has once again postponed the execution date for the two Palestinian terrorists who killed Egyptian editor Yusuf Siba'i in Nicosia in February. The 30 September execution date has been extended to 15 November. This fourth postponement was granted to enable the Cyprus President "to investigate further certain aspects of the case which depend on information sought but still not forthcoming". [redacted]

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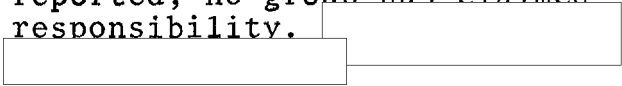
CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 14 September 1978

Place: Iran, Isfahan

Northrop Motor Pool in Iran is the Target of Fire Bombs

On 14 September the Northrop motor pool in Isfahan was the target of nine Molotov cocktails and two bombs. The fire department was notified and damage was limited to destruction of one car. No injuries were reported; no group has claimed responsibility.



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A-1 50X1-HUM

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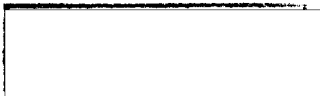
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