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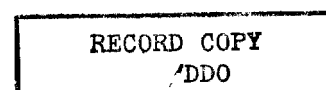
Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism

50X1-HUM



4 October 1978

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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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II. Europe

III. Middle East

IV. Africa

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V. Far East

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Hijacking of Finnair Super Caravelle Ends Without Disaster

The 30 September hijacking of a Finnair Super Caravelle on a domestic flight from Oulu to Helsinki ended early on 1 October, after a 17-hour-long series of shuttles between the two points and one side trip to Amsterdam. The incident began when Aarno Lamminparras, a bankrupt Finnish building contractor, commandeered the jet shortly after takeoff from Oulu, some 400 miles north of Helsinki. According to news reports, he obtained entry to the cockpit by expressing a desire for a better view of the landscape.

The hijacker's demands were primarily for money; the exact sum demanded is not known, but Finnish authorities made a total of \$206,000 available to him in segments during the various stops at Helsinki. At one of these stops, Lamminparras released a first batch of 34 of the 44 passengers but ordered the authorities to provide him with a Finnair lawyer who was to handle the "legal aspects of the ransom takeover". Reports vary, but at least one refueling stop was permitted by authorities in Amsterdam; one refueling stop was also permitted in Helsinki. The ten remaining passengers, plus the lawyer, were released when the hijacker received the last installment of ransom money in Helsinki.

The long journey ended in Oulu after authorities agreed to give him a 24-hour respite at home before a formal arrest. They decided to cut short the reprieve, however, after a telephone tap on Lamminparras' house convinced them he was not planning to keep his end of the bargain. After seven hours of the 24-hour period had passed, armed police seized him at home and recovered all but about \$3,000 of the ransom money.

Official reports indicate that no security controls are used at Oulu airport, that no American citizens were aboard the flight, and that no one was injured. The weapon used to commandeer the plane was a Walther 7.65 mm pistol. The gun was loaded and so, allegedly, was the hijacker. (UNCLAS-SIFIED)

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Nicaraguan Ambassador to Guatemala Dies After Terrorist Attack

The 53-year-old Nicaraguan Ambassador to Guatemala, Brigadier General (retired) Edmundo Meneses Cantarero, died on 29 September as a result of a 16 September attack in downtown Guatemala City by members of the Guatemalan Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP). The Ambassador was attacked as he was entering a barbershop a short distance from his residence. He had no bodyguards and had left his bullet-proof vest on the seat of his car.

Reports indicated that the victim had been hit by pistol and automatic weapon fire from three or four persons riding in a small white station wagon. Police reports indicated that both 9 millimeter and .30 caliber bullets were found at the scene and that 24 bullet holes were counted in surrounding buildings. While the victim was armed, he had no chance to resist or seek cover. He was struck in the lungs and spine.

A bulletin distributed to the press sometime after the incident called the action a "gesture of EGP solidarity with the Sandinist National Liberation Front's struggle", and accused the Ambassador of hiding behind his diplomatic title to coordinate mutual support between the Nicaraguan National Guard and the Guatemalan army in the Nicaraguan fight against the Sandinists. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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Salvadoran Authorities Arrest Bjork Kidnaper

Local Salvadoran press gave extensive coverage during the week of 11 September to the capture of Miguel Angel Lara Torres by the Salvadoran National Guard and the prisoner's subsequent confessions to authorities that he participated in the kidnaping of Swedish businessman Kjell Bjork during August 1978. (See the 16 August issue of the Sitrep for additional background on this case.)

Lara Torres reportedly confessed that he belonged to the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) and had also participated in other dissident Salvadoran groups. He stated that he had taken part in the occupations of the Organization of American States offices and the National Cathedral and had also given propaganda speeches for the purpose of agitating people to take armed action against the government in order to improve their living conditions.

Lara Torres' published confession contained a statement that the Bjork kidnaping was carried out under instructions which his unit of FARN received from somewhere near San Martin, El Salvador. The kidnaping operation was called "El Chivo" and was carried out by persons known only by pseudonyms. Bjork was seized in downtown San Salvador and then taken to the canton of San Ramon, placed in a windowless adobe hut, and held there under guard throughout his captivity. He added that Bjork had been under surveillance during the entire month of July in preparation for the kidnaping.

Lara Torres is one of the very few persons ever apprehended by Salvadoran security forces in connection with a kidnaping or terrorist act. Lara Torres reportedly believes that he will be executed by his former companions for his confession to the authorities.

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[Redacted]

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NOTE

Czech Hijackers Go on Trial in West Germany

On 21 September the Frankfurt Regional Court opened the trial of two Czechs who hijacked an airliner from Czechoslovakia to West Germany on 11 October 1977. The plane had been on a flight from Karlovy Vary (formerly Karlsbad) to Prague when it was hijacked by two passengers--an air traffic controller and a ground hostess both of Prague. They are charged with using firearms to force the pilot of the YAK-40 to change course and land in Frankfurt and with the unlawful detention of 24 passengers and three crew members. According to a West German press release, no observers from the Czech Embassy or Government have attended the trial. The report also indicates that the extradition application submitted by the Czech authorities shortly after the hijacking will be considered by judicial authorities of the West German Government after the trial has ended. [Redacted]

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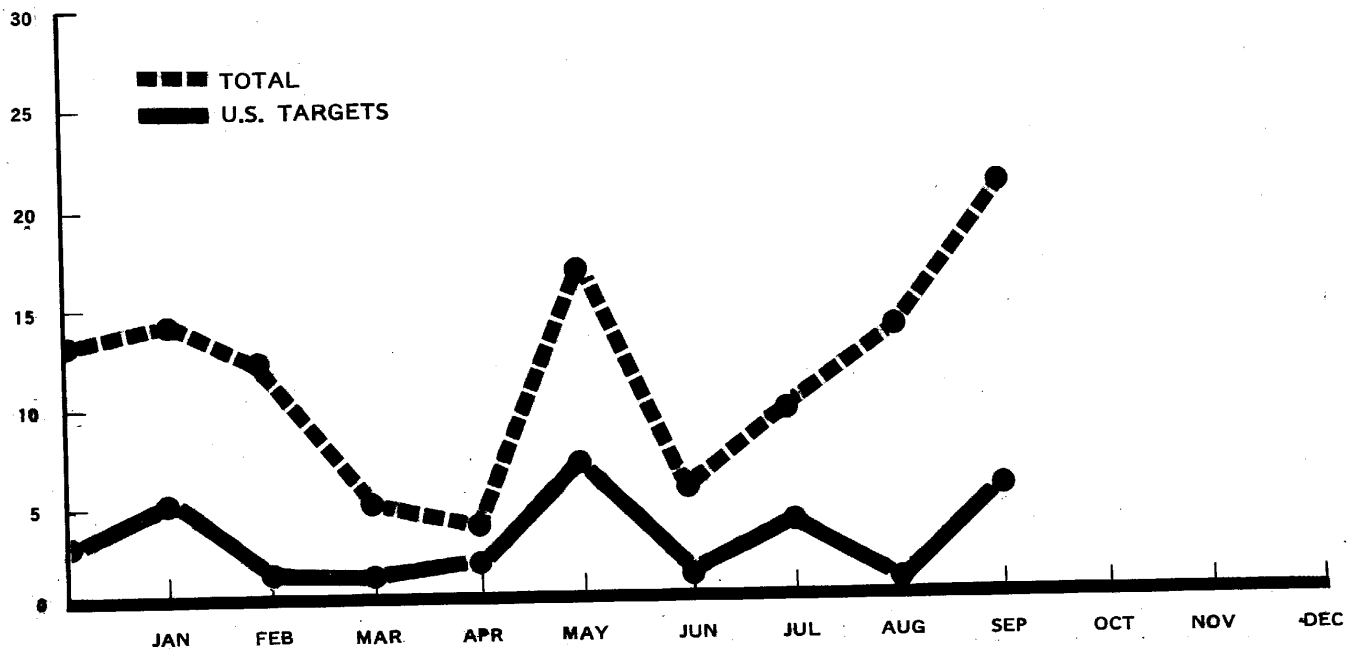
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INCIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS
AS LISTED IN WEEKLY SITUATION REPORTS - 1978



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	1	1	2	1			
Hijacking	1	1			3			3	1			
Kidnaping	2	3			4	1		2	1			
Barricade & Hostage		1			1		1	1	1			
Armed Attack	3			1	3			2	3			
Bombing	7	5	5	3	2	4	7	4	8			
Attempted Assassination							1					
Arson		2			3				6			
TOTAL	14	12	5	4	17	6	10	14	21			

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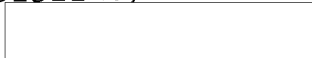
4 October 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 27 September 1978

Place: Guatemala,
Guatemala City

Bomb Explosion at Nicaraguan
Airline Office in Guatemala
On 27 September the Guatemala
City offices of the Nicaraguan
Airlines Company (LANICA) were
destroyed by a time bomb. The
bomb, placed on a glass door,
destroyed office equipment
and furniture and damaged
several nearby businesses.
The Guatemala Guerrilla Army
of the Poor (EGP) assumed
responsibility for the inci-
dent.

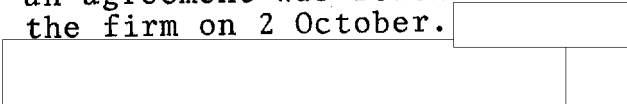


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Date: 29 September 1978

Place: Guatemala,
Guatemala City

Swiss Ambassador Held Hostage
in Guatemala
On 29 September workers from
Duralita, S.A., a Swiss-Guate-
malan joint venture, took over
the Swiss Embassy in Guatemala
City and held the Swiss Amba-
sador hostage. The workers
were involved in a labor dis-
pute over layoffs at Duralita.
The Ambassador was released
and the Embassy vacated when
an agreement was reached with
the firm on 2 October.



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Date: 30 September 1978

Place: Turkey, Istanbul

U.S. Consulate in Turkey Bomb
Target
On 30 September a bomb deto-
nated near the U.S. Consulate
in Istanbul. There was no
damage to the building and
no injuries resulted; however,

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several neighboring buildings received broken windows and one roof was damaged. [redacted]

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

Date: 30 September 1978

Place: Finland, Oulu

Finnish Airliner Taken to the Netherlands During Hijack Incident

On 30 September a Finnair airliner was hijacked after taking off from Oulu in northern Finland. An armed Finnish citizen demanded an unknown amount of ransom and received U.S. \$206,000. During three landings in Helsinki hostage passengers were exchanged for the ransom. The hijacker directed the plane's crew to fly to Amsterdam, where it was refueled and from which it departed in a northerly direction finally landing in Helsinki, where the hijacker agreed to surrender if he were permitted to spend 24 hours at home. Police arrested him in his home and recovered the ransom.

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[redacted] 50X1-HUM

TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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[Redacted]

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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

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[Redacted] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

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

* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues. 50X1-HUM

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4 October 1978

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 28 September - 4 October 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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Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security
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United States Mission to the United Nations, Legal Adviser
U.S. International Communications Agency
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
RSS-1
DIN 2D2
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)
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

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National Security Council Staff
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Department of Commerce
Office of Investigations and Security
Office of Administrative Support, DIBA
National Security Agency, C54-CDB
Department of Energy
Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Division of Security
Central Intelligence Agency
International Activities Division, Terrorist Group

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*Weekly Situation Report
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International Terrorism*

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WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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Current Developments in West Germany's Search for Most
Wanted Terrorists (Page 4)

Notes:

Japanese Businessman Kidnaped in El Salvador Found Dead
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Amnesty International Offices Occupied by Dutch Extremists
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TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

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III. Middle East

IV. Africa

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V. Far East

VI. World Wide

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ARTICLES

Nature of the Threat to Americans in Iran

Harassment of the American community in Iran continues to be a factor in the larger pattern of pro-Islamic, anti-Western acts carried out by dissident groups during the current period of unrest. In the last week of September, letters threatening the lives of Americans were received both at official installations and at the home of an employee of Bell Helicopter International in Tehran, and a bomb threat was directed at a Tehran school attended by American students.

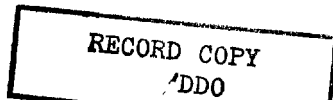
On 24 and 26 September, the U.S. Army Hospital and the American Embassy in Tehran received photocopies of a letter which threatened that the deaths of those killed in recent confrontations between dissidents and government troops would be avenged by the killing of Americans. The letter, signed by the "fathers, widows, children, and relatives of those who were killed", accused the U.S of using the Shah as its instrument in orchestrating the deaths of the Iranian demonstrators. Asserting that over 12,000 persons had been killed and 20,000 injured, the letter claimed that the U.S. had imported Israeli soldiers to do the actual work. As a result, the writers of the letter explained, where the U.S. formerly had been admired as the "cradle of liberty", now both Jews and Christians would be regarded as enemies of Islam. The letter concluded with a warning that Americans should leave Iran now because quite soon the killing would begin.

Additional copies of the same letter were sent to the British Embassy and to the Israeli Trade Mission in Tehran. A note attached to the copy sent to the British instructed the Ambassador to have British nationals mark their homes because, the writers said, it is difficult to distinguish British citizens from Americans and they do not wish to harm the British.

On 22 September, the wife of a Bell Helicopter International employee discovered an envelope in the courtyard of their home in northern Tehran. A note in the envelope

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warned the Americans to go home or they would be killed. The note was signed, "The People of Iran".

In an apparently unrelated incident on the same day, a bomb threat was made against the Tehran Community School where the largest group among the student body is American. No bomb was found but additional police guards have been assigned to the school as a result of the threat. The Tehran Community School is located in the vicinity of Jaleh Square, where scores of demonstrators were killed on the first day of the imposition of martial law.

These incidents, like those reported since the first of August, appear to be the work of dissidents acting in the context of the widespread movement against the symbols of modernization and Westernization in Iran. The dissidents, unlike the two older urban guerrilla groups--the Chariks and the Mujahedin--to which these ad hoc groups of young people do not seem to have strong links, appear to lack organization and discipline. Their apparent lack of central leadership and the degree of fanaticism which marks their activities pose the real threat that they might launch indiscriminate attacks against Americans without warning, such as a bombing or fire bombing, in which there could be considerable loss of life.

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Revolutionary Cells Claim Responsibility for Attack at U.S. Installation Building Site

The Revolutionary Cells (Revolutionaere Zellen, RZ) claimed credit for a bombing which occurred on 24 September at the construction site of a future U.S. Army installation at Garlstedt, West Germany. The explosive device had been deposited in a wiring duct next to one of the buildings. Detonation caused property damage estimated at 200,000 West German marks (over U.S. \$100,000). The explosion occurred at 0300 and caused no fatalities or injuries. The perpetrators gained access to the facility by cutting an opening in the mesh wire perimeter fence.

Four days later, a series of photocopies of a letter posted from Bremerhaven were sent to newspapers in the Bremen-Bremerhaven area. These contained statements to the effect that since peaceful protest and petition by the populace had failed to stop construction of the U.S. Army caserne, further moral protest would be futile. The letter also contained references to continuation of the struggle begun by "our brothers and sisters" who are detained or have been "murdered in various German prisons". The letters ended with what is reported to be the standard RZ closing: "Create one, two, three, four...many revolutionary cells." Although the attack follows the RZ pattern of attacks against U.S. facilities in Germany, the place of the attack is new; the previous attacks occurred in the areas of Frankfurt, Rhein/Main and Wiesbaden.

The Garlstedt caserne is being constructed in an area which was previously used by local residents as a recreation area. The presence of U.S. forces facilities (firing range and U.S. Air Force radio relay site) had previously been the cause of demonstrations by local conservationists and other groups from Bremen and Bremerhaven. U.S. authorities had yielded to the requests of the local populace and allowed civilians access to the area on weekends for recreational purposes, but permission for such use was withdrawn by German armed forces authorities when German forces also began using the area as a training site.

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Current Developments in West Germany's Search for Most Wanted Terrorists

On 2 October in Hamburg, West German police raided, for the third time in less than a month, a West German terrorist apartment. Reportedly located on the basis of a tip, this apartment did not contain as extensive a weapons cache as the one located in a Duesseldorf suburb after the death of Willy Peter Stoll and the Wiesbaden apartment raided on 11 September. The inventory included one machine pistol, several magazines of ammunition, nine sets of West German license plates, five wigs and first aid materials.

Investigation revealed that the apartment had been rented originally on 1 October 1977 by a young woman with a presumably false identity. The rent was last paid for July 1978 and the apartment had not been occupied for approximately three months. The police also found in the apartment fingerprints of most wanted terrorists Christian Klar, Adelheid Schulz and the late Willy Stoll. These three, plus several other notorious West German terrorist leaders, had been the chief occupants of the Duesseldorf apartment.

The finding of all these fingerprints, the significance of which is highlighted by the rental time-frame of the Hamburg apartment, refutes the previously held theory of West German counterterrorist authorities that the major terrorists had gone underground abroad--a view based on the arrest of four in Yugoslavia and two in France last summer. Moreover, the terrorists appear to have had greater freedom of movement in West Germany than officials had believed.

Further developments on the terrorist scene in West Germany include the 29 September arrest of Karin Albers, a young woman student in Bielefeld, on charges of abetting a terrorist organization. Official reports indicate she had served as a courier and chauffeur for Stoll. On 7 October, in Dortmund, Michael Knoll died of wounds received during the 24 September shootout with police at the firing range where he and two others had been engaged in target practice. Astrid Proll, the auto mechanic recently arrested in London, has had her claims of four blameless years undermined by

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[REDACTED]

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evidence of contact with a terrorist strongly suspected as the prime mover in the July 1977 Ponto slaying. On the whole, an inauspicious season for terrorists with similar names. [REDACTED]

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NOTES

Japanese Businessman Kidnaped in El Salvador Found Dead

On 4 October the body of kidnaped Japanese businessman 50X1-HUM Fujio Matsumoto was discovered buried in a ravine on the outskirts of San Salvador. Matsumoto was kidnaped on 17 May by the Armed Forces of National Resistance. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Amnesty International Offices Occupied by Dutch Extremists

Ten members of a Dutch extremist group took over the offices of Amnesty International in Amsterdam, Netherlands, on 9 October. An Amnesty spokesman said the Dutch "Red Resistance Front" members were holding two hostages seized during the takeover. Employees of the organization were permitted to leave but no one was allowed to enter the building. The extremists were demanding better treatment for Knut Folkerts, serving a 20-year sentence for killing a Dutch policeman, and two other Baader-Meinhof terrorists awaiting trial. The occupation ended after 14 hours when Amnesty International failed to give its support to the demands on behalf of the three West Germany terrorists. No injuries were reported during the incident. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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TAB A—Chronology of Significant
International Terrorist Acts

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11 October 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 3 October 1978 Nicaraguan Airlines Office Fire Bomed in El Salvador
Place: El Salvador, San Salvador On 3 October the Nicaraguan Airlines office in El Salvador was the target of fire bombs. Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) members broke windows in the airline's offices and threw incendiary bombs into the building. The resultant fire was confined to the airline office with damages of U.S. \$3000 to \$4000. No injuries were reported.

[Redacted]

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Date: 9 October 1978 Extremist Group Holds Hostages in the Netherlands
Place: Netherlands, Amsterdam On 9 October ten members of the Dutch extremist group "Red Resistance Front" occupied the Amsterdam offices of Amnesty International. They held two hostages and said they were demanding better treatment for three West German Baader-Meinhof terrorists being held in Dutch jails. The group ended its 14-hour occupation after failing to obtain support for the jailed terrorists. There were no injuries reported during the incident.

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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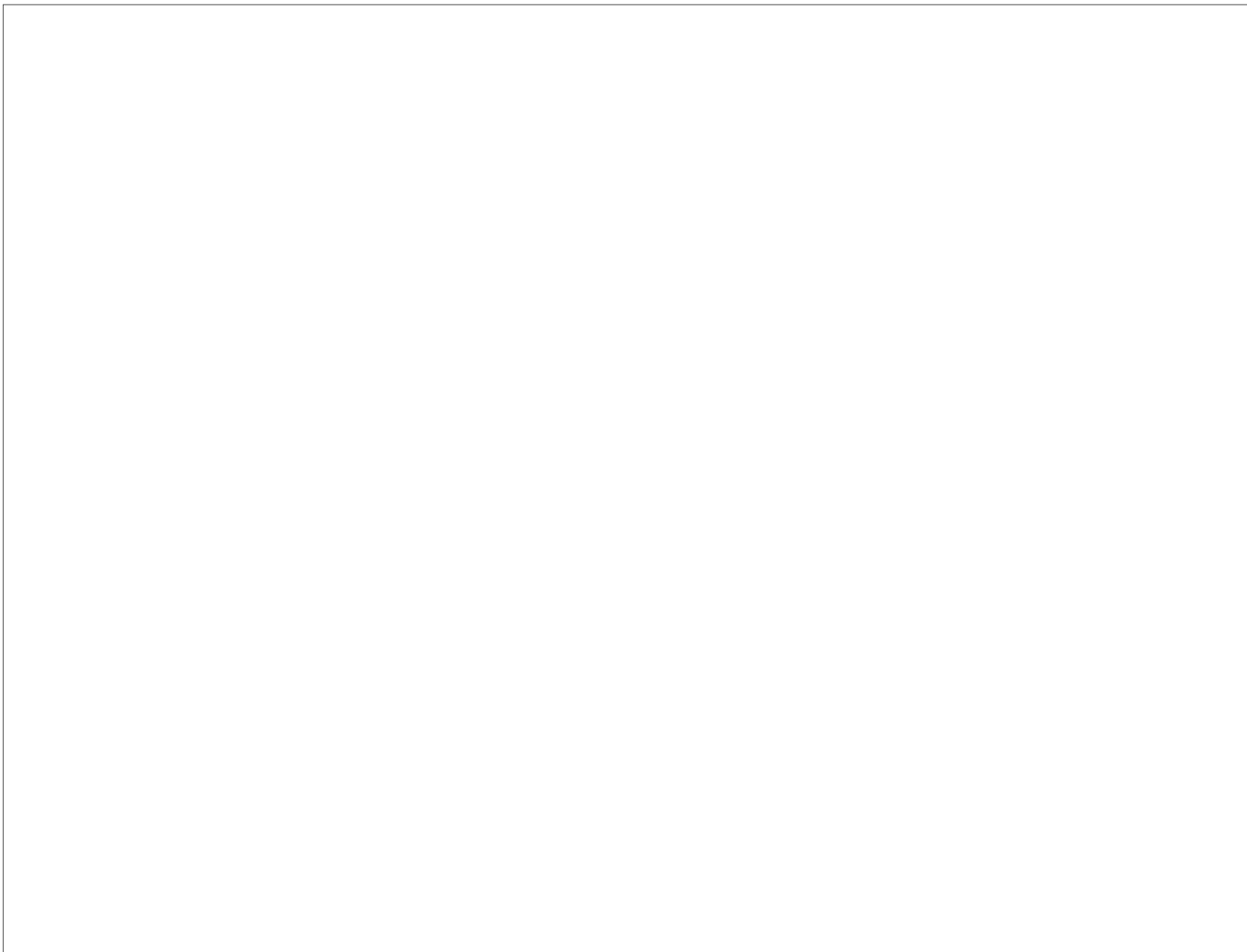
Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity. 

 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.

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



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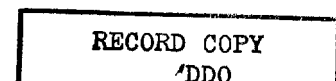
11 October 1978

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 5-11 October 1978 for the following areas:

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

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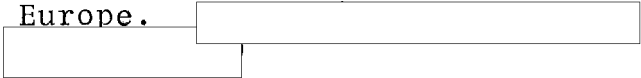
VI. Worldwide

Target: U.S. FACILITIES
Egyptian Facilities
Israeli Facilities

Place: Worldwide

Date: Current

** In response to the recent Camp David agreements various extremist factions have threatened to take action against the U.S., Egypt and Israel. The threats are against both facilities and persons of each of the target countries. Attacks could occur anywhere in the world particularly in the Arab world and Europe.



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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

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Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Bureau of European Affairs
United States Mission to the United Nations, Legal Adviser
U.S. International Communications Agency
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)
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Defense Intelligence Agency
RSS-1
DIN 2D2
Defense Nuclear Agency, OATA/PAAD/3
Department of the Army, IOSD
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USAF Readiness Command
Naval Investigative Service
Commandant of the Marine Corps
Department of Justice
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Emergency Programs Center
Criminal Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Investigative
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Immigration and Naturalization Service
Department of the Treasury
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Office of Law Enforcement
U.S. Secret Service, Office of Protective Forces
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Office of Management and Budget, International Affairs Branch
Department of Commerce
Office of Investigations and Security
Office of Administrative Support, DIBA
National Security Agency, C54-CDB
Department of Energy
Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Division of Security
Central Intelligence Agency
International Activities Division, Terrorist Group

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*Weekly Situation Report
on
International Terrorism*

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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

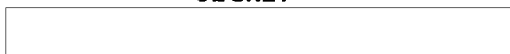
V. Far East

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18 October 1978

ARTICLES

Scoreboard on West German Terrorists

October 18 marks the passage of one year since the successful attack of the West German GSG-9 team on the Lufthansa jet hijacked by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) to Mogadiscio in support of the West German terrorists responsible for the operation against Hanns-Martin Schleyer; the date also marks the suicides, within hours after the freeing of the Mogadiscio hostages, of three of the former leaders of the Baader-Meinhof Gang (more formally known as the Red Army Faction)--Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Karl Raspe. The September-October 1977 Schleyer drama followed closely two other 1977 assassinations of leading West German figures--the April 1977 assassination of Chief Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback and the murder, during the following July, of banker Juergen Ponto.

Subsequent to the GSG-9 success, West German authorities anticipated a spectacular revenge operation by the West German terrorists, alone or with the PFLP. At the same time, they intensified their efforts against outstanding terrorists, and measurably increased, on a worldwide basis, the distribution of posters and other information displaying the photographs of the 20 most-wanted German terrorists, and then the 40 most-wanted German terrorists.

Official observers of the European terrorist scene have compiled an impressive scoreboard of the apprehension or killing of these RAF and/or 2 June Movement terrorists. The majority of these captured have been reported in the Weekly Situation Report on International Terrorism; the following represents a review of the major arrests by police of various European countries cooperating in the hunt.

Amsterdam, Netherlands: 10 November 1977 - Christoph Wackernagel, Gert Schneider

Delemont, Switzerland: 20 December 1977 - Gabriele Kroecher-Tiedemann, Christian Moeller

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Paris, France:	11 May 1978 - Stefan Wisniewski
Zagreb, Yugoslavia:	May 1978 - Peter Boock, Sieglinde Hoffman, Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Rolf-Clemens Wagner
Paris, France:	25 May 1978 - Marion Folkerts
Varna, Bulgaria:	21 June 1978 - Till Meyer, Gabriele Rollnik, Gudrun Stuermer, Angelika Goder
Alburg, Vermont:	16 July 1978 - Kristina Berster
Duesseldorf, West Germany	6 September 1978 - Willy Peter Stoll
London, England:	15 September 1978 - Astrid Proll
Dortmund, West Germany:	23 September 1978 - Angelika Speitel, Michael Knoll

Of the 19 terrorists involved, two are dead--Stoll was killed resisting arrest and Knoll died in a hospital of wounds suffered during a shootout. At least two policemen (one in the Netherlands and one in West Germany) were killed and some were injured during the shootouts leading to the captures. Whether any Bulgarian or Yugoslav officials were killed or injured during the captures is not known. While most of the above names appeared on the "20 most-wanted" terrorist lists, at least four (Schneider, Moeller, Goder, and Michael Knoll) had not previously been known to the authorities as members of the West German terrorist scene.

West German authorities have uncovered a number (the official number is not available) of conspiratorial apartments in recent months and, according to official sources, have found important clues to terrorist plans and movements, as well as arsenals of alarming proportion. However, successes within West Germany have been based significantly on the help of citizens' recognition and alertness.

[redacted] the scoreboard of 50X1-HUM police success against the terrorists has created leadership

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and organization problems. Perhaps. But, on the other hand, in addition to known terrorist leaders, perhaps unknown terrorist leaders are at large. The 1978 movements of terrorists within West Germany came as a surprise to the authorities, who believed most of the terrorists wanted for the Buback-Ponto-Schleyer assassination had gone underground abroad. It is too early for any official concerned with international terrorism to be overly confident of the scoreboard. [REDACTED]

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18 October 1978

Bombing of Bus Carrying Americans in Isfahan

On 11 October, a pipe bomb was thrown through the open window of a bus carrying twelve American employees of Bell Helicopter International (BHI) on a regular run from the Bell training center to the Shahin Shahr housing complex 15 miles outside Isfahan where many BHI employees live. Three BHI employees were injured in the explosion, none seriously. Two had superficial cuts and a third suffered a gouge wound in the thigh. The bomb caused only minor damage to the bus.

Two men on motorcycles carried out the attack, using a bomb constructed of materials easily purchased in local bazaars. The nature of the attack, the lack of sophistication in the weapons used, and the indiscriminate choice of target in that the bus was carrying both men and women indicate this to have been the work of fringe elements of the dissident movement rather than an operation by one of the more professional terrorist groups--the Chariks (People's Sacrifice Guerrillas) or the Mujahedin (Iranian People's Strugglers). This is the fifth and most serious such incident involving Americans in Isfahan since mid-September.

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U.S. Air Force Depot in Turkey Strafed with Automatic Weapons Fire

On 15 October the Bayrakli U.S. Air Force depot near Izmir Turkey, was strafed with automatic weapons fire about six o'clock in the morning. The attack caused no major damage, but several vehicles and facilities in the depot were struck with bullets. There were no injuries. The attack was believed to have been carried out by four members of a Turkish left-wing extremist group, the Eylem Birligi, who escaped from prison in September and who are believed to have been responsible for the strafing of a U.S. Air Force vehicle in January. The Bayrakli depot is located some five miles north of the main city of Izmir and houses a commissary, warehouses and a supply yard.

These same four men are believed to have been responsible for the theft, a short time after the strafing of the depot, of several shotguns from the NATO Rod and Gun Club located about five miles east of Izmir.

The Eylem Birligi is an extremist faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front. It was responsible for a series of bombings in Izmir, Ankara, and Istanbul late in January 1978 and for a series of bombings during 1977. Air Force security officials in Turkey believe that the strafing may have been a diversionary tactic for the theft at the gun club.

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18 October 1978

NOTES

Bombings of Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. Consulates in Istanbul

During the early morning of 1 October the Israeli, Egyptian and U.S. Consulates General in Istanbul, Turkey, were bombed. The explosions at the Israeli and Egyptian facilities occurred almost simultaneously at 0300, while the explosion at the U.S. facility occurred at 0319. The Israeli and Egyptian buildings sustained only light damage including broken windows. The U.S. building was not damaged because the explosion occurred on the grounds of a school next to it. Officials on the scene, however, believe that the Consulate had been the target and the bomb had been mis-aimed. These officials believe that the three bombings were connected. The timing of the incidents and the size of the explosive devices suggest that the incidents were created to attract attention and not to cause personal injuries or extensive property damage.

Although officials on the scene heard that the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed credit for the Egyptian and Israeli bombings, that information has not been confirmed.



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Bomb Threat Diverts British Airways Plane to Canadian Airfield

On 15 October a British Airways DC10 carrying 231 passengers was diverted to a Canadian air force base when U.S. authorities received an anonymous call that a bomb had been planted on the plane. The flight had departed Los Angeles on a polar route to London when the pilot was notified of the possibility of a bomb on board. The aircraft landed at the nearest airfield in Canada's far north, where a four hour search uncovered no bomb. The plane was cleared to continue to London without further incident.



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18 October 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 2 October 1978

Place: Italy, Rome

Bomb Explosion at Cuban Embassy in Italy

On 2 October a bomb exploded in front of the Cuban Embassy to the Vatican in Rome. An anonymous caller to *Il Tempo* claimed responsibility to protest the repressive government of Nicaragua's Somoza. The Nicaraguan Embassy, which had been housed in the same building as the Cuban Embassy, had moved to another location about six months ago. It is believed the bomb was placed at the wrong location. No damage or injuries were reported.



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Date: 11 October 1978

Place: Iran, Isfahan

Pipe Bomb Injures U.S. Citizens in Iran

On 11 October a pipe bomb exploded after being thrown through the window of a bus belonging to Bell Helicopter International in Isfahan. The bus, on its regular route, was carrying men and women to the residential area from Bell offices when a motorcycle pulled alongside and one of two men tossed the bomb through an open window. Three Americans received minor injuries and were treated and released from the local hospital. Damage to the bus was minor. No group has claimed responsibility. (See Article)



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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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18 October 1978

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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

[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.

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

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18 October 1978

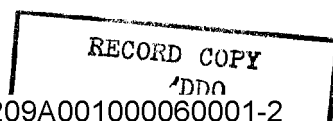
No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 12-18 October 1978 for the following areas:

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

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VI. Worldwide

Target: U.S. FACILITIES
Egyptian Facilities
Israeli Facilities

Place: Worldwide

Date: Current

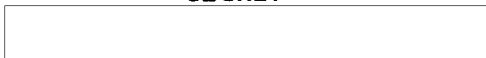
In response to the recent Camp David agreements various extremist factions have threatened to take action against the U.S., Egypt and Israel. The threats are against both facilities and persons of each of the target countries. Attacks could occur anywhere particularly in the Arab world and Europe.



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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

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Distribution;

Department of State
Director of Office for Combatting Terrorism (M/CT)
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Assistant Legal Adviser for Special Functional
Problems
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Bureau of European Affairs
United States Mission to the United Nations, Legal Adviser
U.S. International Communications Agency
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
RSS-1
DIN 2D2
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)
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

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Central Intelligence Agency
International Activities Division, Terrorist Group

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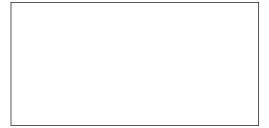
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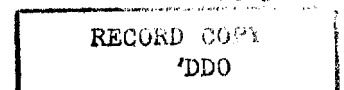
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Death of Prominent Croatian Could Lead to Acts of Revenge (Page 8)

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American Injured by Moslem Bomb in Thailand (Page 9)

Explosive Devices Found at Two Jewish Establishments in West Berlin (Page 10)

Cyprus President Decides to Commute Death Sentence of Palestinian Terrorists (Page 10)

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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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ARTICLES

The following article was prepared by the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Japan Proceeds with Antiterrorism Program

Pushing forward with its plans to counter terrorism, Tokyo has strengthened its police commando-type units and has a plan under consideration to increase security protection for Japanese nuclear facilities. The government is also pursuing a program to assign Japanese police and military personnel as security officers to diplomatic missions abroad beginning in October.

Two special action units with missions similar to those of U.S. civilian police departments' special weapons and tactics teams were organized in late 1977. One 57-member unit serves within a riot force, the Sixth Mobile Police Unit, of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, and a 21-member unit is in the Second Mobile Unit of Osaka Police Headquarters. Trained to cope with aircraft hijackings and other major incidents that surpass the capabilities of regular police, these special units also respond to requests for assistance or advice from prefectural police headquarters.

Originally the National Police Agency (NPA) had programed only one 20- to 30-man unit. The addition of a second unit in Osaka and the strengthening of the first indicate Tokyo's deep concern with terrorism.

For the first time the NPA is becoming directly involved in protecting nuclear facilities from possible terrorist actions. Under present arrangements for protection by private security companies, the guards are legally prohibited from carrying weapons. Aware of the growing vulnerability posed to such facilities by the Japanese Red Army and its support groups, the police agency is requesting a 1979 budget allocation to establish a nuclear facility protection squad. If approved, the members of the projected 166-man

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squad will protect seven of the 34 nuclear power plants and research laboratories in Japan. Following International Atomic Energy Agency guidelines established to prevent theft of nuclear materials, the NPA will assign a squad to protect primary--Category I--facilities in Ibaraki, Osaka, and Fukui Prefectures.

Subject to government approval, the NPA wants to assign security officers to Japanese embassies and legations abroad. Current planning includes the initial assignment of 25 NPA officers, 25 Self Defense Force officers, and 11 officers from other agencies to 61 of the country's 139 embassies and 63 other diplomatic missions abroad. The first 50 officers would be on station by January 1979, with the next 11 in place by April 1979. After that time, the government anticipates an increase of six or seven officers a year until most major embassies or consulates have at least one or two.

These officers would be responsible for strengthening security measures and supervising the civilian embassy guards. In the capacity of liaison officers, they would also assist host country security agencies in the collection of intelligence on the Japanese Red Army and other Japanese radical groups. To be selected for these positions, NPA officials must be inspectors or assistant inspectors, have security experience and English fluency, and be between 30 and 40 years of age. To fill its position quotas, the Japan Defense Agency is using the police agency's criteria to recruit volunteers with the rank of captain or major from the Self Defense Force to serve three-year tours abroad. The security officers selected will be assigned as second secretaries or vice consuls under the Foreign Ministry. In this manner both the Self Defense Force and the National Police Agency can avoid any possible legal problems that may arise from the foreign assignment of their personnel. This will represent the first widespread assignment of Self Defense Officers outside the country, with the exception of military attaches.

This plan for security officers may have arisen as a method of coordinating two operational programs. For almost a year the Foreign Ministry has been upgrading existing security measures, in addition to implementing new ones, at Japanese diplomatic missions. By using experienced personnel from both the defense forces and the police agency to oversee this effort, the program can be more successfully coordinated.

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Further, a recently created NPA staff group--the Counter Terrorist Section (CTS)--has been hampered in its liaison responsibility with key foreign security services. Only five CTS personnel had been permanently assigned to rotate overseas for liaison duties, because other NPA sections were reluctant to lose personnel to man this new section. The new plan for assigning security officers would greatly strengthen liaison activities, thus freeing CTS personnel for other duties.

In addition, Tokyo may be tailoring its new program to that of the U.S. Embassy Security Officer in Tokyo, whose duties include overseeing civilian guards assigned for embassy protection. The timing of the program is also significant. Prime Minister Fukuda will be able to present these efforts as positive measures in the antiterrorism program adopted at the recent Bonn Summit. Since the early August meeting of the seven summit representatives to discuss possible sanctions against hijackers, Fukuda has only reiterated Tokyo's policy and has not implemented any new plans to take a tougher position against hijackers. [REDACTED]

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Austrian Police Locate Second Apartment Used by West German Terrorists in Vienna

On 6 October, Austrian police discovered a Vienna apartment containing further evidence of West German terrorist involvement in the November 1977 kidnaping in Vienna of Austrian industrialist Walter Palmers for ransom of almost U.S.\$2 million. The apartment, located on Linzerstrasse 261, had been rented in August 1977 by a German student, Ulrike Walz, not previously listed by West German officials as a terrorist suspect.

Fingerprints found in the apartment included those of well-known terrorist suspects and long-time fugitives Inge Viett and Ingrid Siepmann. Viett, generally believed by the West German Federal Criminal Office to be a member of the 2 June Movement, escaped from Moabit Prison for Women in July 1976 with three other female terrorists. Siepmann, reportedly a member of both the 2 June Movement and the Red Army Faction (RAF), had been serving a 12-year sentence when she achieved freedom by being on the demands list of the terrorists who kidnaped West German politician Peter Lorenz in February 1975. She is currently wanted for possible involvement in the slaying of West German banker Juergen Ponto in July 1977. Other fingerprints in the apartment belong to Ingrid Barabasz, who was arrested in April 1977 in Kassel, Germany, along with Christian Moeller on suspicion of perpetrating a bank robbery. The two were released from pre-trial confinement in May and June 1977. Moeller was eventually recaptured with the long-sought Gabriele Kroeher-Tiedemann on 20 December 1977 after a shootout with customs inspectors and police near the Franco-Swiss border. The money being carried by Moeller and Kroeher-Tiedemann included some of the Palmers ransom money, which had been paid in Austrian, American, Italian and Swiss currency.

The Linzerstrasse apartment netted the authorities some other items of interest, including a rented bicycle, the receipt for which had been previously found by Vienna police in a terrorists' safehouse discovered on Max Winter Square in Vienna on 20 April 1978. A fragment of polaroid film in the Linzerstrasse apartment had the same manufacturer's

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number as a photograph which Palmers' kidnapers had released to the police. Previous indications from the Max Winter Square apartment suggesting West German involvement included some of the ransom money and the fingerprints of Juliane Plambeck, also on the most-wanted list. Palmers' kidnapers appear to have developed their own updated version of "Anschluss". [REDACTED]

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Colombian Kidnap Victim Pleads for Ransom Payment

According to local Colombian press sources, Nicolas Escobar Soto, the local general manager of a major international petroleum company who was kidnaped on 29 May 1978, has written a letter to the press pleading with his company for the prompt payment of a ransom. According to the press account, Escobar's letter stated that his captors said his company refused to pay ransom because Escobar had not complied with the firm's security precautions. The victim argued in his letter that on the day he was kidnaped he requested a local security service chauffeur but was told that the chauffeur was on leave. Escobar then stated that his kidnaping was inevitable because he was only provided protection during office hours and never at night or on weekends. He also said that the assault group that seized him was too large for one chauffeur to have prevented the kidnaping.

Escobar said that the company's decision not to negotiate the ransom will eventually cause his death and that the long captivity has already affected his mental and physical condition. According to other information, the victim was captured by members of the 19th of April Movement. The group is demanding a ransom of U.S. five million dollars.

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25 October 1978

West German Official Stresses Need for Continuing Counter-terrorism Efforts

On 17 September West German Federal Prosecutor-General Rebmann, in an interview with a leading Stuttgart paper, stressed that terrorism is still a serious threat to internal security. During the interview, held a day before the anniversary of the Mogadiscio finale and the triple suicides of Baader-Meinhof/Red Army Faction (RAF) leaders at Stuttgart's Stammheim prison, Rebmann emphasized increased vigilance by the public and the police. Although recent captures and killings of West German terrorists (see "Scoreboard on West German Terrorists" in the issue of 18 October) can be presumed to have caused some disarray in the plans of remaining terrorist leaders, Rebmann noted, the terrorists are still capable of carrying out isolated attacks as long as they have logistical means at their disposal. He urged the police to keep the terrorists "on the move" and further weaken their ranks with additional arrests.

The Prosecutor-General stated that recently acquired evidence indicates that persons hitherto on the fringes of the terrorist movement have lately joined the hard-core elements. In addition, as soon as members of the Revolutionary Cells (Revolutionaere Zellen, RZ) go underground they tend to link up with the RAF, he concluded. [REDACTED]

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Death of Prominent Croatian Could Lead to Acts of Revenge

On 16 October Bruno Basic, a prominent member of the Croatian National Council, was assassinated by unknown assailants in Paris, France. The possibility of a reaction by the Croatian exile community, wherever significant clusters of Croatian exiles exist, is strong. In recent years, Croatian exiles have blamed the government of Yugoslavia, rightly or wrongly, in the deaths of less significant Croatians. The seizure of the West German Consulate in Chicago on 17 August this year was a reflection of the emotion generated when Croatian exiles feared that Stjepan Bilandzic might be extradited from West Germany to Yugoslavia. Hopefully, the cooler heads among Croatian exile groups around the world will prevent terrorist-like acts of revenge, but attacks against Yugoslav installations or persons, or even seizures designed to release Croatian activists currently in jail in the United States, are not beyond the realm of possibility.

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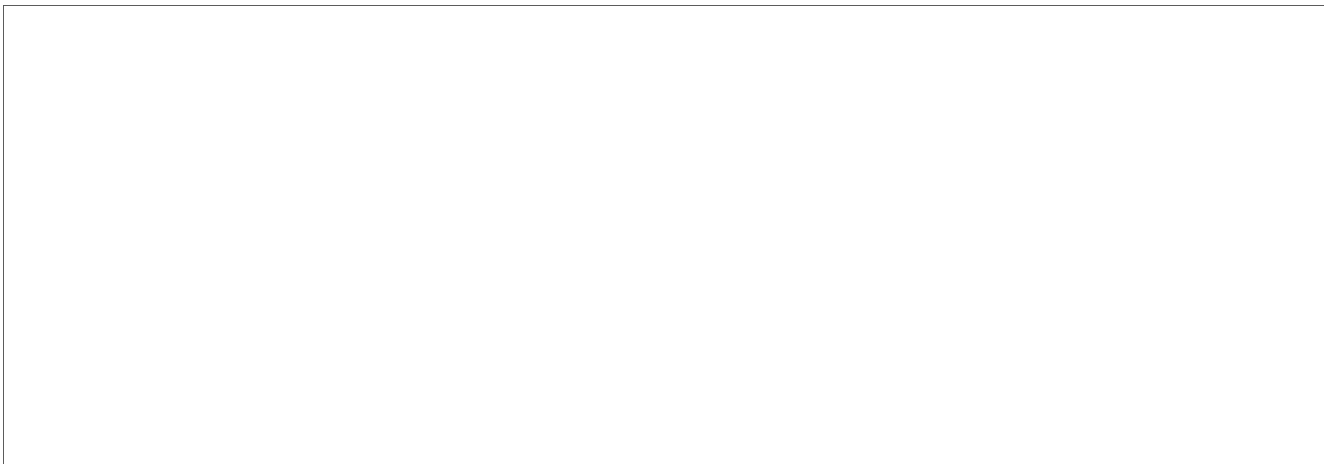
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NOTES

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American Injured by Moslem Bomb in Thailand

On 19 October, a time bomb exploded in the terminal building of the railway station at Hat Yai in southern Thailand injuring ten people, including one American, and causing substantial physical damage to the station booking office. Leaflets found in the station indicated that the bombing was the work of the Sabi Lillah Moslem separatist group. Eight Thai Moslems and a man who claimed to be a Saudi Arabian were arrested on suspicion of having been involved in the bombing.

The Sabi Lillah (an Arabic term for those who fight in religious wars) is one of a number of small Moslem separatist groups loosely united under the Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO), which seeks autonomy for the five southernmost Malay-speaking provinces of Thailand (Satu, Songkhla, Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat). The Sabi Lillah group was responsible for a previous bombing at the Hat Yai railway station on 29 June 1977 and for the bombing of the departure lounge of Bangkok's Don Muang Airport on 24 June 1977 in which four people were injured, one seriously.



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Explosive Devices Found at Two Jewish Establishments in West Berlin

On 15 October a [REDACTED] citizen discovered a plastic bag near a Jewish restaurant in the British Sector of West Berlin. He took the bag containing what appeared to be a cash box home where he opened the box to find explosives, connecting wires and an alarm clock. After placing the device outside a nearby apartment he called the police. While the police were attempting to close off the area the bomb exploded. There were no injuries but two cars were damaged and windows in nearby buildings were broken.

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The same day a short time later a second bomb was discovered in a briefcase under a car parked in front of the Jewish Cultural Center and synagogue. The person who discovered it took it home but placed it outside and called police after he saw nails, wire and a small parcel in it. The bomb was deactivated safely, and examination of the device showed it to be similar to devices used before in Europe. The detonator was a type produced in Palestinian camps. [REDACTED]

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Cyprus President Decides to Commute Death Sentence of Palestinian Terrorists

Cyprus President Kyprianou has decided to commute the death sentences of the two Palestinian terrorists who were sentenced to death for the assassination of Egyptian journalist Yusuf Siba'i in Nicosia in February 1978. The execution date had been postponed four times from the original date of 1 June; the latest date was to have been 15 November. (See the issue of 2 August for additional background on this situation.) [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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TAB A—Chronology of Significant
International Terrorist Acts

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25 October 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 10 October 1978

Gunmen Attack Iraqi Consulate
in Iran

Place: Iran,
Khorramshahr

On 10 October six gunmen attacked the Iraqi Consulate in Khorramshahr. Three of the attackers tried to set the building afire and three others shot at the security guards. One of the guards was killed and one of the attackers was wounded. Three gunmen escaped on foot while the other three fled in a van.

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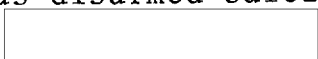
Date: 15 October 1978

Bombs Discovered Near Jewish
Establishments in East Germany

Place: East Germany,
West Berlin

On 15 October a bomb was found outside a Jewish restaurant in West Berlin. A passerby found the bomb and, not realizing what it was, took it to his home. He became suspicious of it later, set it outside and then called police. While local police were closing off the area, the bomb detonated damaging two cars and breaking windows in nearby buildings. The second bomb was located under a car parked in front of the Jewish Cultural Center and Synagogue. The latter device was disarmed safely. (See Note.)

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats
and Plans

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25 October 1978

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 19-25 October 1978 for the following areas:

- I. Western Hemisphere
- II. Europe
- III. Middle East
- IV. Africa
- V. Far East

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25 October 1978

VI. Worldwide

Target: U.S. FACILITIES
Egyptian Facilities
Israeli Facilities

Place: Worldwide

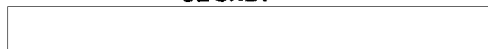
Date: Current

In response to the recent Camp David agreements various extremist factions have threatened to take action against the U.S., Egypt and Israel. The threats are against both facilities and persons of each of the target countries. Attacks could occur anywhere particularly in the Arab world and Europe.



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TAB C—Potential Terrorist
Targets

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Department of Defense
Deputy Director for International Negotiations
and Arms Control International Security Affairs
Office of Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (AE)
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RSS-1
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Defense Nuclear Agency, OATA/PAAD/3
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Naval Investigative Service
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Division
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