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*Weekly Situation Report  
on  
International Terrorism*

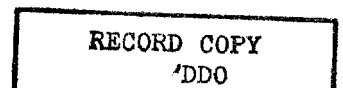
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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

CHARTS: Incidence of Significant International Terrorist Acts as Listed in Weekly Situation Reports - 1978

Significant International Terrorist Incidents by Type - 1978

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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 National Foreign Assessment Center*

Libyan Efforts to Alter Image as Supporter of International Terrorism

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The Libyan Government is making further efforts to alter its image as a leading patron state supporter for terrorism. Libyan officials recently indicated [Redacted] they were not sheltering the four German terrorists deported from Yugoslavia last month, would seek to dissuade other countries from harboring them, and would cooperate [Redacted] in searching for these "disturbed persons". [Redacted]

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[Redacted] These developments are consistent with other signs over the past year or so that Libya has reduced its direct involvement in international terrorism and support for Islamic dissidents. Even if these moves are only tactical, President Qadhafi is at least reacting to, among other factors, U.S. pressures, primarily in the form of trade sanctions, as well as the military threat from Egypt, more pragmatic counsel from his advisers, and his own disillusionment with some of the groups he has been supporting. [Redacted]

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Slavic Extremists: Conviction of Croats and Indictment of Serbs

On 1 December a U.S. District Court in Chicago acquitted Croatian extremists Bozo Kelava and Mile Kodzoman of kidnaping and conspiracy charges levied against them for their 17 August takeover of the West German Consulate in Chicago. The two defendants, however, were found guilty of the lesser charge of imprisoning one of the West German diplomats; they face a maximum sentence of 10 years on the charge of imprisoning the German Vice Consul by using a deadly weapon during the 10-hour siege last summer. The U.S. District Court is expected to pass sentence in about six weeks. [redacted]

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The defense, according to press reports, asked the jury not to judge the two men harshly, emphasizing that none of the eight hostages had been hurt. Further, according to the defense lawyers, Kelava and Kodzoman had acted only out of concern for their compatriot, Stjepan Bilandzic, one of the eight Croatian extremists whose extradition from Germany had been requested by the Yugoslav Government in exchange for the extradition to Germany of the four West German terrorist suspects captured in Yugoslavia last May. Bilandzic, whose extradition to Yugoslavia was viewed by Croatian exiles worldwide as tantamount to a death sentence, was subsequently freed by a Cologne court. [redacted]

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Also in Chicago, a day later, authorities disclosed that five Serbian extremists have been indicted for allegedly plotting to assassinate President Tito during a visit to Washington in March. They are charged with conspiring to kill the Yugoslav President with a bomb. [redacted]

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The Serbian extremists are reportedly members of a militant anti-Communist Serbian emigre organization known as "Sopo". On 21 November, FBI agents arrested three in New York and on 22 November two in Chicago. The leader is reportedly Stojilko Kajevic of Washington, D.C.; the other defendants are Rados Stevlic of Wayne, Illinois; Bosko Radonjic of Manhattan; Nikola Kavaia of Paterson, N.J.; and Nikola Zivovic of Chicago. [redacted]

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Press reports indicate that the Serbian extremists were planning to bomb Yugoslav installations and Yugoslav-sponsored gatherings during the last week of November. Activities planned included a 25 November Saturday night bombing during a reception at Yugoslav Hall in Chicago for the Yugoslav Consulate, and the bombing of the Yugoslav Consulate in Chicago on 29 November, Yugoslav Republic Day.

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As investigation of Serbian extremist activities continues, evidence may indicate that some bombings of Yugoslav installations in the U.S., previously attributed to Croatian extremists, have been committed by Serbian extremists. Each group has a fanatical desire for the independence of its homeland, and they share a violent antipathy to the Tito regime. Similar interests, however, do not appear to mitigate their historic antagonism for each other.

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The "Zagreb Four"--Current Hard Information Limited to Fingerprints

According to a German press release, Peter Boock, one of the West German terrorist suspects released by Yugoslavia in mid-November, was directly involved in the kidnaping of Hanns-Martin Schleyer in September 1977. A spokesman for the Federal Ministry of the Interior has announced that fingerprints secured in Yugoslavia provide "unequivocal proof" of this.

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Meanwhile, the question of the whereabouts of the "Zagreb Four" (Boock, Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Rolf Clemens Wagner and Sieglinde Hoffmann) has turned into an international guessing game, sparked by a variety of conflicting reports.

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On 27 November, amid great furor in the German press on the "Zagreb Four" release, the alleged reasons for the Yugoslav decision to release rather than extradite were included in an article in the West German weekly Der Spiegel. According to this, opinion on the disposition of the terrorists differed sharply between the Yugoslav Foreign and Economic Ministries on one side and the Interior Ministry on the other. The former group allegedly opposed the release of the terrorists out of concern for Western reaction; the opposing faction felt it was a question of Yugoslav national sovereignty as well as a question of satisfying domestic political pressures. Anton Kolendic, former chief of the Yugoslav military mission in Berlin, reportedly told Spiegel reporters: "We are not a satellite, either of Russia or Germany. Our population would not have understood if we had capitulated to the Germans."

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Salvadoran Terrorists Continue Kidnapings and Assaults

Two British bank managers were kidnaped in downtown San Salvador on 30 November. The two executives of the Bank of London's San Salvador branch were captured around 1830 on 30 November near their bank, one of the largest in El Salvador. [redacted]

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Meanwhile, the kidnapers of Frits Schuitema, manager of the Salvadoran subsidiary of the Dutch-based firm Philips, who was kidnaped by six terrorists on 24 November, have admitted that they are part of the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN). The kidnapers first identified themselves as being members of the Marxist-Leninist Proletarian Guerrilla Army (EGP/ML) (see the issue of 29 November). The attackers sent a communique to Philips in which they demanded one million U.S. dollars and the publication of a two-page manifesto in 32 newspapers throughout the world. The manifesto attacks American and Western imperialism and several Latin American governments and criticizes other leftist groups within El Salvador (especially the Communist Party of El Salvador). In response, Dutch, U.S., Japanese, Egyptian, and European newspapers published the manifesto during early December. The kidnapers had earlier demanded that Philips distribute two million U.S. dollars worth of food to the poor in El Salvador but subsequently changed their demands. The Salvadoran Government has forbidden publication of the communique within El Salvador despite threats from the kidnapers that they will kill Schuitema if their demands are not met. [redacted]

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Members of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Front (FPL) continued their campaign of attacks in El Salvador by bombing the warehouses of the German firm "Bayer Quimicas Unidas, S.A.", located in San Miguel, approximately 85 miles from the capital. The explosion set off a fire which completely destroyed the buildings. The action took place during the early morning hours, which probably accounts for no injuries to personnel. [redacted]

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Another Salvadoran terrorist group, the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), also placed a bomb in San Miguel which caused no injuries but did cause material damage to the headquarters of the ruling National Conciliation Party. [redacted]

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The war is not one-sided, however, since Salvadoran authorities scored what they termed "one of the greatest victories of the president's antiguerrilla campaign" when they killed Rafael Barrera Motto on 29 November. Police officials said that Barrera, a priest, died during a shoot-out in the capital that lasted four hours and resulted in the deaths of two other FPL members. Police declared that Barrera's home was being used as an FPL operations base in San Salvador. Officials stated that Barrera, a parish priest of the small district just outside San Salvador, headed 32 FPL groups. The authorities attributed their information to one of the rebels captured during the operation.

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NOTES

Ethiopian Rebels Continue to Hold American Pilot

Members of the Tigrean People's Liberation Front (TPLF) continue to hold the American helicopter pilot they kidnaped on 1 November [REDACTED]

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TPLF spokesmen have announced that they are holding the American to draw attention to the TPLF cause and to emphasize the TPLF's need for relief and medical supplies and that they will continue to hold the American as a "guest" until the West recognizes the plight of the TPLF and does something to help. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the American is well and safe and that the TPLF has made his well-being one of its major concerns. [REDACTED]

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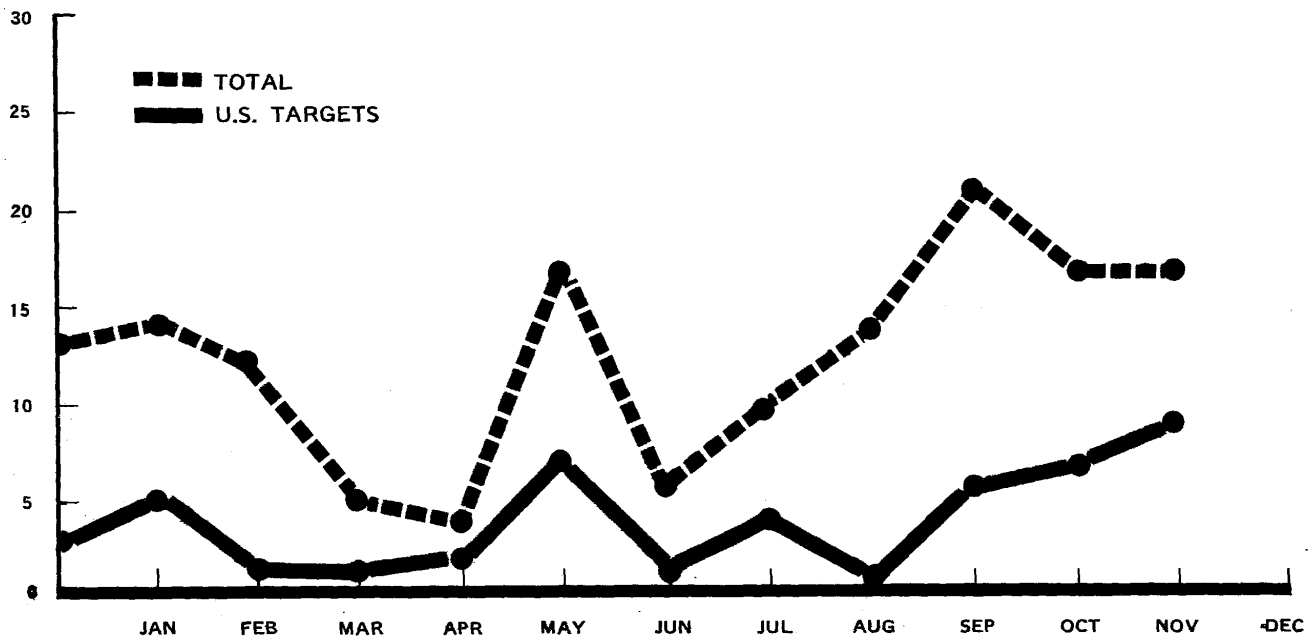
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INCIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS  
AS LISTED IN WEEKLY SITUATION REPORTS - 1978



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		2	
Barricade & Hostage		1			1		1	1	1	2	1	
Armed Attack	3			1	3			2	3	3	1	
Bombing	7	5	5	3	2	4	7	4	8	9	9	
Attempted Assassination							1					
Arson		2			3				6	3	4	
TOTAL	14	12	5	4	17	6	10	14	21	17	17	

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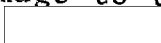
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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 25 November 1978

Place: West Germany,  
Frankfurt

U.S. Consulate Target for  
Student Demonstrators in  
West Germany

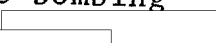
On 25 November several thousand Iranian and German students staged an anti-Shah protest in Frankfurt. As the protest continued the U.S. Consulate became the target for rocks and Molotov cocktails which were thrown by the demonstrators. No injuries to U.S. personnel were reported; however, German police protecting the Consulate were injured. There was no damage to the Consulate building. 

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Date: 25 November 1978

Place: El Salvador,  
San Marcos

Explosion at German Company's  
Warehouse in El Salvador

On 25 November a bomb exploded in the warehouse of the German owned Bayer Company. The facility had been a storehouse for insecticides and fertilizers. No injuries were reported. The Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) claimed responsibility for the bombing and resultant fire. 

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Date: 30 November 1978

Place: El Salvador,  
San Salvador

British Bankers Kidnaped in  
El Salvador

On 30 November the British manager and assistant manager of the San Salvador Branch of the Bank of London and South America were kidnaped as they

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left their office. As the two bankers got into a chauffeur driven car several men, one armed, ordered the chauffeur out of the vehicle and then got in and drove off with the victims. No group has claimed responsibility for the kidnaping.

[Redacted] 50X1-HUM

[Redacted]

Date: 30 November 1978

Explosion at IBM Warehouse in Italy

Place: Italy, Bologna

On 30 November a bomb detonated outside a warehouse of the International Business Machines Company in Bologna. Damage to the building was confined to one wall and broken windows. No injuries were reported. A group calling itself the Proleterian Squad claimed responsibility for the bombing.

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[Redacted]

Date: 30 November 1978

Explosion of Pipe Bomb in Residence of U.S. Military Personnel in Iran

Place: Iran, Tehran

On 30 November a pipe bomb was thrown into the apartment of a member of the U.S. military in Tehran. The bomb detonated causing property damage and minor injuries to two of nine persons in the room at the time of the incident.

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[Redacted]

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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. [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.

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

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 30 November - 6 December 1978 for the following areas:

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

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist  
Targets

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Distribution:

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Bureau of European Affairs  
United States Mission to the United Nations, Legal Adviser  
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Deputy Director for International Negotiations  
and Arms Control International Security Affairs  
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RSS-1  
DIN 2D2  
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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  
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U.S. Secret Service, Office of Protective Forces  
U.S. Customs Service, Office of Enforcement Support

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National Security Council  
National Security Council Staff  
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

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### Articles:



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Iran: Anti-American Violence in the 1970s (Page 3)

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Armed Forces of National Resistance Claims Credit for  
Kidnaping British Bankers (Page 11)

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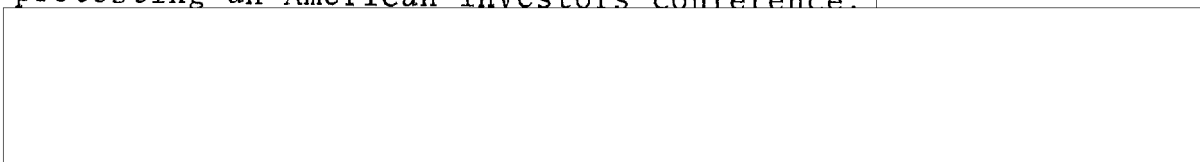
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*The following article was prepared by the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations.*

Iran: Anti-American Violence in the 1970s

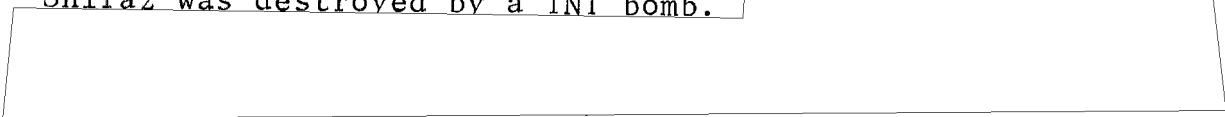
During the decade of the 1970s Americans in Iran have been the targets of varying degrees of violence. Beginning in 1970, there was a concerted campaign by leftists against U.S. business interests in Iran. This campaign was primarily expressed via extensive propaganda activity and minor demonstrations, such as the 20 May 1970 attack on the Iran- America Society in Tehran by a group of about 30 students protesting an American investors conference.

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Beginning in 1971, terrorism and insurgency in Iran took a serious turn with the well-organized assault on the Siah Kal Gendarmerie Station by members of a group of about 150 guerrillas, who succeeded in overrunning the station. This attack, on 8 February 1971, has become one of the major anniversary dates commemorated by Iranian terrorists. Members of the same group then began a campaign of assassinations and bombings against Iranian officials. American interests were targeted on 5 May 1971, when there was a bombing of the Iran-America Society in Tehran causing considerable damage, but no injuries. While attacks against Iranian targets continued throughout 1971, there were no further attacks on U.S. facilities or personnel until 30 November 1971, the first anniversary of the attempted kidnaping of the U.S. Ambassador. In this incident, a USAF vehicle in Shiraz was destroyed by a TNT bomb.

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1972 began with a series of bombing attacks against U.S. targets. On 17 January 1972, there were two bombs thrown into the grounds of the U.S. Embassy as well as bombings of the Iran-America Society and Peace Corps offices later the same night. Damage was light and there were no

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injuries. Following the announcement that President Nixon would visit Iran, there were a number of bombings of U.S. facilities, including a 16 May 1972 attack on the U.S. Trade Exhibit in Tehran, which resulted in the death of one Iranian. On 31 May 1972, there were at least seven separate bombings related to the visit of President Nixon. This represented the most extensive series of attacks against U.S. targets and demonstrated the terrorists' capabilities to carry out a major operation. In the most serious attack, a USAF general and his driver were critically injured, and two Iranian bystanders killed, when a command-detonated bomb was set off as the general's car passed by. In the other attacks, two U.S. military vehicles were destroyed, and several U.S. offices were damaged. There was a bombing of the Iran-America Society in Shiraz on 9 August 1972 which caused considerable damage. During December 1972, there was an unsuccessful attempt to deliver an unsolicited package to the residence of a U.S. Army officer in Tehran, a tactic which had been previously used to deliver bombs to Iranian officials. [redacted]

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In January 1973, there was a bombing attack on the Pan American Airlines office in Tehran and a bombing of the hotel used by MAC transit aircrews. A U.S. company plant was bombed in Nimiatabad on 25 January. There were no injuries in either instance. On 1 February 1973, there was another unsuccessful attempt to deliver an unsolicited package to a U.S. residence in Tehran. Attacks on Iranian targets continued, but there was a hiatus in attacks on Americans until 2 June 1973. On that date, which was the anniversary of a violent protest against the Shah in West Berlin in 1967, a U.S. Army lieutenant colonel was shot and killed in Tehran. During the next several weeks, there was a series of threats against Americans and several reports of possible surveillances of Americans in Tehran. However, there were no further attacks on Americans in Iran in 1973.

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1974 saw continued bombing attacks on U.S. targets. On 24 April 1974, a USAF NCO's private automobile was destroyed by a bomb in Tehran. In May, three U.S. businesses were bombed in Tehran and in October, three more U.S. business offices were bombed. An Iranian nightwatchman died in one of the May bombings. There were also several stoning incidents at the Iran-America Society in Tehran. [redacted]

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During early 1975, there was a series of assassinations of high-ranking Iranian officials. There were no attacks on U.S. targets until the 21 May murders of two USAF officers. In this incident, the staff car carrying the officers was stopped by armed terrorists who shot and killed the two officers and left a briefcase bomb in the vehicle. In the wake of the murders of the USAF officers, there were several reports of possible surveillance of other military personnel in Tehran. There were also unsuccessful attempts to deliver unsolicited packages. On 15 June 1975, there was a bombing of the Iran-America Society in Mahad, which resulted in minor damage. The next anti-American incident was the 3 July murder of an Iranian employee of the U.S. Consulate in Tehran. It was later determined that the intended target was a U.S. consular official who normally rode in the same vehicle. Reports of possible surveillances continued during the summer and fall, but there were no further attacks on Americans during 1975. [redacted]

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1976 began with a number of successful raids on terrorist safehouses by Iranian authorities. A number of high-ranking terrorists were killed or captured in these attacks. In stop and search operations in Tehran and other cities, authorities also captured a number of terrorists; interrogation of these terrorists occasionally led to raids on additional terrorist safehouses. Many important leaders of the terrorists were killed in these raids. On 28 August 1976, three U.S. civilians were murdered by terrorists while en route to their office at Doshen Tappeh Air Base in Tehran. The vehicle had apparently been under surveillance for some time prior to the attack. This was the only anti-American attack in 1976, but there were also many reports by other Americans of possible surveillances in 1976. [redacted]

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During 1977, there were only two minor incidents of violence directed against American targets. On 1 June 1977, a contractor's vehicle was struck by a bullet in Tehran. There were no injuries, and no determination as to the reason for the incident. On 28 December 1977, the Iran-America Society in Tehran was bombed in protest against the visit of President Carter. Threats against Americans and reports of possible surveillances were also received throughout the year. [redacted]

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The period 1970-77 saw six Americans murdered in three separate attacks, one aborted kidnap attempt, twenty-five bombings, and one minor shooting incident. The Iranian People's Strugglers, a coalition of radical Moslem and Marxist elements, was responsible for all the murders and most of the attributable bombings. The second major terrorist group, the People's Sacrifice Guerrillas, concentrated its efforts on Iranian targets, but did claim responsibility for the 28 December 1977 bombing of the Iran-America Society.

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Beginning in early 1978, there was a radical increase in political violence in Iran. Riots in Qom in January 1978 and in Tabriz in February 1978 represented a level of political unrest not seen since the early 1960s. Rioters attacked banks, restaurants, and businesses, especially those representing western influence. Some U.S. firms, such as Pepsi Cola, were among those attacked by demonstrators. Threatening letters, bomb threats and the painting of anti-American slogans on cars became relatively common occurrences in early 1978. As the violence grew in intensity, there were occasional attacks on U.S. targets, including a pipebomb attack on the U.S. Consulate in Isfahan on 1 August 1978, burning of a vehicle belonging to a DoD contractor in Isfahan on 3 August 1978 and the attack by a mob on the Shiraz Iran-America Society on 8 August 1978. Martial law was declared in Isfahan on 11 August 1978, temporarily reducing the level of violence there. In Tehran on 13 August 1978 the bombing of a restaurant frequented by foreigners left two Americans injured. The worst single incident of the violence to date was the 19 August 1978 fire at an Abadan theater which left 377 dead. Banks, theaters, and restaurants, especially those frequented by westerners, had become frequent targets of bombs and fire attacks.

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On 6 September 1978, two buses transporting British workers in Tehran were the targets of a pipebomb attack. There were no injuries. Martial law was declared in the major cities of Iran on 8 September 1978. The next attack on a U.S. target was the 14 September pipebomb and firebomb attack on a U.S. company's facilities in Isfahan. During the period 1 September-30 November 1978 there were 6 bombing attacks on U.S. facilities, 21 vehicle burnings, 5 firebomb attacks on residences, and one stoning incident which resulted

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in an injury to a U.S. national. Representative of the incidents were the 11 October 1978 pipebombing of a contractor work bus in Isfahan with three injuries, the burning of a USAF officer's vehicle in Tehran on 1 November 1978, and the pipebombing of a U.S. Army NCO's residence in Tehran on 30 November 1978, with two injuries. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

There has been an increase in attacks on U.S. personnel in Iran, especially in Tehran and Isfahan, in 1978. November saw a significant increase in such attacks, and there appears to be a probability of such attacks continuing or increasing in the near future. In addition to these more violent tactics, there has also been an increase in stoning incidents, harassing telephone calls, and threat letters. The specific perpetrators of these attacks are unknown, but they do not appear to be members of either of the two major terrorist groups. Religious dissidents and student elements appear to be responsible for the violence. While lacking in sophistication, it also appears that these dissidents may be capable of acts of indiscriminate violence, the Abadan theater fire being an example. There is no indication that acts intended to cause fatalities have been planned against U.S. targets-- indeed, most attacks have used very small explosive devices or have been against unoccupied vehicles or facilities. With increased anti-government activity a likelihood, however, more violent attacks on U.S. targets may be considered by the dissidents. Terrorist elements have also been reported to be possibly planning to resume attacks on U.S. targets in the near future. If so, such attacks would probably involve tactics similar to those used in the 1975 and 1976 assassinations. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

In summary, 1978 has seen a level of violence well above that of the previous seven years, but of a rather different nature. There have been no murders or even serious injuries, but the violence has become more wide spread. It appears to be a minor ingredient of a far larger political problem in Iran. There is no indication that U.S. military personnel have been systematically singled out for attack in the current campaign of violence; most attacks have been against U.S. contractor personnel who constitute a far larger element of the U.S. community in Iran. The violence against Americans will undoubtedly continue and may increase in frequency and seriousness. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

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

Turkish Terrorism: Foreign Interests Targeting

Political violence continues to be a major problem for the Turkish Government. During the first ten months of 1978, the tendency for various leftist and rightist political factions to turn to violence was on the upswing. These factions, many of which were not previously thought to be extremist, have increasingly resorted to calculated acts of terrorism to express more selectively their political views. From 1 January 1978 to 15 October 1978 there were over 475 deaths attributed to political violence, a marked increase over the 321 deaths in 1977. Thus far this year there have been nearly 3,000 injuries, over 12,000 arrests and over 850 bombings. This latter figure contrasts with the 783 bombings in 1977. The vast majority of the targets for these acts of violence were rival political groups or Turkish Government facilities/personnel and police. While only a very small percentage of the terrorist incidents affected other than Turkish targets (less than 3 percent), the number of operations directed against foreign interests in Turkey ranks among the highest in any country.

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Of the 30 terrorist incidents targeting foreign interests in Turkey from January through October 1978, 24 directly or indirectly affected those of the United States: DoD, 11; U.S. State Department, five; U.S. businesses, three; the Turkish American Association, two; and one each for the U.S. Information Service (USIS), the U.S. International Communications Agency (USICA), and an American tourist. In addition, the following countries also had interests affected by Turkish terrorism during this time; Iran (two Iran Air Offices), Egypt (a consulate), Israel (a consulate), France (a cultural center), Soviet Union (a trade mission hit by mistake), and Holland (a tourist). Finally, a NATO Rod and Gun Club was also a target. The majority of the anti-American attacks has been attributed to operations of splinter elements of the Turkish People's Liberation Party/Front.

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The terrorist incidents affecting foreign interests occurred in six different Turkish cities. There were 11

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incidents in Ankara; eight in Istanbul; four each in Izmir and Adana; two in Atas; and one in Bostanci. Chronologically, seven incidents occurred in January, five in February, one each in March and April, three in May, two in June, three in July, two in September and six in October. Operationally the attacks were relatively unsophisticated. They consisted of 14 bombings, five gunfire attacks, three robberies and two arsons. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

Major incidents include the 25 January attack on a USAF vehicle in which a USAF member and Turkish driver were wounded by gunfire. On 27 January the strafing of a USAF building and eight vehicles parked nearby (injuries or deaths were avoided when several people dived for cover) occurred in Ankara. On 17 February a bomb was discovered and defused at a Turkish American Association building in Izmir. The bomb had been set to explode while the building was crowded with 800 people taking English language lessons. On 25 February the USSR trade mission in Ankara was strafed by mistake. It appears the intended target had been the U.S. Embassy. On 30 May the U.S. Consulate was strafed in Adana. The next day a USAF transient family quarters in Ankara was bombed. There were no injuries. A pair of possibly terrorist-related robberies occurred near Ankara Air Station on 15 June and 25 July. In the first incident a U.S. State Department official driving with two young boys was stopped and robbed by a group of Turks. The second incident occurred when two USAF members also had their vehicle stopped and were subsequently robbed and roughed up. The bombings of the Egyptian, Israeli and American Consulates on 30 September-1 October were probably in response to the Camp David negotiations, but it is not known who or which group was involved in the bombings. A bomb set off near a museum popular with tourists in Istanbul wounded an American and Dutch tourist. This incident illustrates the problem the high level of political violence in Turkey poses. It is possible that a person other than an intended target may be injured or killed simply by being in the wrong place at the wrong time. On 25 October in Izmir, the gate area of a USAF facility was strafed and a NATO Rod and Gun Club was robbed of eight shotguns and 200 rounds of ammunition. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

With the incidence of outright terrorist acts remaining at such a high level, the probability of more foreign-targeted operations occurring must be considered good. American interests will correspondingly remain a primary

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attraction. In addition, innocent bystanders, foreign as well as Turkish, will continue to be in danger of becoming unintended casualties of indigenous terrorists. [redacted]

Terrorist Acts During 1978 Affecting Foreign Interests in Turkey

8 January	USAF truck bombed in Istanbul
21 January	Iran Air office bombed in Istanbul
22 January	Turkish American Association building bombed in Ankara
22 January	French Cultural Center bombed in Ankara
22 January	Iran Air office bombed in Ankara
25 January	USAF vehicle and occupants hit by gunfire in Izmir (two wounded)
27 January	USAF facility and eight vehicles hit by gunfire in Ankara
16 February	USIS office bombed in Ankara
17 February	Turkish American Association building bomb defused in Izmir
19 February	USAF member's POV bombed in Adana
23 February	USAF vehicle fired on in Ankara
25 February	USSR trade mission hit by gunfire intended for U.S. Embassy in Ankara
30 March	POV of USAF civilian employee bombed in Adana
2 April	USAF vehicle burned in Bostanci
5 May	U.S. International Communications Agency Office bombed in Ankara
30 May	U.S. Consulate strafed in Adana
31 May	USAF transient family quarters bombed in Ankara
15 June	U.S. State Department official robbed (possible attempted kidnap involved) in Ankara
15 June	POV of U.S. military member bombed in Adana
14 July	Mobil Oil Refinery bombed in Atas
21 July	Mobil Oil Refinery bombing fails in Atas
25 July	Two USAF members robbed near Ankara Air Station
30 September	Egyptian Consulate bombed in Istanbul
30 September	Israeli Consulate bombed in Istanbul
1 October	U.S. Consulate bombed in Istanbul
1 October	Bus stop bombed in Istanbul (U.S. and Dutch tourist wounded)
15 October	Gate area of USAF facility strafed in Izmir
15 October	NATO Rod and Gun Club robbed of eight shotguns in Izmir
20 October	Pan Am office bombed in Istanbul
25 October	U.S. Consulate vehicle stopped/set afire-occupants robbed in Istanbul [redacted]

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NOTE

Armed Forces of National Resistance Claims Credit for Kidnaping British Bankers

The Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), a Salvadoran group, has publicly claimed credit for the 30 November kidnaping in San Salvador of two British banking officials. The group claimed credit via a communique which was quoted by local Salvadoran press on 4 December. The communique stated that both victims, Ian Massie and Michael Chatterton, were in good health but warned security forces that if they came too close the FARN would not be responsible for the victims' lives. [REDACTED]

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The communique also contained the first demand for the release of the hostages--the release of El Salvador's political prisoners. Similar demands have been made in the negotiations for the release of Takakazu Suzuki, a Japanese businessman kidnaped on 7 December. [REDACTED]

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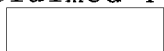
CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 6 December 1978 Egyptian UN Mission Counselor's Car Firebombed in New York  
Place: United States, New York  
 On 6 December a car belonging to a member of the Egyptian UN Mission was the target of a firebomb. The vehicle, parked in front of his residence at the time, was heavily damaged. No injuries were reported. An anonymous caller to the press claimed the New Jewish Defense League was responsible for the bombing. Authorities are investigating this and other recent incidents against Egyptian interests in the U.S.



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Date: 6 December 1978 Explosion at the Turkish Consulate in Switzerland  
Place: Switzerland, Geneva  
 On 6 December a timebomb which had been placed at the front entrance of the Turkish Consulate in Geneva exploded. Windows were broken and the elevator was damaged; no injuries were reported. The local police are investigating. No group has claimed responsibility.



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Date: 7 December 1978 Japanese Businessman Kidnaped in El Salvador  
Place: El Salvador, San Salvador  
 On 7 December a Japanese executive of the Synthetics Industry of Central America (INSINCA),

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representing the Japanese firm Tore textile, was kidnaped in El Salvador. The kidnapers blocked the executive's car front and rear and then drove off with him. The Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) has issued demands for money, release of political prisoners and publication of its manifesto in return for the release of the executive. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats  
and Plans

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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

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No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 7-13 December 1978 for the following areas:

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

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist  
Targets

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Commandant of the Marine Corps  
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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 Agency, C54-CDB  
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Central Intelligence Agency  
International Activities Division, Terrorist Group

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*Weekly Situation Report*  
*on*  
*International Terrorism*

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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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Smuggling by Lawyers (Page 5)

Japanese Establish Special Committee to Oversee  
Security at Summit Conference (Page 6)

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#### Notes:

Five Americans Injured When a Bomb Exploded on  
a Jerusalem Bus (Page 11)

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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

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III. Middle East

IV. Africa

V. Far East

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NOTICE

The Weekly Situation Report on International  
Terrorism will not be published during the week of  
25-29 December 1978.

Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year!

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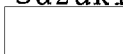
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ARTICLES

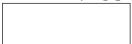
Current Developments in Salvadoran Kidnapings

Salvadoran terrorists continue to hold four foreign businessmen whom they kidnaped in three separate incidents since late November. Although negotiations are continuing between the kidnapers and representatives of the victims' firms, the demands, among which are the release of political prisoners, publications of propaganda, and the payment of large sums of money, have only been partially satisfied. In the case of Takakazu Suzuki, the most recent kidnap victim, one demand--the settlement of the labor dispute between Suzuki's company and the local labor union--has been met.



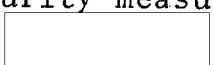
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Meanwhile, Salvadoran President Romero has reiterated the official Salvadoran Government position that no political prisoners are being held, a position which makes the demand for the release of political prisoners impossible to meet. Romero maintains that the prisoners whom the terrorists consider political prisoners were arrested for "transgressions" under Salvadoran law and that they will be tried in Salvadoran courts. Romero has also reiterated the "unshakeable" determination of the government not to negotiate with terrorist groups.



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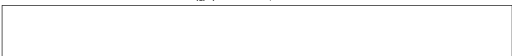
These recent kidnapings within the short span of 13 days and the apparent inability of the Salvadoran Government to prevent them have given rise to further exodus of foreign businessmen from El Salvador. Leaders of several foreign firms have either begun to plan their evacuation from, or have already left, the country. Toray Industries, for example, the home office for the Japanese-Salvadoran firm of which Takakazu Suzuki was general manager, has ordered its Japanese employees to leave the country as a security measure. Most of the latter had left as of 15 December.



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Trial of RAF Members Surfaces Charges of Weapons Smuggling  
by Lawyers

The recently completed trial in Stuttgart of two West German Red Army Faction (RAF) members surfaced specific charges concerning the provision of weapons which enabled imprisoned RAF leaders Baader, Ensslin and Raspe in Stammheim/ Stuttgart prison to commit suicide within hours after the PFLP-mounted support operation to free them had failed (Mogadiscio, 18 October 1977). The brief trial, which ended on 14 December, involved RAF members Hans-Joachim Dellwo and Volker Speitel; they were sentenced to two years and three years and two months, respectively, for having supported a terrorist organization. Speitel was also charged with having joined in the surveillance of the German Embassy in Stockholm; he did not participate in the attack (April 1975) because he refused to be party to the possible shooting of hostages. [redacted]

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At the end of 1975 Speitel had joined the law firm of Klaus Croissant, a former RAF lawyer who is also currently on trial; Dellwo joined the firm in May 1977 and both became RAF couriers. In this capacity, according to their confessions, they participated in contacts between Croissant's office and the underground and imprisoned RAF terrorists. According to their testimony, the weapons, ammunition and explosives destined for the jailed RAF leaders (Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin, Jan-Carl Raspe and member Irmgard Moeller--whose suicide attempt with a bread knife misfired) were hidden in the woods near Stuttgart, from which Newerla and Mueller, two other RAF lawyers now in pre-trial confinement, later smuggled the materiel into Stammheim in their briefcases. [redacted]

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The confessions and testimony of Speitel and Dellwo were admitted by the court as mitigating factors in the trial, according to West German press reports. The statements are significant because they substantiate previous charges by West German Federal Prosecutor Rebmann that the weapons used by Baader, Ensslin and Raspe were smuggled into Stammheim by defense lawyers and further confirmed the conclusion of court physicians and independent experts that the three had actually committed suicide and had not been murdered, as RAF sympathizers had vociferously charged. [redacted]

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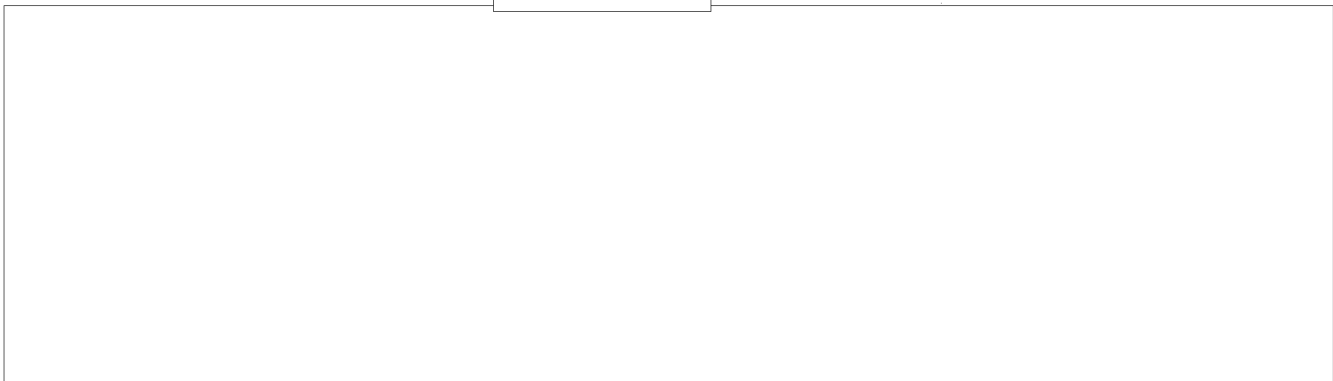
Japanese Establish Special Committee to Oversee Security at Summit Conference

In late November, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD) decided to establish the Tokyo Summit Security Countermeasures Committee (TSSCC) to provide security for the world leaders who will attend the Tokyo Summit Conference to be held in June 1979. The heads of state of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Australia and Japan are scheduled to attend the two day conference. [redacted]

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As it will be the first time in the history of the nation for seven heads of state to meet together in Japan, the TMPD is establishing a security force of the largest scale. The TSSCC is expected to come up with stringent security measures to safeguard the visitors from attempts by radical leftists, including the Japanese Red Army (JRA), to foil the conference. [redacted]

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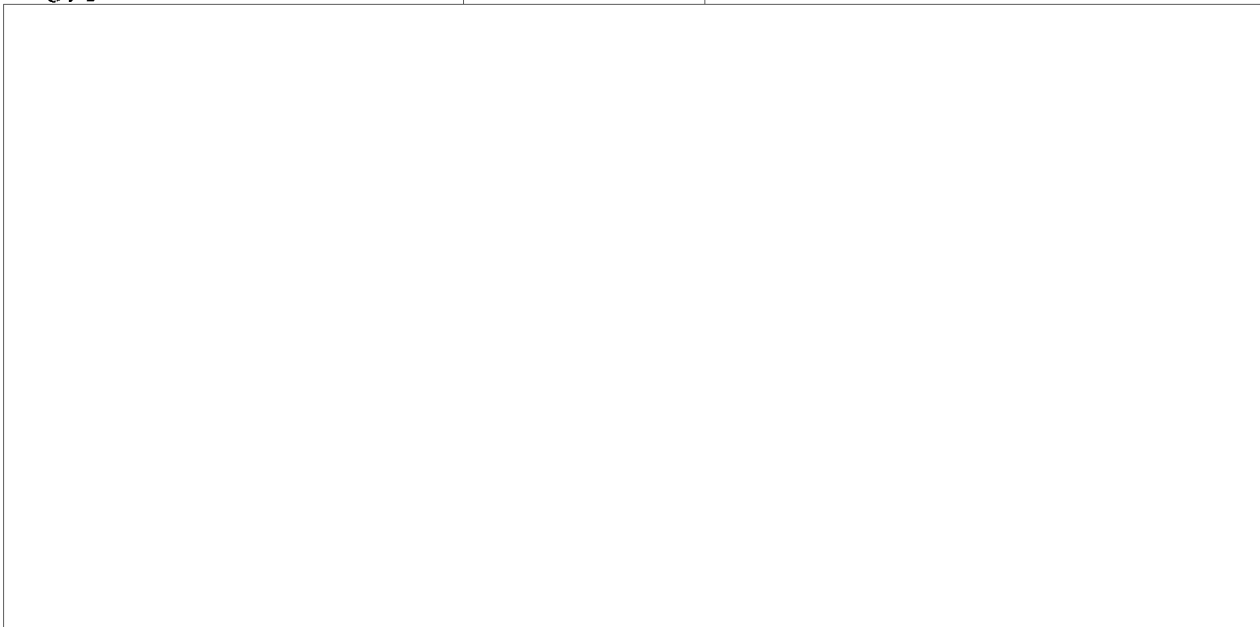
NOTES

Five Americans Injured When a Bomb Exploded on a Jerusalem Bus

On 17 December a bomb exploded in the back of a bus on a scheduled route through Jerusalem. Among the more than 20 persons injured were five Americans. The injured were taken to local hospitals where they received treatment and were released. Most of the passengers had gotten off the bus at the stop just before the explosion occurred. In addition to the damage to the bus, several houses in the vicinity were also damaged. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) claimed responsibility for the incident which it said was planned to mark the day set as a deadline for an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.



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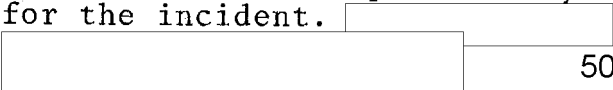


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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 17 December 1978 Bomb Explosion on Bus in Israel  
Place: Israel, Jerusalem On 17 December a bomb exploded on a bus as it traveled a route through Jerusalem. More than 20 people were injured including five U.S. citizens. All the injured were treated at the local hospital and released. In addition to damage to the bus several houses in the vicinity where the explosion occurred were slightly damaged. The PLO claimed responsibility for the incident.



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Date: 17 December 1978 Turkish Airline Office Bombed in Switzerland  
Place: Switzerland, Geneva On 17 December an explosion at the Turkish airline office in Geneva shattered the windows of the building where the office is located. No injuries were reported. In a phone call to the AFP office an Armenian organization claimed responsibility for the incident.



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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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

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

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

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

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 14-20 December 1978 for the following areas:

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

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Commandant of the Marine Corps  
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