

**Secret**



*Coled*

*Weekly Situation Report  
on  
International Terrorism*

State Dept. review completed

ARMY review(s) completed.

USAF review(s) completed.

FBI Review completed

OSD review completed

DO WSRIT 76-009

2 March 1976

**Secret 95**

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2 MAR 1976

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# WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

## CONTENTS

2 March 1976

### Articles:

Owens-Illinois Manager Abducted in Venezuela (Page 1)

Release of American Hostages in Beirut (Page 4)

Attack on Soviet Residence in New York (Page 5)

### Notes:



Indonesian Consulate General in Amsterdam to Close (Page 7)



European Community Ministers Discuss Counterterror Policy (Page 8)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

CHART: Incidence of Significant International Terrorist Acts as Listed in Weekly Situation Reports - 1975 (Page A-1)  
Chronology (Page A-2)

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Western Hemisphere Including United States

OSD review completed

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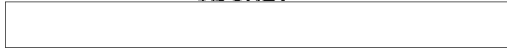


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2 MAR 1976

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- II. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Europe
- III. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Middle East
- IV. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Africa
- V. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Far East
- VI. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Worldwide



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2 MAR 1976

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ARTICLES

Owens-Illinois Manager Abducted in Venezuela

On 27 February seven men abducted William E. Niehous, the vice president and manager of the Owens-Illinois glass company in Venezuela, from his home in Caracas. According to Niehous' wife, two of the kidnapers came to the front door while the family was watching television. One was wearing the full dress uniform of a Venezuelan army officer and the second, a camouflage uniform but with ordinary street shoes rather than combat boots. These individuals talked their way into the house and were immediately followed by three others who wore masks and gloves. The two remaining kidnapers stayed outside.

The men overpowered Niehous and tied up his wife, their three sons and the maid. They then injected Niehous with a blue liquid which is believed to be sodium pentathol. The kidnapers took Niehous' outdated passport, two of his three sons' passports, his car keys but not his car, and an undetermined amount of cash. They did not touch Mrs. Niehous' jewelry. On 1 March an automobile believed to be involved in the kidnapping was found in the city of Maracay. Documents and clothing belonging to Niehous were found in the car.

Niehous' abductors have thus far not demanded any ransom. In a seven-page communique signed by the "Comando Revolucionario, Operacion Argimiro Gabaldon," the kidnapers stated that Niehous had been arrested and imprisoned pending a revolutionary trial for "political and economic sabotage." The communique cited a business survey and other Owens-Illinois internal corporate correspondence as evidence of political and economic subversion on the part of the company. The Owens-Illinois office was burglarized late last year. A quantity of money was stolen, but no check was made at that time to determine if any company documents were stolen.

The communique further stated that Niehous was currently being interrogated as part of the trial process to which he had been summoned, and that any repressive measures on the part of the government would result in his death.

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MORI this page 2 MAR 1976

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The message ended by giving fraternal greetings to the Revolutionary Coordinating Junta (JCR) and its member organizations and to the Palestinians, Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians. A later letter identified Argimiro Gabaldon as a guerrilla commander of the Simon Bolivar detachment who died some years ago in Lara state.

Niehous' abductors are believed to belong to the Bandera Roja (Red Flag). The modus operandi used by the Niehous kidnappers is very similar to that employed by the BR in a kidnapping which took place three years ago. Mrs. Niehous was shown a picture of an individual who injected the victim of the previous kidnapping with a soporific and said that he resembled one of the men who took part in her husband's abduction. In a later press interview, Mrs. Niehous said that two of the kidnappers were youths she had earlier hired to cut her lawn.

The Venezuelan authorities reacted swiftly and have been raiding the houses of known or suspect BR members with no result. They have assembled composite drawings of three individuals involved in the operation and are combing their mug files for match-ups. On 1 March the President of Venezuela stated that "the government will face up to the kidnapers no matter what the price," and compared the Niehous kidnapping to the attacks on OPEC in Vienna and on the Israelis at the Munich Olympics.

The BR was formed in 1969 when radical elements of the Venezuelan Movement of the Revolutionary Left split off from the main group in order to oppose by terrorism the governments' pacification program, which offered amnesty to the guerrilla leaders of the 1960's. The BR cooperated with the small remaining guerrilla groups such as the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) and the Organization of Revolutionaries. This relationship became strained in 1973 because of the BR's penchant for conducting flamboyant operations which provoked government repression. In 1973 the government killed or imprisoned most of the BR leaders, but in January 1975 the BR, with the assistance of the FALN, staged a spectacular jail break in which 23 BR and FALN terrorists were set free. The BR leaders, Carlos Betancourt and Gabriel Puerta, are still at large. It is estimated that there are currently 50 BR activists in Venezuela.

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2 MAR 1976

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The abduction of William E. Niehous is an extremely sophisticated operation and is a classic example of using an act of political terrorism as "the propaganda of the deed." By putting Niehous on trial for economic crimes, the terrorists have directly interjected themselves into the Venezuelan political milieu, because at the present time the Venezuelan congress is investigating allegations of bribery of Venezuelan officials by a U.S. oil firm in Venezuela. Therefore the time is a propitious one for the terrorists to portray themselves as the defenders of the average Venezuelan. To demand a ransom for Niehous' release would tend to taint the "purity" of the terrorists' political motives with criminal ones, unless, of course, they decide to adopt the expedient of demanding ransom in kind, e.g., distribution of food and clothing to the poor.

Because of the sophistication of the operation, and because the BR communique singled out the JCR member groups but no other Latin American terrorist organizations, it is possible that the JCR may have had a hand in the planning or conception of this operation. Venezuelan terrorists are believed to have been in contact with the JCR in 1974. The current extent of the contacts Venezuelan terrorists have with the JCR or other terrorists is not known, and there is no concrete evidence to point to JCR involvement in the operation. Nevertheless, the possibility of JCR involvement will be examined closely in the days to follow.

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Release of American Hostages in Beirut

Charles D. Gallagher and William R. Dykes, director and deputy director of the USIA Regional Service Center in Beirut, were freed at the home of Lebanese political leader Kamal Junblatt on 25 February and turned over to U.S. embassy officers. Both men had been abducted on 22 October while en route to work. Both were described as being basically in good health in spite of their lengthy captivity. They were flown to Athens the following day to rejoin their families. The story was given considerable coverage in the Beirut press, which reported many unconfirmed allegations about the circumstances of the release.

While the modalities surrounding the freeing of the two men remain clouded, there seems to be no doubt that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine was the organization which held them in custody after they had been kidnapped by Lebanese leftists. Although it was widely accepted that the PFLP had been involved, its spokesman in Beirut adhered on 25 February to the organization's public position of denying involvement in the kidnapping. In view of the PFLP's continued involvement in international terrorism and its hostility toward the United States, it would appear to have succumbed reluctantly to various, as yet undefined, pressures brought against it in the case of the two Americans.

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2 MAR 1976

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Attack on Soviet Residence in New York

Early in the morning of 27 February several shots were fired at the Soviet residential complex in Riverdale, New York. No one was injured but one bullet was reported to have passed close to a duty officer and lodged in a wall. Shortly after the shooting the UPI, AP and the New York Post received similar calls from a woman who claimed responsibility for the shooting on behalf of the "Jewish Armed Resistance." She said that "we warn Ford and Kissinger that we shall destroy detente by escalating our attacks and even kidnap Soviet diplomats in the United States," if a Soviet Jewish girl is not permitted to emigrate to Israel.

The Soviet mission to the United Nations immediately protested the attack to the U.S. mission and complained that the U.S. government has done nothing to protect their installations. They said this was the third incident since 1971 in which Soviet buildings had been attacked, the others having occurred on 20 October 1971 and 19 January 1975. They requested that the persons responsible for the attacks be arrested and punished.

The Soviets also furnished U.S. authorities a copy of a letter which they said had been sent to all "non-Socialist missions" to the UN. The letter named five Soviet officials as being KGB agents. It was signed in type by the "chiefs of political coordination" of Free Poland, Free Slovakia, Free Cossackia and Free Croatia. Attached to the letter was a press release which protested the activities of the five Soviets because of "the role the KGB played" in disclosing names of CIA agents in Western Europe, which the statement claimed led to the death of Richard Welch in Athens. The release also stated that the organizations neither conduct nor condone any violence in the U.S. but wish to make it clear that the death of nine of their people at the hands of Communist assassins in Western Europe in recent months will not go without retribution. (No other information is available about any such assassinations.)

The Soviet representative claimed that he had information that the group or groups sending such letters are working together with the Jewish Defense League and other Jewish groups. He believes the five Soviets named in the letter are in danger.

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According to the FBI, there is no evidence of a connection between the writer of the letter and the group which calls itself the "Jewish Armed Resistance". The FBI added that the four groups which allegedly signed the letter concerning the KGB do not actually exist, but rather are names used in a one-man operation. [REDACTED]

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NOTES

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Indonesian Consulate General in Amsterdam to Close

Indonesian officials state they will close their consulate general in Amsterdam for security reasons. No date was given for the closing. This step results from the recent terrorist acts by South Moluccan extremists attempting to win support for their cause of independence from Indonesia.

On 2 December 1975 a group of heavily armed South Moluccan terrorists seized control of a train in The Netherlands, and on 4 December 1975 seven South Moluccans seized the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam (see the 9 December issue). In April 1975 Dutch authorities arrested 10 South Moluccan terrorists who admitted they planned to kidnap Queen Juliana and members of her family. In December 1974 a group of South Moluccans fire-bombed the Hague Peace Palace. (See the issues of 8 April 1975 and 30 December 1974.) With violence increasing, the Indonesians apparently feel that the consulate building is vulnerable to further terrorist actions and have decided to do away with this target.

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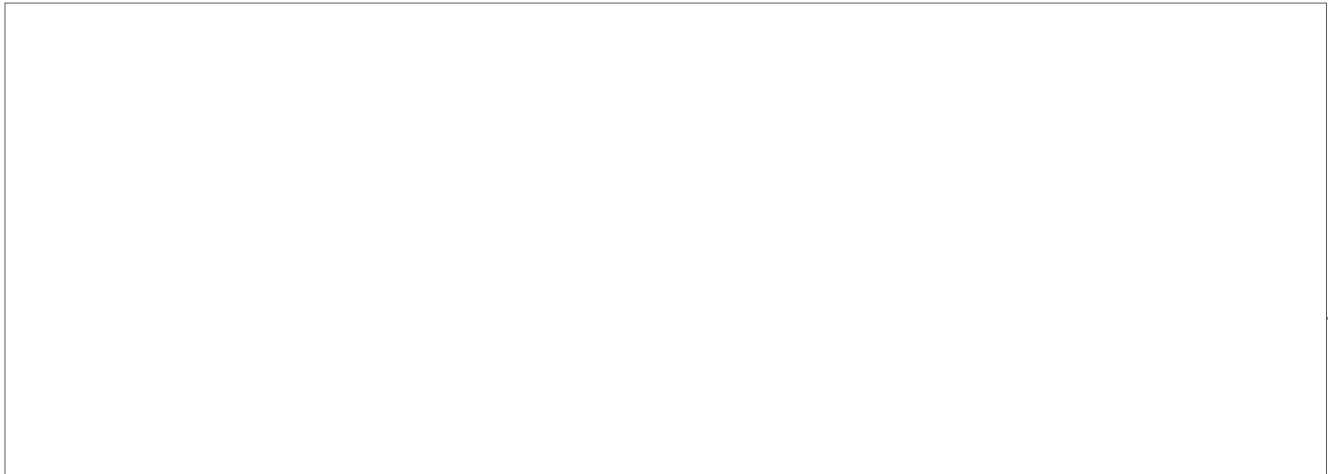
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European Community Ministers Discuss Counterterror Policy

The problem of international terrorism was discussed at the European Council of Ministers meeting in Luxembourg on 23 February. Following a suggestion made by the West German Foreign Minister and seconded by Danish and Belgian representatives, the ministers agreed to consider proposing a discussion in the United Nations of international anti-terrorist measures. This action would be separate from the efforts of EC states to coordinate their own responses to terrorist situations within the community, which are being handled via an informal conference of interior or justice ministers. The Foreign Minister of Luxembourg commented to the U.S. embassy that if the EC does decide to take the matter to the UN, he doubts that the outcome will be successful. He speculated that the problem of defining terrorism in an international context raises so many political issues that any action proposed in the UN will be stillborn. (In addition to the EC nations, the governments of Venezuela and Colombia have stated their intention to bring the matter of international terrorism before the UN.)



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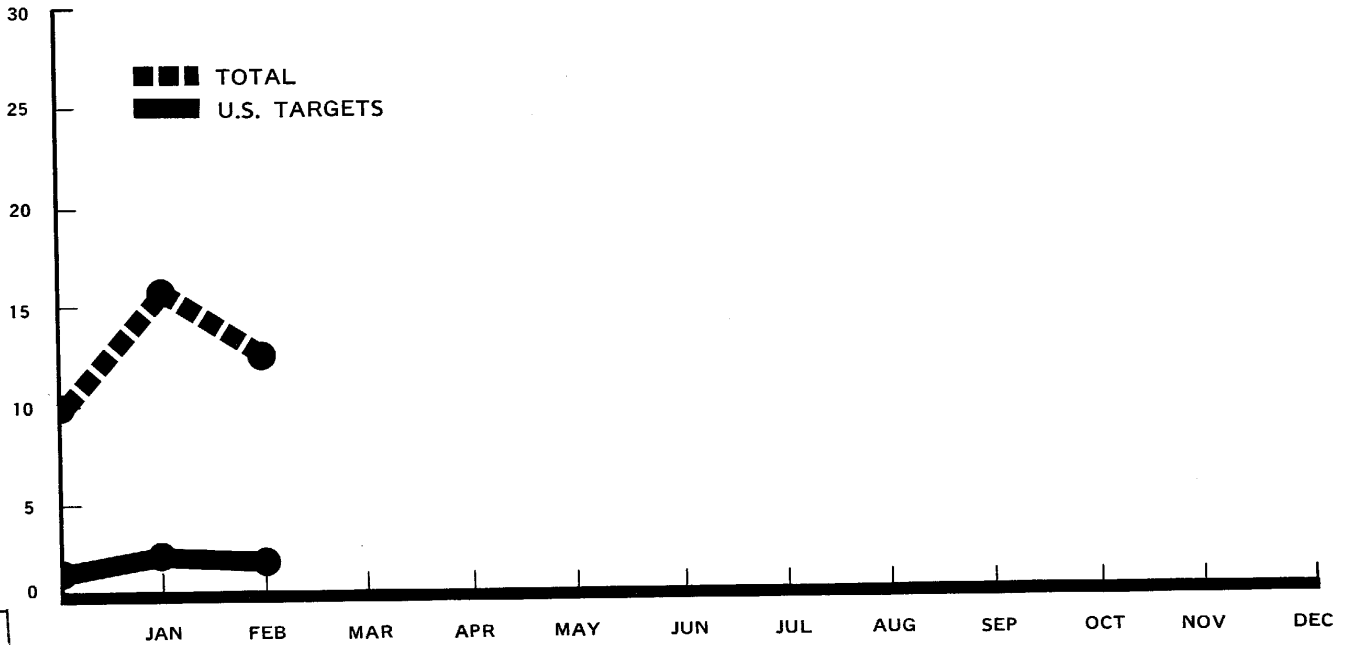
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TAB A—Chronology of Significant  
International Terrorist Acts

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INCIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS  
AS LISTED IN WEEKLY SITUATION REPORTS - 1976



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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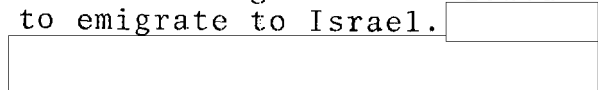
CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 27 February 1976

Shots Fired at Soviet Residential Complex

Place: United States, New York

Several shots were fired at the Soviet residential complex in New York. Only minor damage was sustained and there were no personal injuries. An unidentified woman claiming to represent the Jewish Armed Resistance called several news agencies and claimed credit for the shooting and threatened that Soviet diplomats would be kidnapped unless a Soviet Jewish teenager were allowed to emigrate to Israel.



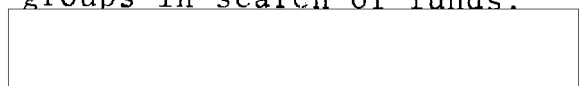
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Date: 27 February 1976

U.S. Businessman Kidnapped

Place: Venezuela, Caracas

William Niehaus, the Owens-Illinois glass company managing director in Venezuela, was kidnapped from his home by seven gunmen. A group called "Revolutionary Command" has claimed credit for the kidnapping and is threatening to kill Niehaus unless the Venezuelan government stops "a wave of repression" against the people. No demands for money were made; however, the Interior Minister told a news conference that the kidnapers apparently are "left-wing groups in search of funds."

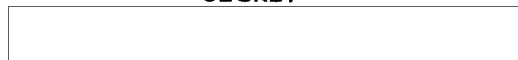


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Date: 27 February 1976

Place: Greece, Athens

Bombs Explode at U.S. Banks  
Homemade bombs exploded at the American Express and Chase Manhattan offices in downtown Athens. The police have no information on the identity of the bombers.



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TAB B—Terrorists Threats  
and Plans

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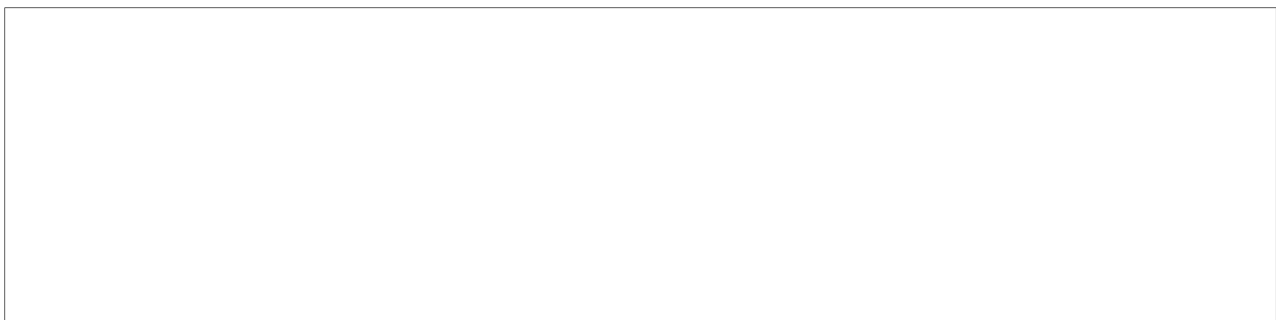


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I. Terrorist Threats and Plans:

Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

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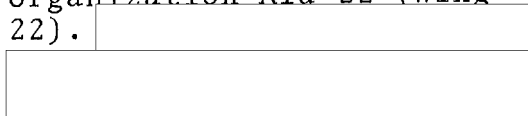


Target: PAN AMERICAN  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Place: Argentina,  
Buenos Aires

Date: Unknown

The Pan American World Airways director has been threatened with death by an anonymous caller who said he was a member of the Montonero guerrilla organization Ala 22 (Wing 22).



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Target: U.S. OFFICIAL

Place: Guyana, Georgetown

Date: Unknown

The Nigerian high commissioner to Barbados advised the U.S. ambassador in Bridgetown that he had learned of a potential threat against the U.S. deputy chief of mission in Georgetown.



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

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

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2 MAR 1976

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III. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Middle East

No significant terrorist threats were reported during  
the period 25 February - 2 March 1976

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V. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Far East

Target: Unknown                      The Moro National Liberation  
Place: Philippines                      Front is planning a series  
of kidnappings, hijackings,  
Date: Unknown                      ambushes, robberies and  
bombings. The MNLF has been  
responsible for a number of  
kidnappings and hijackings  
of foreigners, particularly  
Japanese. [Redacted]

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2 MAR 1976

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist  
Targets



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[Redacted]

Distribution: Mr. Robert A. Fearey  
Special Assistant to the Secretary  
Department of State

Mr. Dwayne S. Anderson  
Deputy Director for International  
Negotiations and Arms Control  
International Security Affairs  
Department of Defense

Mr. James F. Barie  
Assistant Chief, International Affairs  
Office of Management and Budget

Mr. Daniel J. Mozeleski  
National Security Council Staff

Mr. Herbert H. Kaiser, Jr.  
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment,  
Safety and Consumer Affairs  
Department of Transportation

Mr. James Robinson  
Criminal Division  
Department of Justice

Mr. Richard D. Parsons  
Associate Director of the Domestic Council

Mr. Herbert K. Reis  
Legal Advisor  
United States Mission to the United Nations

Mr. Richard L. Schultz  
Assistant to the Director, Office of Law  
Enforcement  
Department of Treasury

Mr. W. Raymond Wannall  
Assistant Director, Intelligence Division  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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Central Intelligence Agency

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

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FBI review completed

USAF review(s) completed  
OSD review completed

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9 March 1976

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**10 MAR 1976**

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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

9 March 1976

#### Articles:

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No Progress in Niehaus Kidnap Case (Page 3)

Expulsion of Sa'iqqa-Connected Terrorist Suspects  
from Italy (Page 5)

#### Notes:

Detention of Armed Libyans at Rome Airport (Page 7)

Bomb Attempt at Moroccan Embassy in Beirut (Page 7)

Extortion Attempt Against American Official in  
Honduras (Page 8)

Cuban Exiles Attempt Bombing of Soviet Embassy in  
Costa Rica (Page 8)

Philippine Government Bans Travel by Foreigners in  
Mindanao After New Kidnapping (Page 9)

Sentencing of Japanese Who Attacked U.S. Consulate  
in 1974 (Page 10)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Western Hemisphere,  
Including United States

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10 MAR 1976

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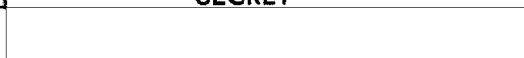
- II. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Europe
- III. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Middle East
- IV. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Africa
- V. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Far East
- VI. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Worldwide



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No Progress in Niehous Kidnap Case

As of this date, there are no significant new developments in the case of William E. Niehous, the Owens-Illinois executive who was kidnapped in Caracas on 22 February by a group calling itself the Revolutionary Commandos. Niehous' kidnapers have thus far made only one demand. They have asked that 22 documents which allegedly show Owens-Illinois' "economic subversion" in Venezuela, and which were sent to the Attorney General's office as well as to a Venezuelan newspaper, be published in all Venezuelan newspapers plus the New York Times, the London Financial Times, and Le Monde, and that they be broadcast locally and internationally. Owens-Illinois has refused to take action on this demand until the group provides proof that it actually holds Niehous. At the present time there is no communication with the kidnapers.

The Venezuelan government is also taking a hard line on the kidnapping. President Perez described the kidnapers as "common criminals" because "... there are no guerrillas here." There is also evidence that the Venezuelan government has dissuaded editors of local papers from publishing the more hard-hitting parts of the kidnapers' communique. Earlier in the week, spokesmen for the extreme-leftist political parties publicly disassociated themselves from the Niehous kidnapers.

The police are continuing the search for Niehous' abductors, although not much progress is being made. On 2 March it was reported that the police had identified four members of the group, including a leader of the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN), as well as a leader of the Bandera Roja, but the government later stated that it had not definitely established the identity of any of the kidnapers. Leads in the case continue to be sparse, and the situation has been further confused by other groups' claiming credit for the abduction. The most spectacular of these claims was a leaflet bomb which was detonated on the campus of the Central University on 5 March. The leaflets contained demands for the distribution of food in the barrios, bonuses for Owens-Illinois employees, and the publication of the kidnapers' communique.

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Authorities are also continuing to investigate the possibility that members of groups from outside Venezuela are involved in the kidnapping.

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10 MAR 1976

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Expulsion of Sa'iqqa-Connected Terrorist Suspects from Italy

Several Arabs were ordered to leave Italy in mid-February after the Moroccan embassy in Rome reported that it was the target of a terrorist plan [Redacted]

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[Redacted] On 2 February the Moroccan embassy told Italian security authorities that three Moroccans were preparing an attack against the ambassador or the embassy. Italian security officers arrested the three on 13 February. One of them, Horma el Fahiki, possessed a forged passport in another name, provided by the Syrian embassy in Rome. The Italians detained him, turned one of the others over to the Moroccan consulate for repatriation, and expelled the third to France. Later the Italians also expelled a Syrian and a Jordanian. The Italians did not discover any weapons or other evidence of a planned terrorist operation, but they had previous information that Fahiki had chosen his two expelled compatriots to go to Syria for training by the Sa'iqqa fedayeen organization. Fahiki presumably is still under arrest in Italy.

Fahiki (and possibly the others) belonged to a group known as the "Command of Vanguard of the People's War of Liberation," composed of Arabs of various nationalities residing in Italy, all connected with Sa'iqqa. There have been other reports indicating that Sa'iqqa receives support in Italy. The Situation Report of 18 November 1975 reported that Sa'iqqa and the radical Italian group Lotta Continua had signed a letter of solidarity. Two of the Sa'iqqa terrorists arrested in the Netherlands last September, who were planning to hijack a train, acquired their weapons and probably their automobile from a Sa'iqqa representative in Italy. [Redacted]

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NOTES

Detention of Armed Libyans at Rome Airport

On 6 March three men bearing Libyan passports and carrying three automatic pistols, a grenade, and ammunition, were arrested at the international airport in Rome by Italian police. The three were detained when their weapons were exposed by a metal detector device. Police said that all three had arrived on an Alitalia flight from Cairo, and that they were booked on a connecting flight from Rome to Paris. Although there has been abundant press speculation about their plans, the actual intent of the three men is not certain at this time.

In Cairo, Egyptian government sources said the three had planned to hijack the airliner in the belief that a former Libyan foreign minister was aboard; the sources added, however, that he had taken another aircraft instead. Libyan government media denied the Egyptian charges and alleged that the Egyptians were responsible for permitting armed men to board the aircraft in Cairo.

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Bomb Attempt at Moroccan Embassy in Beirut

On 3 March an explosive was planted in front of the Moroccan embassy in Beirut, but Lebanese police deactivated the bomb before it exploded. The bomb consisted of 600 grams of TNT with a timing device. On 6 March the Beirut press reported that the Polisario Front had claimed responsibility for placing the explosive. The press did not specify whether this claim was made by the Polisario representative who resides in Beirut or by a spokesman elsewhere. The Polisario Front is an Algerian-backed insurgent organization in the Spanish Sahara that opposes the division of the Sahara between Morocco and Mauritania.

In mid-January there was an unconfirmed report that several groups had agreed to cooperate in mounting terrorist operations against Morocco and Mauritania, both in the Sahara and directly against those two countries. The groups reportedly included fedayeen "rejectionists," the Polisario Front, the Japanese Red Army and elements of the Algerian Army of National Liberation. They were said to be training

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10 MAR 1976

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in either Libya or Algeria. If such a new terrorist group-  
ing does exist, it might have carried out the bombing at-  
tempt in the name of the Polisario Front. [REDACTED]

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Extortion Attempt Against American Official in Honduras

A crude hand-written note demanding the equivalent of \$250 was delivered to the home of the Peace Corps director, Mr. Steven Smith, in Tegucigalpa on 3 March by a young Honduran male. The note purported to be from a group calling itself "Armed Revolutionary Party of the People (PARP)" and stated how the money should be turned over to them. The note contained a threat that Mr. and Mrs. Smith would be killed if the instructions were not followed. Nothing is known of such a group. Local police thought the threat was a criminal extortion attempt and recommended that Mr. Smith keep the appointment with the letterwriter, under police observation, which he did. However, the extortionist did not show up.

On 4 March the same individual reappeared at the Smiths' home. He apologized for the note and claimed that he was coerced into the extortion plot under the threat that members of his family would be killed. He said he was uncertain of the ideological orientation of PARP; however, one of its objectives was to reduce the "gringo presence" in Honduras. He agreed to see the police that evening but did not go. The embassy was subsequently advised that the individual concerned, plus a woman accomplice, was apprehended by police on 5 March while engaged in a similar extortion attempt against a Chilean U.N. employee. A guard has been provided for Mr. Smith's residence until the case is resolved. [REDACTED]

Cuban Exiles Attempt Bombing of Soviet Embassy in Costa Rica

On 27 February a guard at the Soviet embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica discovered a bomb planted against the wall surrounding the embassy compound. The police were called and defused the bomb before it exploded. The bomb was described as having great destructive power.

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[REDACTED]

On 1 March, the Cuban National Liberation Front (FLNC) arranged a clandestine press conference in Miami, Florida, where the FLNC and the 2506 Brigade, an organization composed of veterans who took part in the Bay of Pigs invasion, claimed credit for the San Jose bombing. At the press conference, an unidentified woman played a tape recording in which both organizations also claimed credit for the 27 September 1975 bombings of the Soviet chancery and the Cuban film festival at the planetarium in Bogota, Colombia, as well as the machine-gun attack on the Soviet ship "Dzhordano Bruno" in the Bahamas on 12 February. The tape recording stated that the press conference was called because both the Soviet and U.S. authorities were not making public statements on the San Jose bombing attempt, which was carried out to show that democratic Cubans are still engaged in a war against Castro and Communism. It invited the press to investigate these actions. (For background see the 30 September issue, page 3 and the 24 February issue, page A-1.)

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Philippine Government Bans Travel by Foreigners in Mindanao After New Kidnapping

In early March the Philippine government imposed a ban on travel by foreigners in some areas of Mindanao. Muslim rebels have intensified their guerrilla activity in Mindanao, and on 28 February they kidnapped Eunice Diment, a British missionary and linguist. The Moro National Liberation Front is believed responsible for kidnapping a Japanese tourist and two American employees of a lumber firm in August 1975, hijacking a Japanese freighter in September, and kidnapping six Japanese from a fishing vessel in November. The Philippine government successfully negotiated the release of the MNLF's previous foreign victims. The ban on travel does not apply to foreigners who are permanent residents of Mindanao or who are involved in development projects there.

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The U.S. embassy in Manila commented that the restricted areas were not explicitly defined. The embassy contacted Philippine defense officials for clarification and learned that the ban is being handled by the Public Information Service, which may indicate that it is aimed primarily at the foreign press.

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Sentencing of Japanese Who Attacked U.S. Consulate in 1974

The Japan Times announced that two ultraleftists who attacked the U.S. consulate in Fukuoka, Japan on 22 November 1974 were sentenced in the Fukuoka district court on 25 February 1976. (See the issues of 26 November 1974, page A-1, and 29 April 1975.) Koishi Hikaru, 27, was given a six-year prison term, and Higashitani Toshiaki, 25, was sentenced to three years. The press story did not mention a third defendant, Morioka Yasuo, who also was tried. According to the U.S. consulate, the prosecution had demanded a six-year term for him, claiming that the attack had "seriously insulted the national honor of the U.S." However, the consulate predicted that he would receive a lighter sentence as he had renounced Maruseido, the radical organization that carried out this attack and similar attacks against the U.S. and Soviet embassies in Tokyo.

On 3 March Fukuoka police received two telephoned bomb threats against the U.S. consulate, but a thorough search failed to turn up anything suspicious. The number of security guards at the consulate was increased, and two Japanese detectives were assigned to screen visitors and inspect packages in the lobby. Although there is no evidence linking these threats to the sentencing of the Maruseido terrorists, it seems likely either that this harassment was a type of revenge for the sentences, or that the press announcement led to some crank calls. [redacted]

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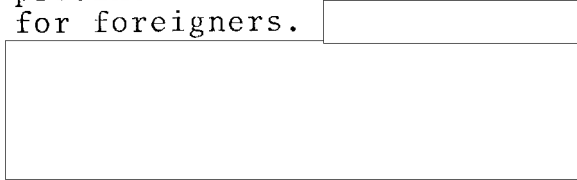
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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 28 February 1976

Place: Philippines,  
Basilan Island

Briton Kidnapped in Philippines  
Eunice Diment, a British citizen, was kidnapped on Basilan Island on 28 February. This is in the Mindanao provinces where Moslem rebels have carried out a number of kidnappings and ambushes. These provinces are now off limits for foreigners.



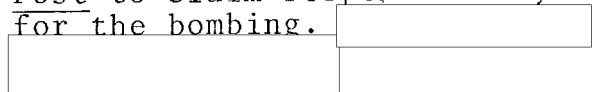
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Date: 8 March 1976

Place: United States,  
New York

Soviet and Czech Airlines Offices Bombed

Shortly before midnight a bomb tore through a doorway of the building housing the Czechoslovak and Soviet national airlines offices, causing considerable property damage but no injuries. Two policemen were on duty, as the building has been receiving daily 24-hour police protection for two years. A young man claiming to represent the Jewish Armed Resistance Strike Force telephoned the New York Post to claim responsibility for the bombing.



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I. Terrorist Threats and Plans:

Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

Target: Republic of China \*\* The Republic of China consulate general in New York has received two letters which demand the release within one month of a Taiwanese citizen imprisoned in Taiwan, according to an FBI report. The sender of the letter threatened that the consulate general would be bombed if the person were not released. Apparently the consulate has received similar letters in the past. The FBI is investigating.

Place: United States, New York

Date: March 1976



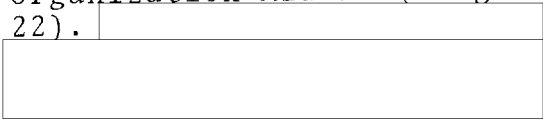
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Target: PAN AMERICAN MANAGING DIRECTOR

Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires

Date: Unknown

The Pan American World Airways director has been threatened with death by an anonymous caller who said he was a member of the Montonero guerrilla organization Ala 22 (Wing 22).



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

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

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III. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Middle East

Target: King Husayn of Jordan                      See B-VI.

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V. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Far East

No significant terrorist threats were reported during  
the period 3-9 March 1976

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B-V-1

10 MAR 1976

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist  
Targets

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[Redacted]

Distribution: Mr. Robert A. Fearey  
Special Assistant to the Secretary  
Department of State

Mr. Dwayne S. Anderson  
Deputy Director for International  
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Department of Defense

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Assistant Chief, International Affairs  
Office of Management and Budget

Mr. Daniel J. Mozeleski  
National Security Council Staff

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Department of Transportation

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Criminal Division  
Department of Justice

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Mr. Herbert K. Reis  
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United States Mission to the United Nations

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Special Assistant for Special Legislation  
and Projects  
Department of Treasury

Mr. Thomas W. Leavitt  
Assistant Director, Intelligence Division  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

[Redacted]  
Central Intelligence Agency

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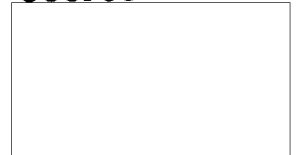
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*Weekly Situation Report*  
*on*  
*International Terrorism*

State Dept. review completed  
Army review(s) completed  
FBI review completed

USAF review(s) completed  
OSD review completed

DO WSRIT 76-011

16 March 1976

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16 MAR 1976



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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

16 March 1976

#### Articles:

[Redacted]

25X1

Egypt and Libya Trade Accusations Following Alleged Kidnap Attempt (Page 2)

USIS Officers' Account of Their Captivity in Beirut (Page 5)

Sentencing of Persons Who Bombed Algerian Newspaper Office (Page 7)

#### Notes:

[Redacted]

25X1

Implied Threat in PLO Request for Office in Austria (Page 9)

South Moluccans on Trial in The Netherlands (Page 10)

Sentencing of IRA Kidnappers of Dutch Industrialist (Page 10)

Possible Arson at U.S. Military Base in Turkey (Page 10)

Greek Army Evaluation of Incendiary Device (Page 11)

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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

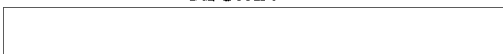
TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

- I. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Western Hemisphere,  
Including United States
- II. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Europe
- III. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Middle East
- IV. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Africa
- V. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Far East
- VI. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Worldwide



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16 MAR 1976

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Egypt and Libya Trade Accusations Following Alleged Kidnap Attempt

The Egyptian press has featured detailed stories concerning an alleged plot by Libya to kidnap two dissident Libyan government officials now residing in Cairo, and the Libyan media have angrily denied the allegations. There is no reliable confirmation of the details, but the basic outline of events probably is factual. The three men using Libyan passports who were arrested at the Rome airport on 6 March are widely believed to have planned to hijack to Libya the plane on which the Libyan Foreign Minister, 'Abd-al-Munim al-Huni, was traveling to Paris via Rome. (See the 9 March issue.) Al-Huni left Libya following an unsuccessful coup attempt there in August 1975 and has been living in Cairo. Umar Muhayshi, another member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council who was accused of leading the coup attempt, is also in Egypt, and RCC Chairman Qadhafi has been trying to persuade or force both men to return to Libya.

The Cairo press quoted an Egyptian Interior Ministry official as saying that Egyptian security officials had been surveilling the three suspect Libyan kidnapers in Cairo. When they discovered that these three had tickets for the same Alitalia flight as al-Huni, the Egyptians quickly arranged for al-Huni to change to a TWA flight.

The Cairo press asserts that seven other Libyans were arrested in Cairo on 7 March (the day after the Rome arrests) and that they confessed they planned to kidnap Muhayshi as their "first target." The press also claimed that Libya had transported the would-be kidnapers' weapons to Egypt in its diplomatic pouch. The former Foreign Minister of Tunisia, Mohammed Masmudi, also was questioned by Egyptian security officials, who suspect him of participating in the kidnap plot. He was recently in Libya and traveled to Cairo at Libyan expense. He claimed that he came to Cairo to induce al-Huni and Muhayshi to give up their self-imposed exile and return voluntarily to Tripoli, but he said this effort had failed.

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USIS Officers' Account of Their Captivity in Beirut

Charles D. Gallagher, 45, and William R. Dykes, 55, two USIS officers stationed in Beirut, were released on 25 February after four months imprisonment at the hands of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Gallagher and Dykes were stopped at a roadblock by armed men early on 22 October 1975, while en route to the USIS printing plant where they were employed. They were taken to a refugee camp where they were held separately in cells on the lower floor of a three-story building. Living conditions were very bad with unsanitary conditions, wetness, poor food, and no medicine available for illnesses such as diarrhea. Gallagher and Dykes had no direct contact for 15 weeks, until just prior to their release. (See the issues of 28 October and 25 November 1975 and 2 March 1976.)

Both men were subjected to considerable psychological pressure and one of them to extensive physical abuse during a period of intensive interrogation lasting for several weeks. The psychological pressure consisted of threats and hints they would never see their families again, statements that the embassy personnel were leaving Beirut without them and that the ambassador had made no efforts on their behalf, and indications to each that the other was being tortured. The physical abuse consisted of severe beatings on the body, arms and legs with wooden and leather devices. Some forms of water torture and forced standing all night and while being beaten were also employed. The torturers were careful not to cause unconsciousness or to strike the victim on the head.

The questioning in the interrogation sessions was vague and general. One area of special interest was information about embassy personnel with Arab backgrounds and Arabic language capability. Interest was also shown in the military background of embassy officers and whether they had served in Vietnam or had intelligence experience. Both men were accused of being CIA agents and were questioned about other Americans who were alleged CIA agents. The interrogators showed special interest in the two-way radio in the car used by the two men. All articles of clothing worn by the two were closely examined, including heels of shoes and waistbands of underdrawers.

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Both men explained at length that they worked at the printing plant, had little contact with the embassy, and did not know embassy personnel well. Documents concerning their work at the printing plant, which were seized with them, backed up their stories. Both men were impressed with the knowledge of American sports and culture shown by their interrogators.

Both men saw signs and posters with PFLP written on them in their place of imprisonment, including one poster showing the destruction of airplanes which had been hijacked by the PFLP. The interrogators stressed that the captives' fate was completely dependent on the PFLP, with neither the PLO nor the Lebanese government having any influence over their release. [REDACTED]

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Sentencing of Persons Who Bombed Algerian Newspaper Office

Seven men of Algerian, French, American, and possibly Spanish nationality have been tried by the Algerian State Security Court for the 3 January 1976 bombing of the offices of the government-controlled newspaper El Moudjahid. (See the 20 January issue, Tab A.) Following a brief trial, the court handed down the sentences on 3 March. Three men were sentenced to death for an attempt on the security of the state, crimes against military and civil buildings, and possession of arms. The four other men received lesser sentences ranging from life imprisonment to a fine. They had eight days in which to appeal. The final outcome is not known at this time.

Algerian press reports during the investigation of the bombing and the trial emphasized a French connection, asserting that French intelligence sponsored the bombing. However, it appears that an Algerian opposition group based in France, probably the "Algerian Opposition/ALP," formerly the Soldiers of Algerian Opposition (SOA), is responsible for planning the bombing of the newspaper office to demonstrate its continuing differences with the Algerian government.

There is a long history of bombings of Algerian targets in France. The most recent occurred on 20 and 21 February when four Algerian installations in various cities were bombed and one additional attempt failed. (See the 24 February issue, Tab A.) The Unified Front of Liberation for New Algeria claimed responsibility for these bombings. There may be some connection between the FLUNA and the Algerian Opposition/ALP. The Algerians believe these bombings are related to the 3 January attack on the newspaper office. On 26 February two young Frenchmen were arrested on the French-Belgian border. They were carrying about three pounds of TNT which they planned to use against the Algerian embassy in Brussels. They claimed to belong to the FLUNA. Police are investigating this matter.

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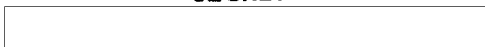
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Implied Threat in PLO Request for Office in Austria

An official of the Palestine Liberation Organization told the Austrian press that the PLO is prepared to give Austria a "security guarantee" if the government permits the PLO to open an information office in Vienna. Abdul Jayab, head of the PLO office in Budapest, made this remark to journalists while visiting Vienna during the Austrian Socialist Party congress, held on 11-13 March. He and an official of the Syrian Baath Party claimed that by supporting the PLO bid for an office in Vienna, Austria could help reduce the influence of extremist Palestinian splinter groups. He said the PLO is not interested in mounting terrorist raids in Austria, which is considered a friend of the Palestinians, and he denied any PLO link to the terrorist attack on OPEC's Vienna headquarters last December. He added that if the Austrian government does not agree to a PLO information office, the PLO still has a right to an office accredited to a United Nations organization in Vienna.

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The press stories noted the blackmail threat implied in Jayab's "security guarantee," and the U.S. embassy believes this ploy may prove counterproductive to PLO interests. The PLO is trying to increase the number or upgrade the status of its offices all over the world, but this is the only known case where this carrot and implied stick technique has been used. [Redacted]

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South Moluccans on Trial in The Netherlands

On 10 March several young South Moluccan terrorists who hijacked a train in December went on trial in Assen, near the rural town of Beilen where they held passengers hostage for several days. (See the issues of 9 and 16 December 1975.) The trial site was heavily guarded by riot police, but some peaceful demonstrations by Moluccans took place. The trial was to last three days, and a verdict will be delivered two weeks later. The testimony was chiefly concerned with the murder of two passengers and the train engineer. The defense attorney did not contest the murder charge, according to the press, but hoped to win a lenient sentence by showing that the group's motive was political rather than criminal. The group is charged with unlawful detention of citizens and illegal possession of firearms, as well as murder. [Redacted]

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Sentencing of IRA Kidnappers of Dutch Industrialist

The two IRA members who kidnapped a Dutch industrialist outside his home in Limerick, Ireland on 3 October 1975 have been sentenced by an Irish court. Eddie Gallagher was given 20 years imprisonment and Marian Coyle was sentenced to 15 years. The two had held the industrialist for 36 days in an attempt to secure the release of three imprisoned IRA colleagues, before surrendering to the police without attaining their demands. [Redacted]

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Possible Arson at U.S. Military Base in Turkey

A serious fire occurred in the [Redacted]

ALSO  
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[Redacted] The U.S. Air Force is investigating the fire, which is believed to be due to arson. This is the second serious fire in two weeks and the

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third in approximately four months, but preliminary investigation of the previous fires did not indicate arson. Turkish agencies have indicated that arson and possibly political motives are involved.

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Previous information had indicated that the Turkish People's Liberation Army was planning to take terrorist actions against U.S. facilities in early March.

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Greek Army Evaluation of Incendiary Device

ALSO  
25x6 USAF

[Redacted] with a report of their evaluation of two incendiary devices recently found [Redacted]

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USAF  
ALSO 25x6

The devices were simply plastic bags filled with gasoline. The detonator was a block of paraffin with several unlit matches in it and an unlighted cigarette placed in the center of the matches. A small hole in the gasoline bag saturates the base of the matches and cigarette. The EOD report indicates that while such a detonator is of questionable reliability, it can be easily assembled from readily available materials that cannot be traced.

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TAB A—Chronology of Significant  
International Terrorist Acts

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 7 March 1976 Shots Fired Into Aeroflot Office  
Place: France, Paris Shots from automatic weapons were fired at the windows of the Aeroflot office in Paris on 7 March, causing considerable property damage. There were no personal injuries. It is not known who is responsible. 

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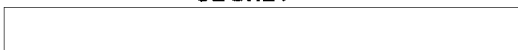
Date: 8 March 1976 Syrian Embassy Attacked  
Place: France, Paris Numerous Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Syrian embassy in Paris on 8 March, causing slight property damage and no personal injuries. Apparently a Zionist group is responsible. A Syrian delegation in Paris preparing for an official visit by the Syrian president was harassed and provoked by such a group. 

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Date: 14 March 1976 Man Slain as Youths Attack Spanish Embassy  
Place: Italy, Rome A passer-by was killed and two other persons injured in the skirmish that followed an attack on the Spanish embassy by about 20 youths who threw ten firebombs at the embassy. It is not known if the passer-by was killed by a bullet fired by the police or by one of the youths.

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Police are investigating.  
There was only minor damage  
to the building.

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats  
and Plans

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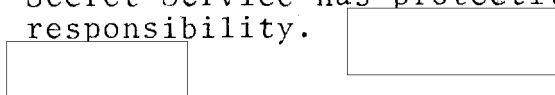


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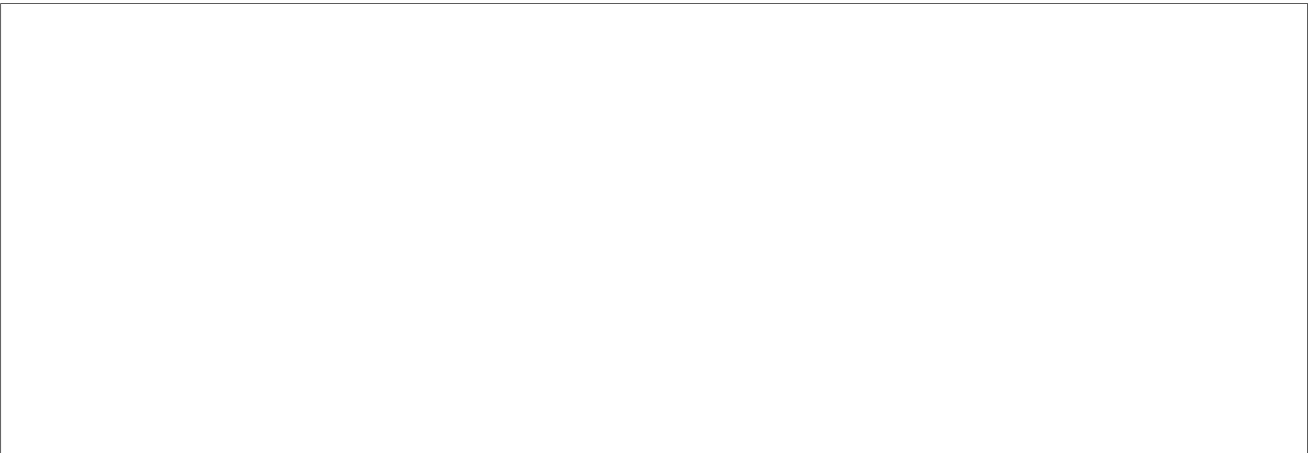
I. Terrorist Threats and Plans:

Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

<u>Target:</u>	Irish Prime Minister  Irish UN Mission and Consulate General	** The imminent visit by the Irish Prime Minister has generated several threats. Three anonymous telephone callers in Boston threatened that the Prime Minister would be assassinated in the U.S. In New York a woman telephone caller threatened that the Irish United Nations mission and the consulate general would be bombed if the Prime Minister visited New York. ( <u>Comment:</u> The Prime Minister will be visiting the U.S. 17-22 March. One of his purposes is to appeal to the Irish-American community to refrain from sending money to Northern Ireland.) The Secret Service has protective responsibility.
<u>Place:</u>	United States, Washington, D.C. Chicago Philadelphia New York Boston	
<u>Date:</u>	17-22 March 1976	



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

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

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Target: Republic of China  
Consulate General

Place: United States,  
New York

Date: March 1976

The Republic of China consulate general in New York has received two letters which demanded the release of an imprisoned Taiwanese citizen. The sender of the letter threatened that the consulate general would be bombed if the person were not released.



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II. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Europe

Target: U.S. PERSONNEL and VEHICLES Radical student groups are planning to attack U.S. personnel and vehicles in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir and Adana. 25X1

Place: Turkey (See the 10 February issue, page B-II-2.)

Date: Unknown



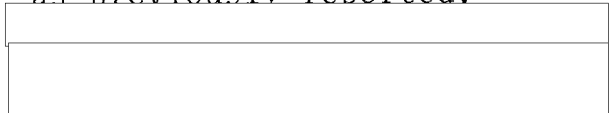
Target: Turkish Diplomats \* 25X1

Place: West Germany 25X1

Date: Unknown

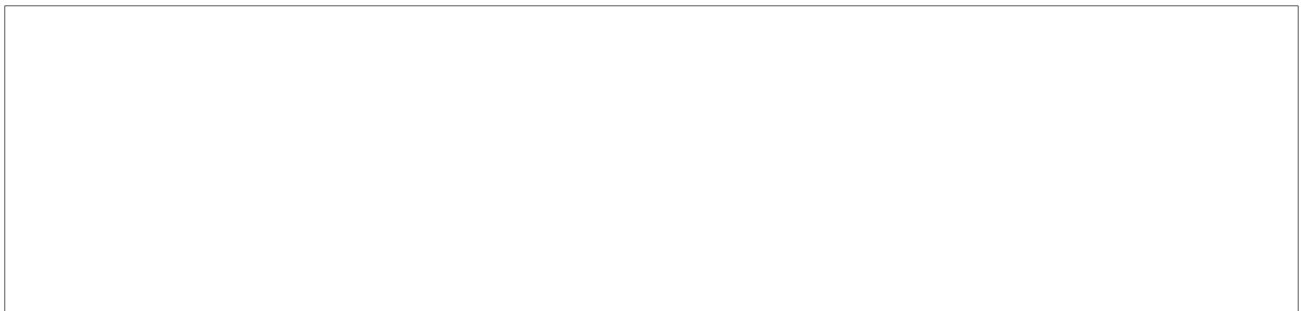


the threat from the Turkish Workers and Students Association against Turkish diplomats in Germany continues. However, they report that the group plans to take the diplomats hostage in an attempt to force the Turkish government to release certain prisoners in Turkey, rather than assassinate them as previously reported.



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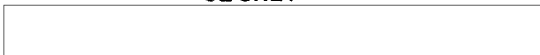
Target: Turkish Diplomats Worldwide See B-VI.



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V. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Far East

No significant terrorist threats were reported during  
the period 10-16 March 1976

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VI. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Worldwide

Target: Turkish Diplomats      The Armenian Liberation Army reportedly is planning to kill 13 Turkish diplomats.

Place: Worldwide



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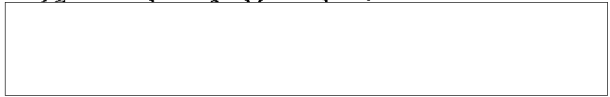
Date: Unknown

Target: King Husayn of Jordan

There have been reports that the BSO is planning an operation against King Husayn, possibly during his trip abroad, which will include stops in Japan, Australia, Spain, Mexico and the U.S.

Place: Worldwide

Date: March 1976



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20 MAR 1976

TAB C—Potential Terrorist  
Targets



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[REDACTED]

Distribution: Mr. Robert A. Fearey  
Special Assistant to the Secretary  
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Deputy Director for International  
Negotiations and Arms Control  
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Assistant Chief, International Affairs  
Office of Management and Budget

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National Security Council Staff

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Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment,  
Safety and Consumer Affairs  
Department of Transportation

Mr. James Robinson  
Criminal Division  
Department of Justice

Mr. Richard D. Parsons  
Associate Director of the Domestic Council

Mr. Herbert K. Reis  
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United States Mission to the United Nations

Mr. J. Robert McBrien  
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Federal Bureau of Investigation

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Central Intelligence Agency

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

State Dept. review completed  
Army review(s) completed  
FBI review completed

USAF review(s) completed  
OSD review completed

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23 March 1976

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23 MAR 1976

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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

23 March 1976

#### Articles:

Possible Involvement of Colombian Terrorists in the Niehous Kidnapping (Page 1)

25X1

#### Notes:

Indonesia Passes Anti-Hijacking Laws (Page 5)

Honduran Extortionist Denies Any Political Ties (Page 5)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

- I. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Western Hemisphere, Including United States
- II. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Europe
- III. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Middle East
- IV. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Africa
- V. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Far East

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VI. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Worldwide



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ARTICLESPossible Involvement of Colombian Terrorists in the Niehous Kidnapping

There is a possibility that the 19th of April Movement (M-19), a Colombian terrorist group composed of extreme elements of the ANAPO, may have taken part in the 27 February abduction of William E. Niehous in Caracas, Venezuela.

25X1 [redacted] a high-level member of the Colombian M-19 said that members of the M-19 were involved in the Niehous kidnapping and that Niehous' abduction had been a joint political and economic operation with the Venezuelan Bandera Roja (Red Flag). The leader further stated that the M-19 was involved in the 5 August 1975 kidnapping of Sears executive Donald Cooper in Bogota, Colombia. Cooper was released on 5 November 1975, after the payment of a ransom by Sears.

25X1 [redacted] Niehous was kidnapped by members of the Bandera Roja and Punto Cero (Point Zero), who formed an ad hoc group led by Carlos Efraim Betancourt, a Bandera Roja leader, and that this group is convinced that Niehous is in some way involved with American intelligence. On 15 March, the local Venezuelan press carried reports that Betancourt had been expelled from the Bandera Roja for his unauthorized participation in Niehous' abduction. The Punto Cero is a small Venezuelan group composed of individuals who were sent to Cuba for training by the Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) in 1970. This group takes its name from the area in Cuba where the membership was trained. Most of the group were either killed or imprisoned in 1972 and 1973, and for the last two years it has been relatively inactive. There was an earlier report, however, that Punto Cero was planning terrorist operations against U.S. officials and businessmen in Venezuela (see the 9 March issue, page B-I-3).

Communications with the kidnapers have been sporadic and have proceeded rather slowly. On St. Patrick's Day, Mrs. Niehous made a public appeal asking the Archbishop of Caracas to intercede to get a message to the kidnapers. On 18 March a package was found behind a Caracas church. The

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package contained notes in Spanish, written on two of Niehous' calling cards, which were signed by Niehous and addressed to his wife and to the American ambassador. The cards have been turned over to the police, who are analyzing them. American observers on the scene feel that the notes are genuine.

As it stands now, the kidnapers are sticking to their original demand that their manifesto be published in the press at the Owens-Illinois company's expense. Thus far they have not demanded a ransom. Owens-Illinois had previously maintained the position that they would not take action on the kidnapers' demand until they had proof that Niehous was alive. The situation has been further complicated by the fact that President Perez will not permit the publication of the manifesto in Venezuela under any circumstances. Thus the prospects for an early release of Niehous remain dim.

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NOTES

Indonesia Passes Anti-Hijacking Laws

On 17 March the Indonesian parliament approved an amendment to the penal code making aircraft hijacking a crime punishable by up to 20 years imprisonment. Causing injury to passengers or cargo carries a ten-year penalty, and damaging airport facilities can bring a six-year sentence. The Minister of Justice described the new law as a follow-up to Indonesia's previous ratification of the Tokyo, Hague and Montreal conventions on air crimes and hijacking. (Indonesia's attitude toward efforts by the Association of South-east Asian Nations to prevent terrorists from operating in the region was described in the 24 February issue.)

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Honduran Extortionist Denies Any Political Ties

Honduran security officials have investigated the case of a young man who demanded that the local Peace Corps director and a Chilean U.N. employee pay small sums of money to the "Armed Revolutionary Party of the People." (See the 9 March issue.) The extortionist has admitted under interrogation that his story about the political group was fictitious and that his only motive was to extort money for personal use.

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TAB A—Chronology of Significant  
International Terrorist Acts

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

No significant international terrorist incidents  
occurred during 17-23 March 1976

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23 MAR 1976

TAB B—Terrorists Threats  
and Plans

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I. Terrorist Threats and Plans:

Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

Target: Costa Rican Establishments      \*\* Cuban exiles affiliated with Accion Cubana, an anti-Castro group, are discussing plans to bomb Costa Rican establishments, particularly the consulate general, in Miami and elsewhere [redacted] 25X1

Place: United States

Date: Unknown

[redacted] The purpose is retaliation because Orlando Bosch Avila is in a Costa Rican jail. (Comment: Bosch is a fugitive from the U.S.) [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

Target: Republic of China Consulate General      The Republic of China consulate general in New York has received two letters which demanded the release of an imprisoned Taiwanese citizen. The sender of the letter threatened that the consulate general would be bombed if the person were not released. [redacted] 25X1

Place: United States, New York

Date: March 1976

[redacted]

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

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

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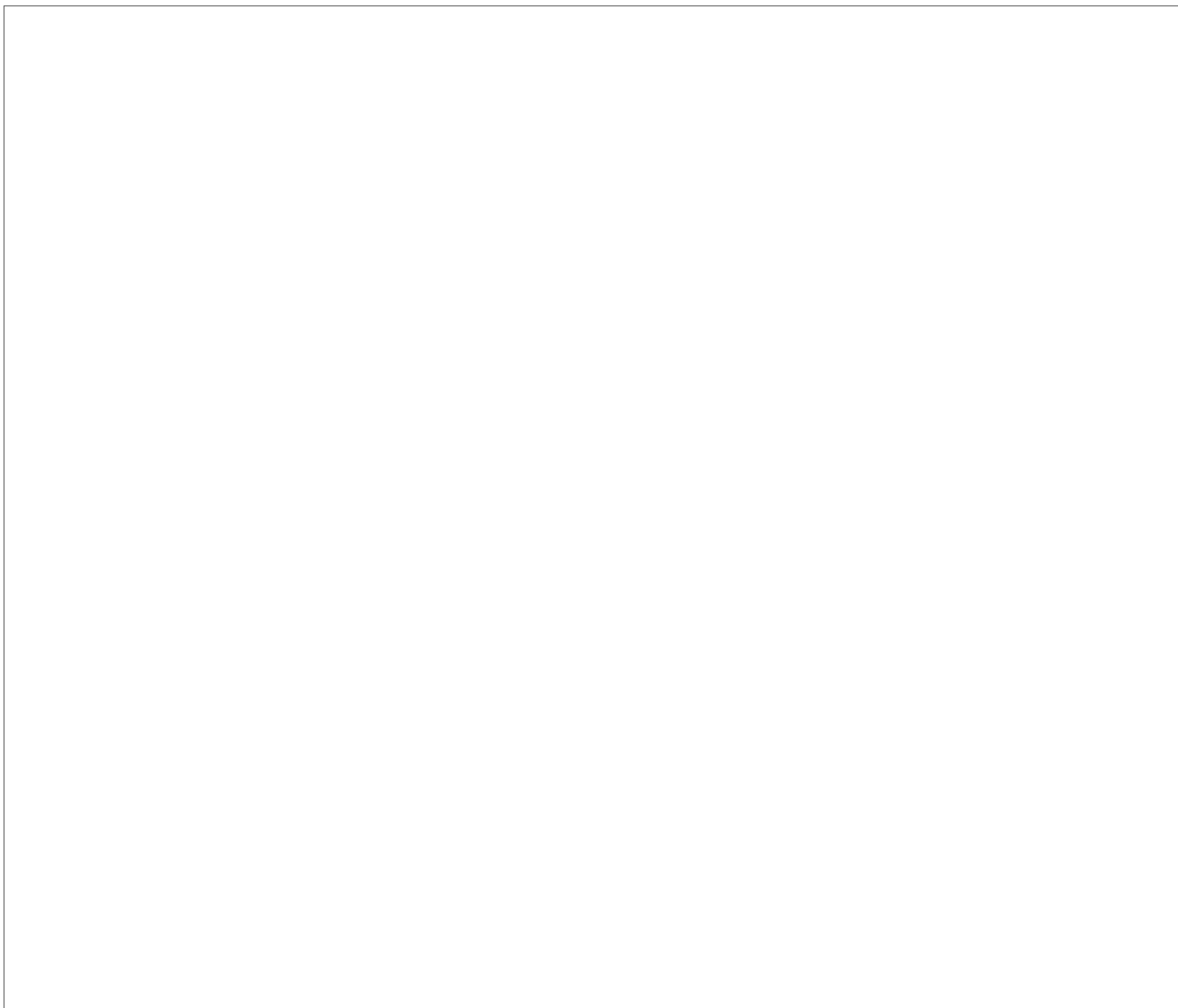
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II. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Europe

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Target: U.S. PERSONNEL  
and VEHICLES

Place: Turkey

Date: Unknown

\* The U.S. Air Force in Turkey has revised its assessment of the threat posed to U.S. facilities and personnel by radical students. A wave of terrorist attacks is not expected to materialize in the

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immediate future; however, increased security will be maintained, as the possibility of occasional terrorist acts will continue to exist for the foreseeable future. (See the 10 February issue, page B-II-2.)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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[Large Redacted Area]

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Target: Turkish Diplomats

Place: West Germany

Date: Unknown

A recent U.S. military report from Germany indicates that the threat from the Turkish Workers and Students Association against Turkish diplomats in Germany continues. However, they report that the group plans to take the diplomats hostage in an attempt to force the Turkish government to release certain prisoners in Turkey,

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rather than assassinate them  
as previously reported.

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[Large Redacted Area]

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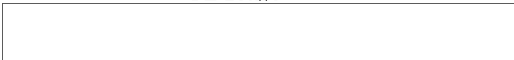
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III. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Middle East

<u>Target:</u>	Saudi, Jordanian, Egyptian, and Moroccan Officials	** Libya, Algeria, and some rejectionist fedayeen groups are making plans to assassinate the leadership echelons of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt, and Morocco, according to information the Saudi ambassador provided to the U.S. ambassador in Jordan. Special terrorist squads have been formed for this purpose.
<u>Place:</u>	Presumably Middle East	
<u>Date:</u>	Unknown	

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<u>Target:</u>	Egyptian or Saudi Official	See B-II.
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<u>Target:</u>	King Husayn of Jordan	See B-VI.
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V. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Far East

No significant terrorist threats were reported during  
the period 17-23 March 1976

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist  
Targets



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*Weekly Situation Report  
on  
International Terrorism*

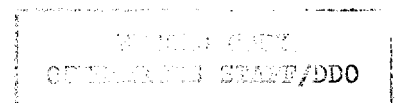
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Army review(s) completed  
FBI review completed

USAF review(s) completed  
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30 March 1976

**Secret 95**



**30 MAR 1976**

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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

30 March 1976

#### Articles:

25X1

New Demands From Niehous Kidnappers (Page 6)

Attempted Bombing of Soviet Trade Corporation (Page 7)

#### Notes:

Sentencing of Libyan Agents in Rome (Page 9)

Moluccan Terrorists Sentenced in The Netherlands (Page 9)

Arrest of West German Terrorist Involved in Lorenz Kidnapping (Page 10)

Another Fire at a U.S. Military Installation in Turkey (Page 10)

Philippine Rebels Free Kidnapped British Missionary (Page 11)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Western Hemisphere, Including United States

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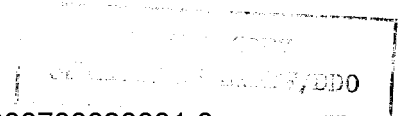
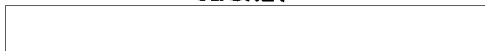


- II. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Europe
- III. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Middle East
- IV. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Africa
- V. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Far East
- VI. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Worldwide



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30 MAR 1976

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New Demands From Niehous Kidnappers

The kidnappers of William E. Niehous in Venezuela published two new communiques over the weekend, one of which contained a photograph of the Owens-Illinois executive. In the communiques, the terrorists reiterated their original demand that Owens-Illinois publish their manifesto and added two new ones--that Owens-Illinois distribute 1,500 bags of food to 1,200 poor families in the barrios and that the company pay its workers a bonus as a "minimum compensation for the inhuman exploitation to which the company has submitted its Venezuelan workers." These last two demands earlier appeared in leaflets contained in a leaflet bomb detonated at the Central University on 5 March. At the time, Venezuelan authorities claimed that the leaflets were not produced by Niehous' kidnappers. It now appears that the kidnappers either set off the leaflet bomb or else have subsequently adopted the two additional demands.

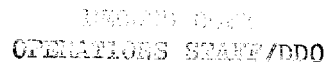
The communiques further stated that the kidnappers planned to capture four prominent Venezuelans and submit them to a "people's trial" for "bribery, corruption and collaborating with multinational enterprises." The kidnappers also charged that Owens-Illinois colluded with the U.S. ambassador to allow the entry of 34 CIA agents into Venezuela for the purpose of manipulating public opinion away from the condemnation of bribery and corruption. They instructed revolutionary commando groups to "proceed to locate, capture and judge any FBI or CIA agents who have entered the country to carry out repressive plans against the population." The communiques also stated that the kidnappers would kill Niehous if the police found their hiding place.

Niehous' relatives have identified the man in the photo as Niehous. Owens-Illinois planned to reply to the communiques through advertisements in the 29 March press. 



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**SECRET**Attempted Bombing of Soviet Trade Corporation

On 25 March a Soviet employee found a bomb in a stairwell adjacent to the offices of Amtorg, the Soviet trading corporation in New York City. The previous evening New York City police had searched the area in response to several telephoned warnings received by a television station, the Associated Press and the building manager. No bomb was discovered in the search. However, the building manager advised Amtorg employees the morning of 25 March and they found a bomb in their search. The bomb squad was called and deactivated the bomb.

The Jewish Defense League held a press conference the afternoon of 25 March at which they revealed the contents of a letter they claimed to have received from the Jewish Armed Resistance. The letter claimed credit for planting the bomb at Amtorg the previous night and provided a detailed description. The letter also threatened to kidnap Soviet children if Marina Tiemkin, a Soviet Jewish teenager being prevented from emigrating, is not allowed to do so. The New York Post city editor received a telephone call the afternoon of 25 March from an unidentified male who claimed to be the voice of the Jewish Armed Resistance. The caller claimed credit for bombing Amtorg to protest the U.S. policy of detente and "to show the Soviets that if Marina Tiemkin is not freed we will kill them." He ended the conversation with "Never again," which is the JDL slogan.

Previously, the Jewish Defense League admitted that the Jewish Armed Resistance is an offshoot of their organization. In the past JDL members have been arrested and prosecuted for various terrorist acts they claimed credit for committing. It is more likely that the JDL is using the name Jewish Armed Resistance in order to avoid legal repercussions while still being able to publicly discuss the terrorist acts, and that no separate group actually exists.

The JAR has claimed credit for a number of terrorist incidents in New York since the beginning of the year. They include: bombing the Soviet and Czech airlines offices on 8 March; gunshots fired into a Soviet residential complex on 27 February; bombing the Polish consulate general on 16 January; and the placement of five bombs outside the United

7

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30 MAR 1976

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Nations building and the Iraqi mission to the U.N. on 12 and 13 January. (The JAR also previously threatened Soviet diplomats unless Marina Tiemkin were allowed to leave the USSR. See the 2 March issue.)

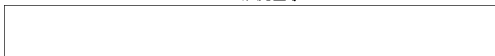
Members of the U.S. mission in Moscow have been receiving telephone threats apparently in retaliation for the harassment of Soviet officials in New York. A member of the Soviet embassy in Washington, D.C. advised a State Department official that as soon as U.S. officials do something about the harassment of Soviet officials in the U.S., "the people in Moscow will know about it and any harassment of American personnel there will cease." This is in obvious reference to the actual bombings mentioned above, as well as the numerous recent threats to bomb Soviet installations. Between 24 and 27 March five threats were reported. The police searched the Amtorg building again on 26 March because of one of these reports. The New York City police are providing protection for the Soviet children while they go to and from school. The FBI is investigating the attempted bombing of the Amtorg offices. [REDACTED]

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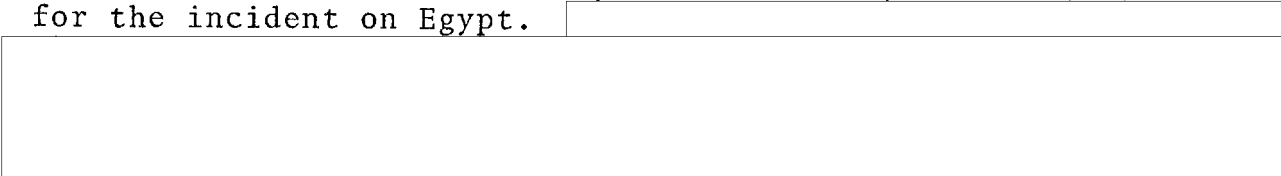


NOTES

Sentencing of Libyan Agents in Rome

The three Libyans arrested at the Rome airport on 6 March (see the 16 March issue) were convicted of "possession of arms of war" and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment plus a fine equaling about \$1,200. According to the Italian press, the sentences followed a closed, summary trial held on 20 March. The public prosecutor had requested sentences of 20 years. The three Libyans did not admit any wrongdoing. It is generally believed, however, that they had planned to kidnap or kill a dissident Libyan official who they thought would travel on their plane.

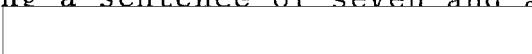
The trial was closed to the public at the request of the public prosecutor, who argued that he intended to present to the court a document seized from the three Arabs while in prison which would, if given publicity, complicate diplomatic relations between Italy and Libya. According to one newspaper, the document in question was given to the trio during a prison meeting with the Libyan consul. It allegedly contained instructions on the responses they should give during the investigation. It is probable that these instructions were connected with Libya's effort to put the blame for the incident on Egypt.



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Moluccan Terrorists Sentenced in The Netherlands

On 26 March the seven South Moluccan terrorists who hijacked a train in The Netherlands last December were sentenced to 14 years in prison. (The trial was described in the 16 March issue.) All seven were charged with the murder of three hostages. The trial of the group which seized the Indonesian consulate in Amsterdam, also in December, ended on 26 March, and sentencing will follow in two weeks. The prosecutor is requesting a sentence of seven and a half years for that group.



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Arrest of West German Terrorist Involved in Lorenz Kidnapping

On 26 March West German police arrested two terrorist suspects as they entered a basement apartment in the U.S. sector of West Berlin, according to the U.S. Mission. Police were alerted the previous day when electricians working in the building noticed suspicious material in the apartment. One of those arrested is Andreas Vogel, long wanted by the police for participation in the February 1975 kidnapping of West Berlin politician Peter Lorenz by the anarchist 2 June Movement. (See the issue of 4 March 1975.) He is believed to be the youngest of the hard-core 2 June members. His companion, Eberhard Dreher, also was previously suspected of anarchist activities.

The police search of the apartment yielded an elaborate radio apparatus, chemicals and other material for preparing explosives, disguises, anti-locking devices, and a printing press. The apartment was rented in a nonexistent name, and appears to have been used by 2 June members since sometime in 1974 as a hide-out and operational base. When arrested, Vogel was carrying a Smith and Wesson revolver loaded with five dum-dum rounds. It has been sent to a police lab for analysis, to determine if it is the weapon used to kill Judge Von Drenkman in November 1974. Only two of the 2 June anarchists sought for involvement in the Lorenz kidnapping remain at large, one of them leader Angela Luther. [REDACTED]

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Another Fire at a U.S. Military Installation in Turkey

Around midnight on 19 March a serious fire destroyed the gymnasium/recreation building at TUSLOG Det. 155, Ortakoy Army Installation. The U.S. military believes the fire may have resulted from arson committed by a Turkish terrorist group. Det. 155 is one of four U.S. nuclear weapon storage facilities in European Turkey, and three of those sites have had a total of six fires in approximately six months. This fire is the fourth within the last three weeks. (The most recent was described in the 16 March issue, page 10.) A previous fire occurred at the Ortakoy installation in January 1976, and in that incident an incendiary device was found. The U.S. military is investigating these fires. [REDACTED]

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Philippine Rebels Free Kidnapped British Missionary

Philippine Muslim rebels released British missionary Eunice Diment on 21 March after the payment of a ransom equivalent to about U.S. \$3,500, according to the U.S. embassy in Manila. Diment, a British missionary and linguist, was abducted from a small boat on 28 February and held on Basilan Island (see the 9 March issue). She was working on a project sponsored by the U.S.-based Summer Institute of Linguistics, a Protestant group that specializes in linguistic research on remote tribes for the purpose of Bible translation. The Summer Institute paid the ransom, which was only about one tenth of the original demand. The chief Philippine government negotiator took the line that this payment was not actually a ransom but a sum to cover the expenses of her captivity.

Diment was treated fairly well and, as she knew their language, she was able to communicate easily with her captors. Although they disagreed on the demands they should make regarding her release--some opposed asking for ransom and one leader wanted the release of relatives in prison--they unanimously insisted that the kidnapping was intended to discredit the Marcos government and gain publicity for the Moro National Liberation Front. It appeared that resentment of Christian proselytizing in a Muslim region might also be a factor in the abduction. The Summer Institute does not intend to replace Diment and a coworker in the area, and is studying the implications of this episode for other research activities in Muslim regions. [REDACTED]

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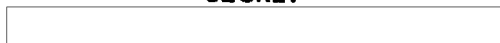
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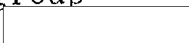
CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 19 March 1976

U.S. Military Building  
Destroyed by Fire

Place: Turkey

The gymnasium/recreation building at the Ortakoy U.S. Army installation was destroyed by fire on 19 March. The U.S. military believes that the fire resulted from arson and that a Turkish terrorist group may be responsible.



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Date: 27 March 1976

Bombings in Istanbul

Place: Turkey, Istanbul

Two small bombs exploded in front of an apartment building housing U.S. military personnel and dependents, causing minor damage but no injuries. Another bomb exploded at an Italian bank building, as well as at two Turkish installations. The bombings appear to be the work of leftists commemorating the anniversary of the death of Mahir Cayan, leader of a terrorist group who was killed by Turkish security forces on 30 March 1972.



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TAB B—Terrorists Threats  
and Plans

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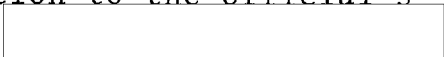
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I. Terrorist Threats and Plans:

Target: PLO Official      \*\* On 23 March a PLO observer to the United Nations received a telephone call from an anonymous male who said, "In a few days you will be killed," according to an FBI report. The New York City Police Department is providing special attention to the official's home.

Place: United States, New York

Date: Current

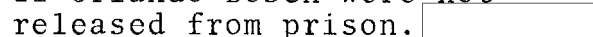


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Target: Costa Rican Establishments      \* Cuban exiles affiliated with Accion Cubana, an anti-Castro group, discussed plans to bomb Costa Rican establishments, particularly the consulate general, in Miami and elsewhere. The Costa Rican Consul in Miami subsequently received a letter which threatened that a bomb would be placed in his car if Orlando Bosch were not released from prison.

Place: United States

Date: Unknown



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

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

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80 MAR 1979

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Target: Turkish Diplomats

[Redacted]

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Place: West Germany

[Redacted] the threat from the Turkish Workers and Students Association against Turkish diplomats in Germany continues. However, they report that the group plans to take the diplomats hostage in an attempt to force the Turkish government to release certain prisoners in Turkey, rather than assassinate them as previously reported.

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Date: Unknown

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V. Terrorist Threats and Plans: Far East

No significant terrorist threats were reported during  
the period 24-30 March 1976 .

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B-V-1

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist  
Targets



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[Redacted]

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Assistant Chief, International Affairs  
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