

**Secret**



*Weekly Situation Report  
on  
International Terrorism*

50X1-HUM



1 February 1977

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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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Terrorist Weaponry on the Rise (Page 6)

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Chronology (Page A-3)

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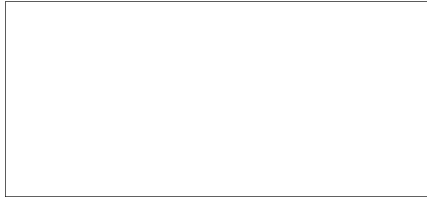
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TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States



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V. Far East



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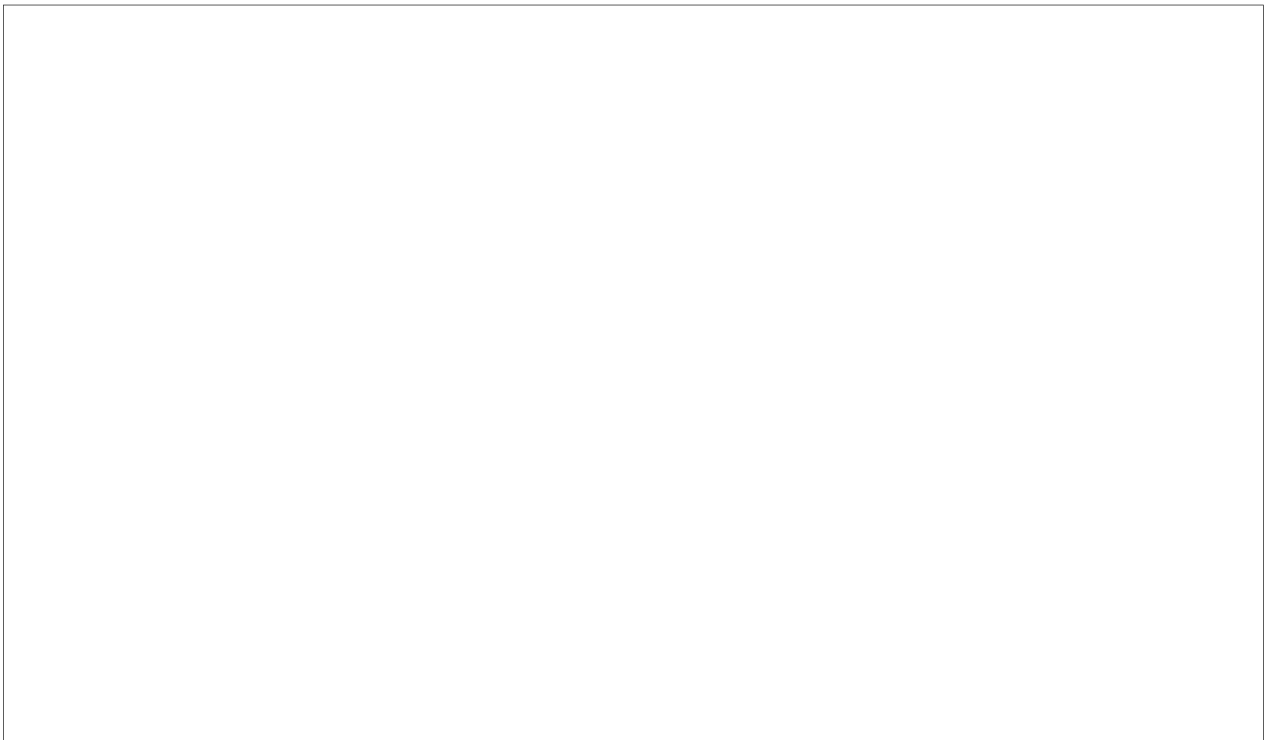
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ARTICLES

Argentina Fights Fire with Fire

During the evening of 25 January members of the Montoneros fired upon the vacant home of Goodyear's production manager and detonated a pipe bomb there. Propaganda leaflets were left at the house, which is located in a suburb of Buenos Aires, as well as at the nearby Goodyear plant. The incident was the first this year involving a major U.S. company.

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NOTESMurderer of U.S. Consular Agent is Slain

According to the Argentine press, security forces in Santa Fe recently killed Jorge Luis Piotti, a Montonero identified by security officials as one of the individuals involved in the kidnaping and assassination of John P. Egan, the U.S. consular agent in Cordoba, in February 1975. (See the issue of 4 March 1975.) Egan was abducted on 26 February 1975. The following day the kidnapers demanded the release of four imprisoned Montoneros in exchange for him. After the Argentine government announced on 28 February that it would not deal with terrorist groups, Egan's body was found in the outskirts of Cordoba, wrapped in a Montonero banner. Although 36 members of the Montoneros had been arrested in August 1975 and held for questioning in connection with Egan's death, Piotti is the first individual to be publicly identified by the Argentine government as being responsible for Egan's murder.

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French Archeologist Released to Libyan Authorities

Francoise Claustre, a French archeologist, and her husband were freed on 31 January by Chad rebels and turned over to Libyan authorities. She has now been reunited with her mother and sister in Tripoli after almost three years as a hostage, most recently of the Chad National Liberation Front. Her husband was captured in August 1975 when he went to Chad to negotiate for his wife's release. The French government paid the rebels \$800,000 in cash and \$1.2 million in medicines and other supplies as ransom in late September 1975. Although they refused the rebels' demands for arms, the government of Chad ordered the French garrison out of the country, accusing the French of meddling in Chad's internal affairs. (See the issues of 16 November 1976, 14 and 21 October 1975, 16 September 1975, 19 June 1974 and 1 May 1974.)

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Three Frenchmen Released by FLEC

Three French technicians kidnaped in the Congo on 15 January by members of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) were released in Zaire on 30

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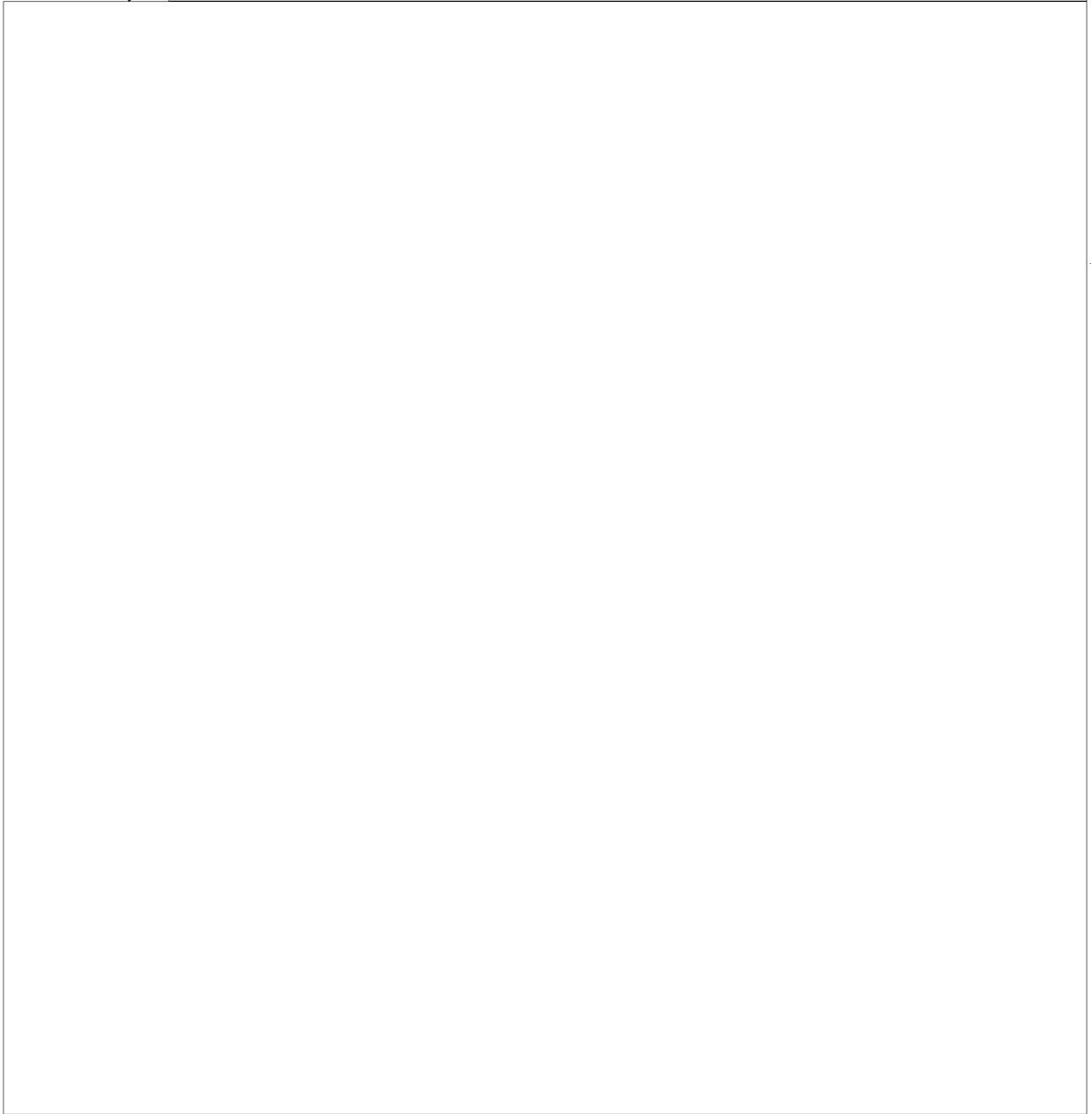


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January.



Terrorist Weaponry on the Rise

A new type of bomb will allegedly soon be used by terrorists in Western Europe and the Middle East. This bomb is contained in a glass bottle and is electrically detonated

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by an external flashlight battery which is wired to a flashbulb inserted inside the container. The device is rigged with a timing mechanism which employs ordinary household yeast to develop gas that closes the electric circuit to the flashbulb. Experiments conducted with a prototype reveal that this yeast timer can be modified to provide a delay time of from 10 minutes to 24 hours.



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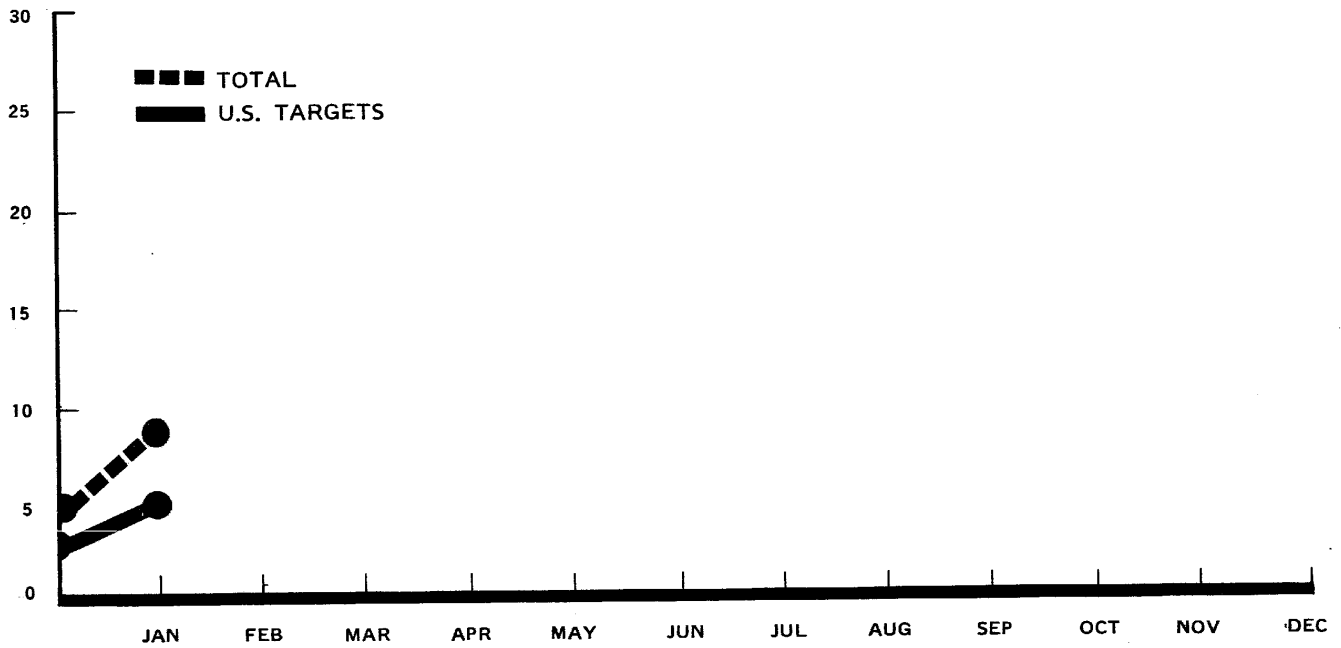


4 TAB A Chronology of Significant  
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INCIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS  
AS LISTED IN WEEKLY SITUATION REPORTS — 1977



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 - 1977

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
Assassination	1												
Hijacking													
Kidnaping	1												
Barricade & Hostage													
Armed Attack	1												
Bombing	6												
TOTAL	9												

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

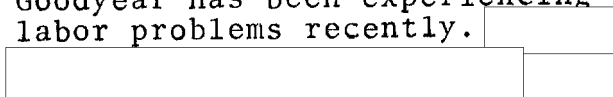
Date: 25 January 1977

Home of Goodyear Executive  
Attacked

Place: Argentina, Buenos  
Aires

The suburban Buenos Aires home of a Goodyear executive was attacked by the Montoneros with machine gun fire and a pipe bomb on 25 January. The house was vacant at the time of the attack. The Montoneros left leaflets at the home, the Goodyear plant, and the surrounding area supporting the workers in their struggles against the government. Goodyear has been experiencing labor problems recently.

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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

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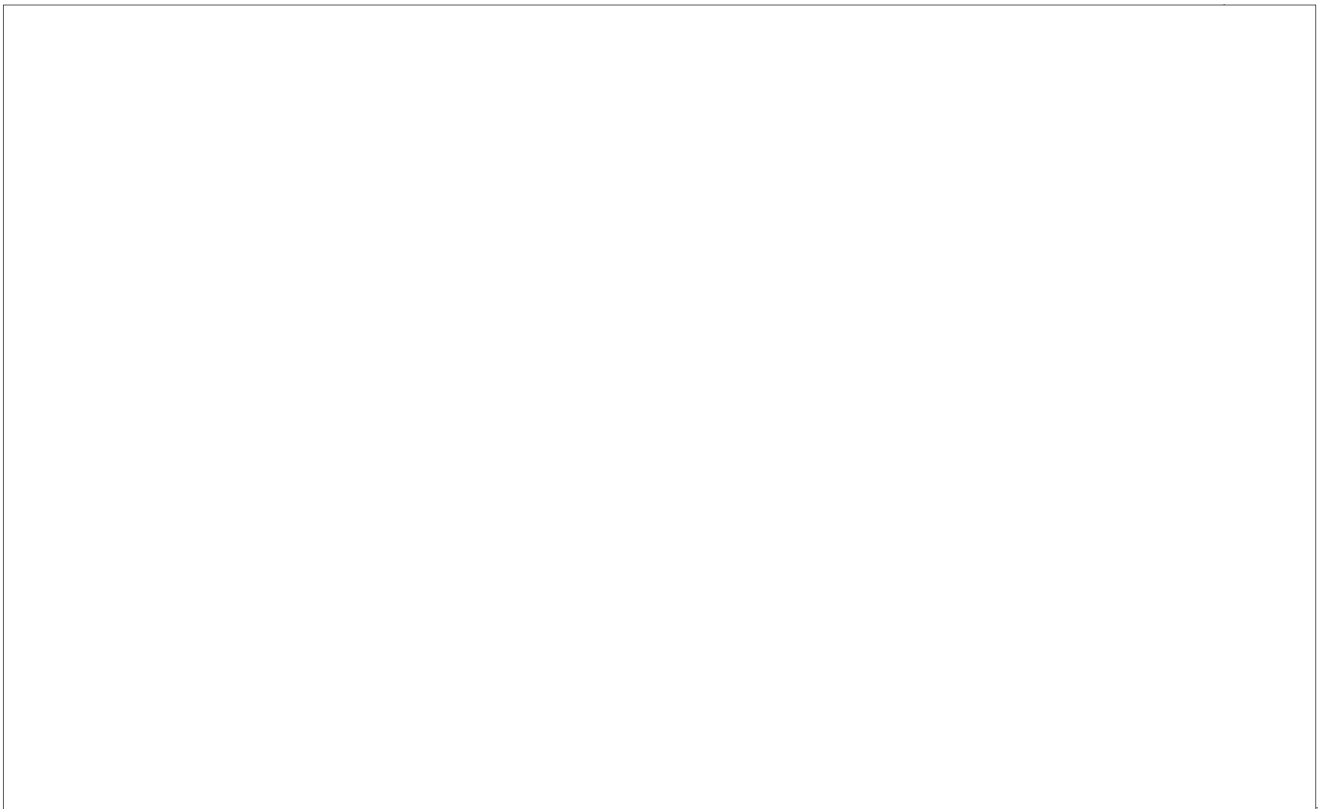
[redacted] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed,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

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

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

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

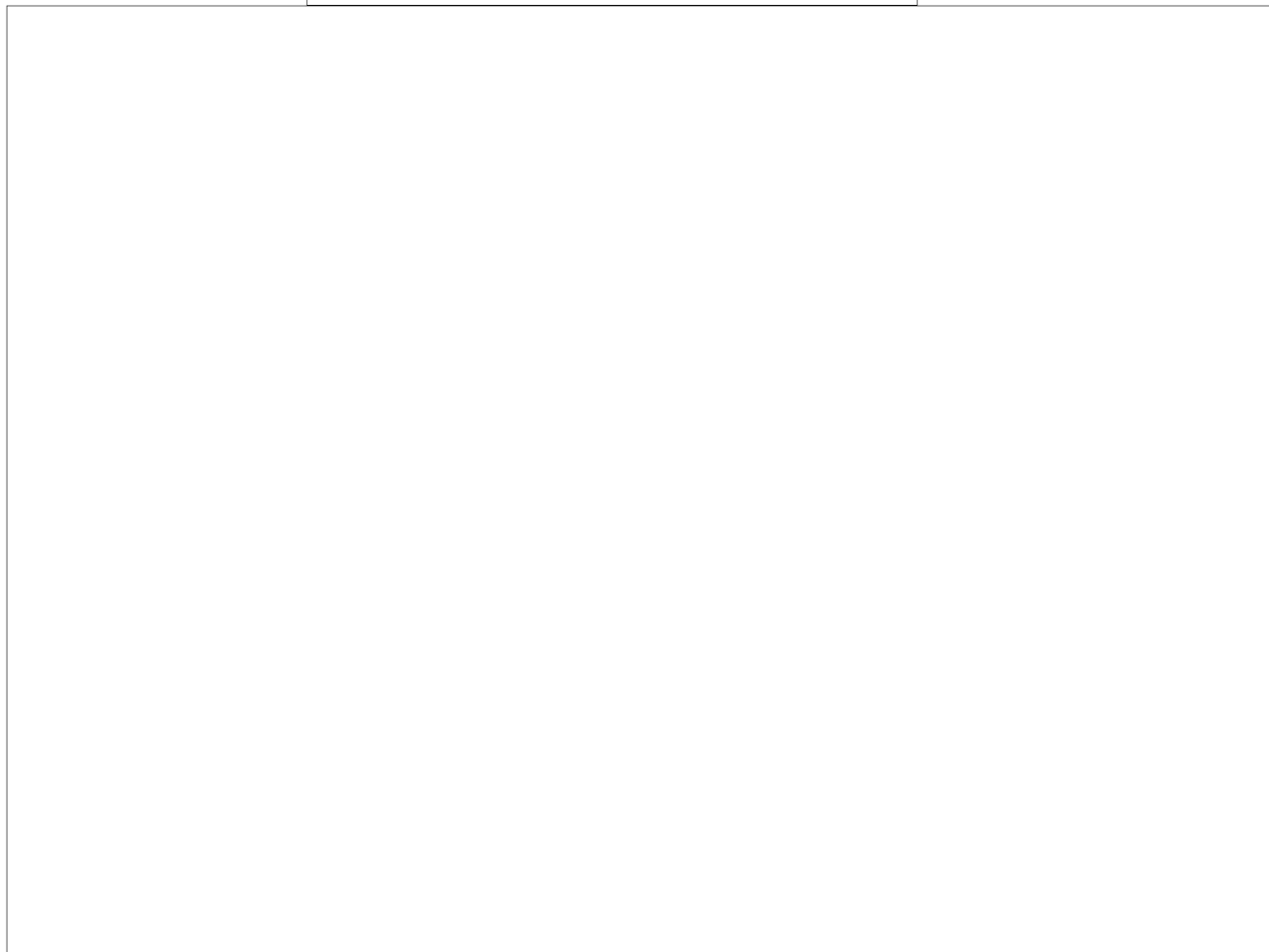
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Target: Cuban Shipping      \*\* A CORU member recently carried instructions from Venezuela to Cuban exiles in Miami to carry out two immediate operations, according to an FBI source. The first mission is to be a naval operation against Cuban shipping enterprises aimed at killing a maximum number of Cubans. A second, less dramatic action, would be the bombing of a consulate or embassy of a country having diplomatic relations with Cuba and should cause no injuries.

                    Diplomatic Installations of a Country Having Relations with Cuba

Place:            Unknown

Date:            Unknown

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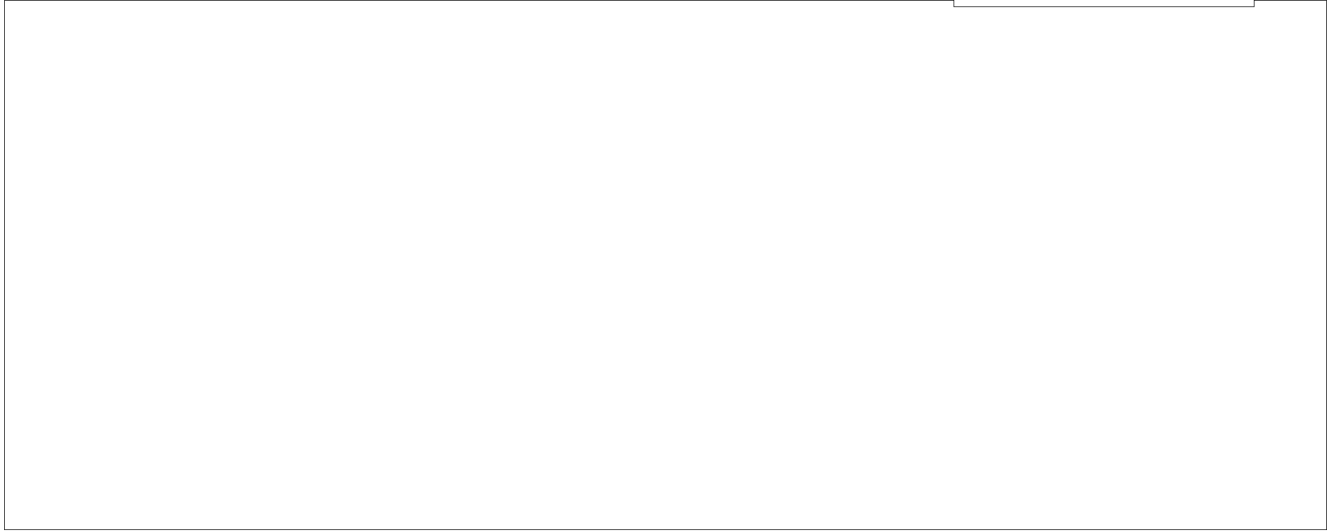
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The timing and locations of these proposed operations are not known.



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No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 26 January - 1 February for the following area:

V. Far East

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist

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Distribution:

- \*Department of State
  - Director of Office for Combatting Terrorism (M/CT)
  - Deputy Assistant Secretary
  - Assistant Legal Adviser for Special Functional Problems
  - Assistant Secretary for Security
  - Bureau of Intelligence and Research
  - Bureau of European Affairs
- \*United States Mission to the United Nations, Legal Adviser
- U.S. Information Agency, Office of Security
- U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
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    - RCI-I
    - DIN 2D2
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  - Department of the Army, IOSD
  - Commandant, USAIMA, CTD Data Bank
  - Air Force, Office of Special Investigations
  - Naval Investigative Service
  - Commandant of the Marine Corps
- \*Department of Justice
  - Criminal Division
  - Civil Disturbance Unit
  - \*Federal Bureau of Investigation, Intelligence Division
  - Immigration and Naturalization Service
- \*Department of the Treasury
  - Office of the Secretary
  - Office of Law Enforcement
  - U.S. Secret Service, Office of Protective Forces
  - U.S. Customs Service, Office of Enforcement Support
- \*Department of Transportation
  - Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Consumer Affairs, DOT/TES-2
  - Federal Aviation Administration
- \*National Security Council
  - National Security Council Staff

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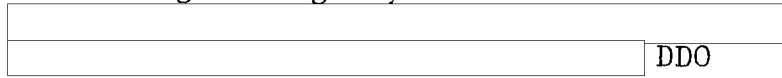
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- \*Office of Management and Budget, International Affairs  
Branch
- Department of Commerce, Office of Investigations and  
Security
- National Security Agency, C54-CDB
- U.S. Energy Research Development Administration
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Division of Security
- \*Central Intelligence Agency



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- \*Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism Member

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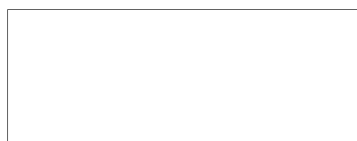
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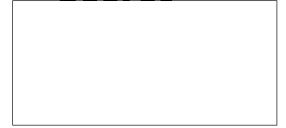
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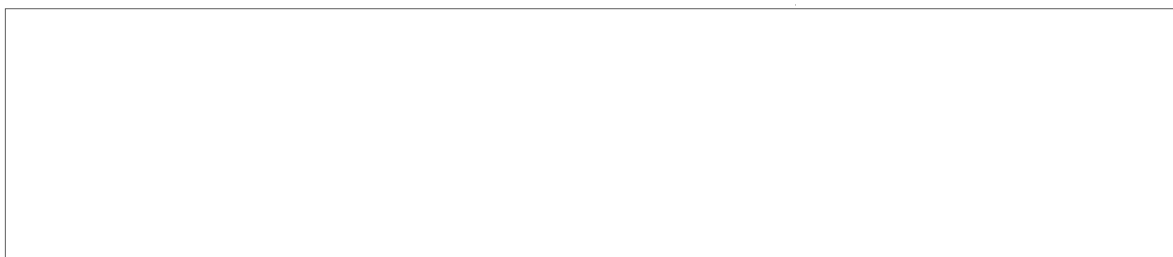
# WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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Articles:

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Iran Reacts to Amnesty International (Page 4)

Notes:

Cypriots Arrested in Death of Ambassador Davies (Page 5)

British Manager of U.S.-Owned Firm Killed in Northern Ireland (Page 5)

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Council of Europe Anti-Terrorism Charter Signed (Page 6)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States



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IV. Africa

V. Far East



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Iran Reacts to Amnesty International

The Amnesty International conference to be held in Amsterdam on 18 February threatened for a while last week to adversely affect relations between the Netherlands and Iran. Initially an Iranian consumer organization, almost certainly at the direction of the government, publicly proposed a boycott of Dutch goods if the Netherlands permitted "anti-Iranian groups under the sponsorship of Amnesty International" to hold the conference. The Iranian government expects that the conference will dwell on the nearly 4,000 Iranians who, according to the Shah, are in prison for terrorist or communist activities.

On 2 February, however, the Dutch ambassador in Tehran was informed that an Iranian government "investigation" into the matter showed that the Netherlands government had nothing to do with the conference. The Dutch, for their part, have indicated that they will pay close attention to the meeting and all "public order aspects of the situation that might arise."

The short-lived episode with the Dutch was the most blatant of Tehran's efforts in recent weeks to make it clear to friendly governments that they are expected to find some way of prohibiting anti-Iranian actions on their territory.

Iran's parliament also rejected a "petition" on 1 February from Swedish legislators on behalf of Iranian political prisoners. The rejection asserted that a more balanced view is necessary for the preservation of close ties between Iran and Sweden.

Iran, stung by repeated criticism from Amnesty International on the question of human rights, struck back last month with a major press attack. Editorials in Iran's semicontrolled press charged that the organization is planning a worldwide campaign against Iran and insinuated that it is in league with Marxist groups sympathetic to Iranian terrorists. Iran also sought to answer its critics by reportedly releasing 66 prisoners on 1 February, including several convicted of terrorism and political crimes. This was the second such release this year.

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8 February 1977

NOTES

Cypriots Arrested in Death of Ambassador Davies

Cypriot authorities have arrested five men for the August 1974 murder of U.S. Ambassador Rodger Davies. A sixth man has also been charged but not apprehended. Ambassador Davies was killed in his office during an anti-American riot outside the embassy by Greek Cypriots protesting Washington's failure to prevent the Turkish invasion of northern Cyprus.

The six men are members of EOKA-B, an armed underground right wing group demanding the union of Cyprus with Greece.

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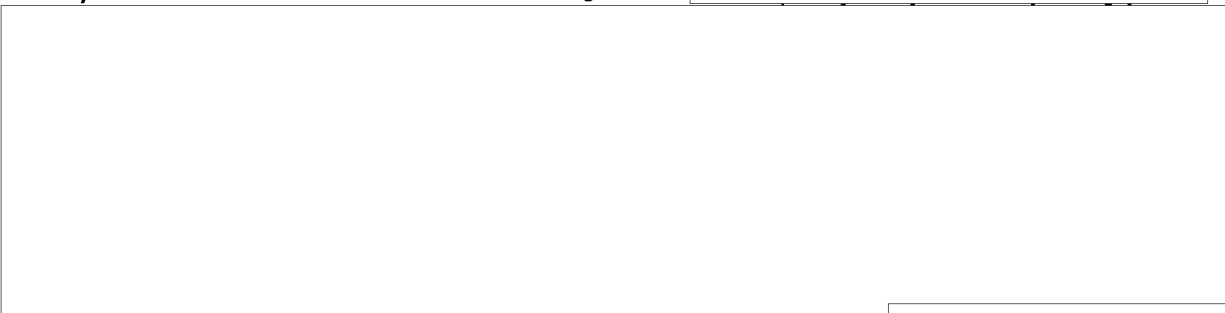
Three of the men in custody have been charged with manslaughter. If found guilty under Cypriot law they will face a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. Sentences for manslaughter, however, are usually reduced to 15 years or less. The other three individuals are charged with illegal use of firearms. Such a charge is punishable by 15 years in prison. Again in practice a lesser sentence is usually given.

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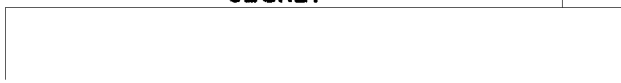
British Manager of U.S.-Owned Firm Killed in Northern Ireland

The British manager of the DuPont synthetic fiber plant in Londonderry was gunned down outside his home on 2 February. Police rounded up several men for questioning about the killing, and on 7 February a 22-year-old man was charged with the murder. Although there was speculation that the Provisional IRA was responsible, that organization issued no statement about the slaying, and some authorities theorized that the act was committed by the Irish Republican Socialist Party, a Trotskyite group thought to have been working closely with the Provisionals recently. Although the Provisional IRA had recently announced its intention to step up attacks on security forces and "economic targets,"

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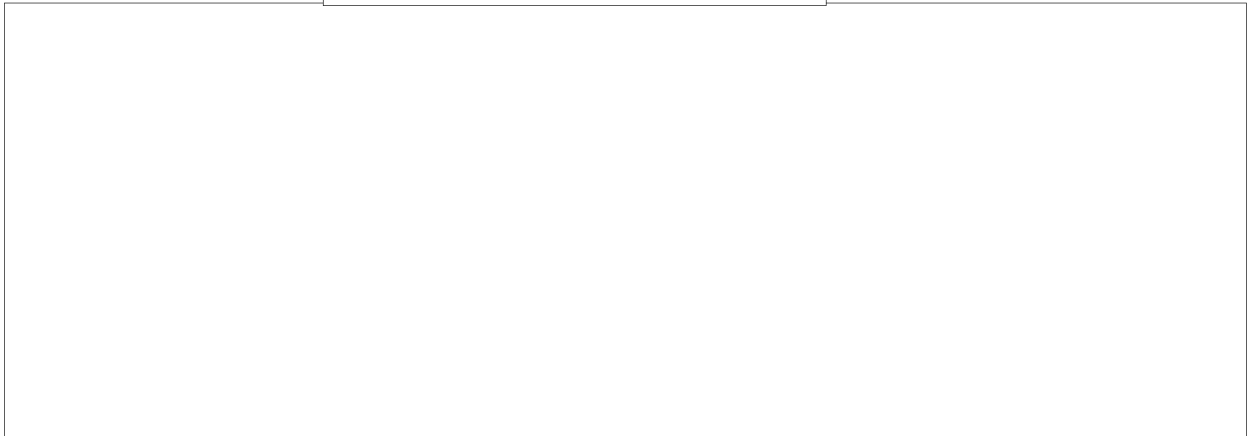
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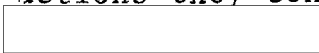
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Council of Europe Anti-Terrorism Charter Signed

Representatives of 17 member states of the Council of Europe signed a convention on the suppression of terrorism late last month. Two other member countries, Ireland and Malta, refused to sign the document. The convention has been sent to the respective parliaments for ratification.

Although there is an appearance of near unanimity for the need to combat terrorism, reservations already expressed by Council of Europe member states and in fact incorporated in Article 13 of the convention could rob it of much of its hoped for impact. The reservation allows signatory states the right to refuse the extradition of terrorists whose actions they consider to have been politically motivated.



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■ TAB A—Chronology of Significant  
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8 February 1977

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

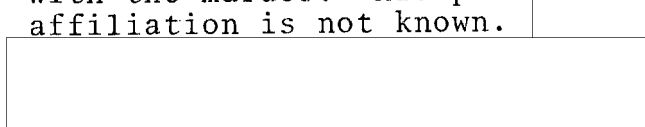
Date: 27 January 1977 Paraguayan Embassy in Bogota  
Place: Colombia, Bogota Fired Upon  
 The Paraguayan embassy in Bogota was machine gunned on 27 January by three unidentified persons who fired at the building from a car. No one was injured. Colombian police believe FARC guerrillas are responsible. 50X1-HUM



Date: 31 January 1977 Bomb Attack on Iberia Airlines  
Place: Colombia, Bogota Office in Bogota  
 Six low-powered bombs exploded in the Iberia Airlines office in Bogota causing some damage but no casualties. The Revolutionary Workers Party left pamphlets at the scene claiming responsibility for the bombing and appealing for support for the revolutionary organizations of Spain, Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Portugal and Bolivia. 50X1-HUM



Date: 2 February 1977 DuPont Executive Killed in  
Place: Northern Ireland, Londonderry Northern Ireland  
 Jeffrey S. Agate, British-born managing director of the DuPont Company in Northern Ireland, was killed on 2 February outside his home. A 22-year old man was arrested on 7 February and charged with the murder. His political affiliation is not known. 50X1-HUM



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TAB B—Terrorists Threats

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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

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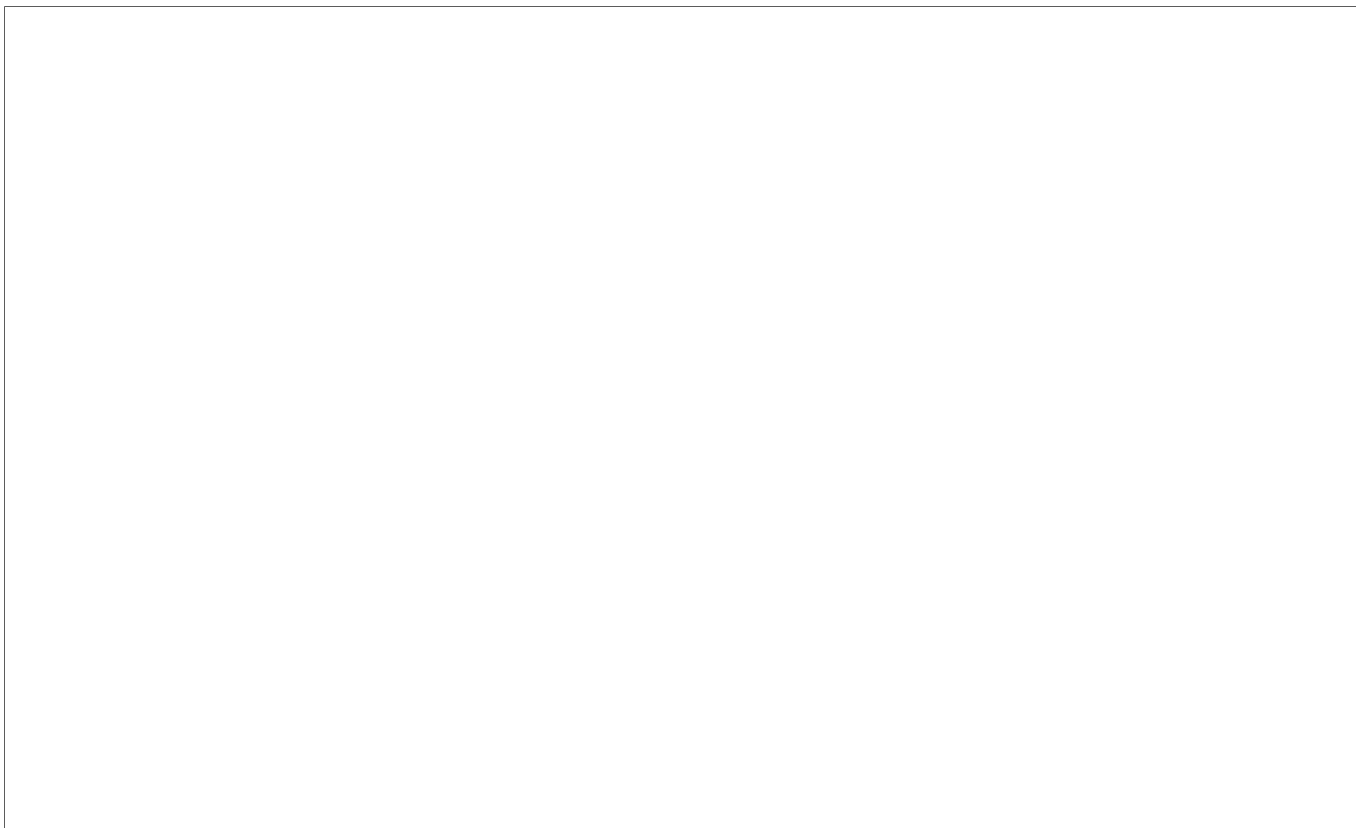
 the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended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

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I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

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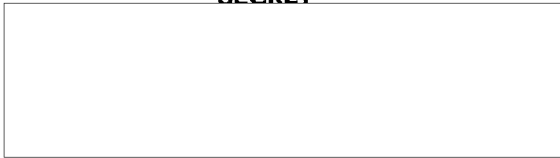


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Target: Cuban Shipping  
Diplomatic Installations of a  
Country Having  
Relations with Cuba

A CORU member recently carried instructions from Venezuela to Cuban exiles in Miami to carry out two immediate operations, according to an FBI source. The first mission is to be a



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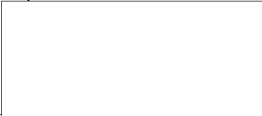
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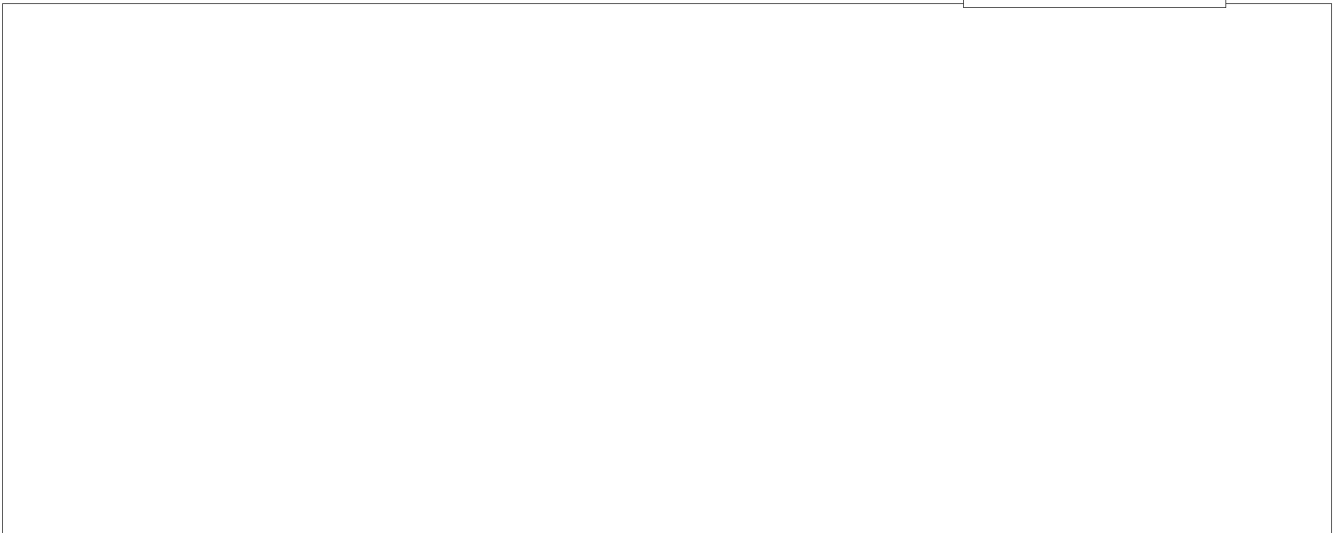
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Date: Unknown

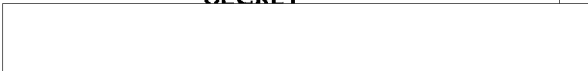
naval operation against Cuban shipping enterprises aimed at killing a maximum number of Cubans. A second, less dramatic action, would be the bombing of a consulate or embassy of a country having diplomatic relations with Cuba and should cause no injuries. The timing and locations of these proposed operations are not known.



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IV. Africa

Target: U.S. SCHOOL

Place: Ethiopia,  
Addis Ababa

Date: Current

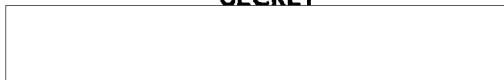
\*\* The American Community School in Addis Ababa has received a letter from the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party threatening an attack on the school's associate director or the students on 10 February. School officials are treating this as a potentially serious threat and have requested police protection from local authorities.

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No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 2 - 8 February for the following area:

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist

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Distribution:

\*Department of State

Director of Office for Combatting Terrorism (M/CT)  
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Assistant Legal Adviser for Special Functional  
Problems  
Assistant Secretary for Security  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Bureau of European Affairs

\*United States Mission to the United Nations, Legal Adviser  
U.S. Information Agency, Office of Security  
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency  
Agency for International Development, AG/Sec

\*Department of Defense

Deputy Director for International Negotiations  
and Arms Control, International Security Affairs  
Office of Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (AE)  
Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Political  
Military Section  
Defense Intelligence Agency  
RCI-I  
DIN 2D2  
Defense Nuclear Agency, OATA/PAAD/3  
Department of the Army, IOSD  
Commandant, USAIMA, CTD Data Bank  
Air Force, Office of Special Investigations  
Naval Investigative Service  
Commandant of the Marine Corps

\*Department of Justice

Criminal Division  
Emergency Programs Center  
\*Federal Bureau of Investigation, Intelligence Division  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

\*Department of the Treasury

Office of the Secretary  
Office of Law Enforcement  
U.S. Secret Service, Office of Protective Forces  
U.S. Customs Service, Office of Enforcement Support

\*Department of Transportation

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety  
and Consumer Affairs, DOT/TES-2  
Federal Aviation Administration

\*National Security Council

National Security Council Staff

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\*Office of Management and Budget, International Affairs  
Branch  
Department of Commerce, Office of Investigations and  
Security  
National Security Agency, C54-CDB  
U.S. Energy Research Development Administration  
Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Division of Security  
\*Central Intelligence Agency

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\*Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism Member

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# WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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### Articles:

Baader-Meinhof Suspect Sentenced in Austria (Page 1) 50X1-HUM



### Notes:

Reports of Plot to Assassinate Secretary Vance  
Unfounded Rumors (Page 5)

Guerrillas in Colombia Kidnap U.S. Citizen (Page 5)



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Japanese Arrested for Transporting Guns (Page 6)

### Background Article:



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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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IV. Africa

V. Far East



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15 February 1977

ARTICLES

Baader-Meinhof Suspect Sentenced in Austria

Waltraud Boock, the West German woman with suspected links to the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang who was arrested after an attempted bank robbery in Vienna on 14 December, was sentenced to fifteen years in prison by an Austrian court on 4 February. Her attorney has appealed the sentence. Although eyewitnesses identified Boock as having taken part in two earlier bank robberies in West Germany, the German government has dropped extradition proceedings against her and it is expected that she will serve out her sentence in Austria.

Boock had been seized during a hold-up attempt in which her two male companions escaped (see the issue of 21 December). Police interviews of witnesses at the scene produced descriptions of the men which seem to fit her husband, Peter Juergen, and Rolf Klemens Wagner, both German nationals who along with Boock were wanted by the West German authorities on suspicion of bank robbery. Wagner's fingerprints had been found in a Cologne hotel room where two other German nationals were arrested in February 1976 on suspicion of bank robbery.

Juergen and Wagner are still at large, having made good their escape from the scene of the Vienna robbery attempt. Several bundles of money and a 38-caliber revolver were found along their escape route. As a result of investigation of this weapon, another West German, Christian Klar, was identified by clerks in a gunshop in Aosta, Italy as having purchased the handgun there in October 1976. Investigation also indicated that at the time of the purchase Klar was in the company of Sabine Schmitz, and both of these individuals are suspected of complicity with Siegfried Haag, arrested by German police on 30 November (see the issue of 7 December).

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A week before Waltraud Boock was sentenced a car exploded on a downtown Vienna street, seriously injuring the driver and killing the passenger. In a subsequent search of the apartment of the dead passenger's girl friend police recovered 30 sticks of industrial dynamite and a note addressed to Boock stating, "We are getting you out." The driver of the car has been identified as an Austrian, Peter Hoermann, who is accused of complicity in placing a bomb in a Vienna police office three days after Boock's arrest.

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NOTES

Reports of Plot to Assassinate Secretary Vance Unfounded Rumors

Press reports over the past few days that Palestinians had been arrested in Beirut on suspicion of planning to assassinate U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his Middle East trip appear to be unfounded rumors.

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Guerrillas in Colombia Kidnap U.S. Citizen

Approximately 50 leftwing guerrillas attacked the village of Macarena, 95 miles southeast of Bogota on 14 February. They killed a policeman and kidnaped Richard C. Starr, a member of the Peace Corps from Edmonds, Washington. He is in poor health and is unable to walk long distances. Starr arrived in Colombia only recently and speaks Spanish poorly.

After looting shops, the guerrillas fled with their hostage to the nearby mountains. It was reported an air force plane spotted the group and paratroopers went into the area in pursuit. The guerrillas are believed to be members of the Marxist Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC).

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Japanese Arrested for Transporting Guns

Bangkok newspapers have reported the arrest on 12 February in Hong Kong of a Japanese citizen who was carrying 17 guns. He was arrested at the Hong Kong airport as he debarked from a plane which had arrived from Bangkok. Bangkok airport security officials denied he had boarded the plane in Bangkok but stated he may have been a transit passenger and thus would not have been subjected to a special search.



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BACKGROUND ARTICLEImprisoned Terrorists: Asset or Liability?

There are approximately twenty members of well-known terrorist organizations presently behind bars in various countries around the world who have participated in major terrorist operations or played key roles in support of terrorist activities. Most of them were arrested in the last seven months. These individuals are in addition to the fifty-three imprisoned terrorist operatives whose release was demanded by Air France hijackers at Entebbe last July. The possibility of the prisoners' respective organizations mounting a terrorist action to force their release is a very real concern of the countries in which they are held. The terrorist organizations involved range from the Japanese Red Army, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Baader-Meinhof Gang and other German anarchist groups, to Cuban and Croatian exile organizations, all of which have previously conducted operations to free imprisoned colleagues. Of all terrorist operations involving the taking of hostages over the last two years, the release of prisoners has been demanded in 25% of the incidents. Therefore, it would be worthwhile to take a closer look at those imprisoned and the likelihood of their organizations seeking their release by force.

The JRA appears to present the most serious threat, with two of their cadre presently jailed in Japan. Okudaira Junzo, who participated in the August 1975 seizure of the U.S. embassy's consular section in Kuala Lumpur and the occupation of the French embassy in The Hague in September 1974, was arrested in Jordan last September and subsequently deported to Japan. Another JRA member, Omura Toshio, was arrested in Canada in December 1976 and is also in prison in Japan. Practically all JRA operations have involved taking hostages and the two in which Okudaira participated were conducted for the sole purpose of securing the release of imprisoned comrades. All but one of the JRA members who were freed as a result of these two operations are still at large and would certainly be highly motivated to effect Okudaira's release. The Japanese government fully expects an attempt to free Okudaira will be made eventually, and according to mid-November 1976 information, the JRA is

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reportedly planning such an operation to take place by early spring 1977 or perhaps later. (See the 16 November 1976 issue.) In the case of the JRA, it thus appears to be a matter of not whether they will attempt an operation to free Okudaira and Omura, but when and where it will occur.

In West Germany, three members of the Baader-Meinhof group, including leader Andreas Baader, have been on trial for terrorist activities since mid-1975. Other members are also jailed. Rolf Pohle, who was one of five imprisoned terrorists released in return for kidnaped FRG politician Peter Lorenz in February 1975, was rearrested in Greece in July 1976 and extradited to Germany in October to complete his sentence. Pohle has links with the Baader-Meinhof group and also was reportedly in contact with Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, also known as Carlos, during Pohle's asylum in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen following the Lorenz affair. The 2 June Movement, another German terrorist group, carried out the Lorenz kidnaping and several of its members are presently in FRG prisons. Also behind bars is Siegfried Haag, a fugitive lawyer believed to be one of the principal leaders of terrorism in West Germany, who was arrested in the FRG along with an accomplice, Roland Mayer, on 30 November 1976. [redacted] Haag was previously a defense counsel for Andreas Baader and is suspected of also having connections to Carlos. At the time of his arrest, Haag himself was reportedly planning an operation to force the release of imprisoned terrorists and German authorities have been trying to identify the remaining members of his group. The fact that German anarchists have been successful in taking hostages to force the release of imprisoned comrades might lead them to attempt some sort of action to free the many terrorists now in prison. Whether the reputed Carlos connections of Pohle and Haag, if true, would inspire a Carlos-supported operation is uncertain, but it is another factor to be considered. The June 1976 Air France hijacking, which resulted in the Israeli raid on Entebbe airport in Kampala, Uganda was a joint German/Palestinian operation. At least one of the German team members was connected with Carlos. The terrorists' only demand was for the release of prisoners, many of whom were German anarchists held in the FRG.

The two PFLP members who attacked El Al airline passengers in the Istanbul airport in August 1976 are now serving

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life prison sentences in Turkey. The PFLP announced the day following the attack that it would hold Turkey responsible for the safety of the terrorists. While it is probably unlikely the PFLP would mount an operation solely for the purpose of securing the release of the two, they would certainly be included in any large-scale demand for the release of Palestinian terrorists. A joint German/Palestinian operation to free the whole range of German and Palestinian prisoners, considering their previous cooperation in the Entebbe affair, cannot be ruled out. The two Germans who participated with Carlos in the December 1975 OPEC raid in Vienna, Hans Joachim Klein and Gabrielle Kroecher-Teidemann, are still at large. Kroecher-Tiedemann was also one of the five released along with Rolf Pohle in the Lorenz kidnaping.

Of the Cuban exiles presently jailed, the most prominent is Coordination of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU) leader Orlando Bosch Avila, who along with several Cuban-born Venezuelans, is in prison in Caracas charged with the bombing of a Cubana airliner last October. Two other Cuban exiles are imprisoned in Mexico City in connection with their July 1976 unsuccessful kidnap attempt of the Cuban consul in Merida which resulted in the death of his companion, a Cuban fisheries official. This unsuccessful kidnaping is the only time Cuban exiles have been known to attempt taking a hostage, and the purpose of this operation was to obtain the release of two anti-Castro Cubans imprisoned in Cuba.

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CORU was continuing to formulate a plan to kidnap a Mexican diplomat to force the release of the two in Mexico. No further information was ever received and Bosch's arrest the following month may have seriously affected CORU's operational capabilities. Taking hostages is not the usual type of operation favored by Cuban exile groups, which tend to carry out mostly bombing attacks. Considering the furor caused by the Cubana bombing and the financial difficulties being experienced by some Cuban exile groups, it is probable that any action taken by Cuban exiles in connection with their imprisoned colleagues would be in the nature of protest or retaliatory bombings directed against the interests of the countries in which they are being held. While the possibility of Cuban exile terrorists mounting an operation to force Bosch's release cannot be entirely discounted, the chances of a successful attempt being made would appear to be slim.

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The U.S. government is presently holding for trial five Croatian nationalists charged with the hijack of a TWA airliner in September 1976. Following their arrest, a report was received that Croatian separatists were planning a hijacking to secure the prisoners' release. No further information has been received since then, but the possibility of such an operation cannot be ignored. Within the last three years Croatian terrorists have mounted ten major attacks against Yugoslav diplomats and official installations, including several assassinations abroad and two bombings in the U.S. Additionally, in September 1972, Croatian nationalists forced the release of comrades imprisoned in Sweden by hijacking an SAS airliner. Whether their demonstrated ruthlessness in attacking official Yugoslav targets and their success in a previous prisoner-freeing operation would influence them to mount a hostage operation to force the U.S. government to release the imprisoned Croatian nationalists is impossible to judge.

It is, of course, impossible to accurately predict whether, when or where a terrorist operation will be mounted to secure the release of imprisoned terrorists solely on the basis of past actions and present loyalties of certain terrorist groups. The likelihood of such operations can be assessed, but this is subject to many variables. Many rumors and reports of supposed threatened attacks surface, and it is difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff. As long as there are terrorists in prison, their free comrades will certainly discuss ways to force their release. However, the spectacular failure of the Entebbe affair and the fact that all operations attempted since then to secure the release of prisoners have also failed might lead at least some terrorist groups to pause and consider the diminishing probability of successfully carrying out such operations.

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■ TAB A—Chronology of Significant  
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15 February 1977

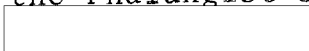
CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 3 February 1977

Bomb Explodes at Palestinian Library in Paris

Place: France, Paris

A bomb exploded in a Palestinian library in Paris on 3 February, causing considerable property damage, but no injuries. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by a previously unknown organization called the Phalangist Security Group.



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Date: 14 February 1977

U.S. Citizen Kidnaped in Colombia

Place: Colombia, Macarena

Approximately 50 guerrillas, believed to be members of FARC, attacked a village about 95 miles from Bogota on 14 February. They looted shops, killed one policeman, and kidnaped a U.S. citizen, Peace Corps member Richard C. Starr. The guerrillas fled into the mountains after the attack and 200 government paratroopers were dropped into the area to pursue them.



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**TAB B—Terrorists Threats**

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15 February 1977

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

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

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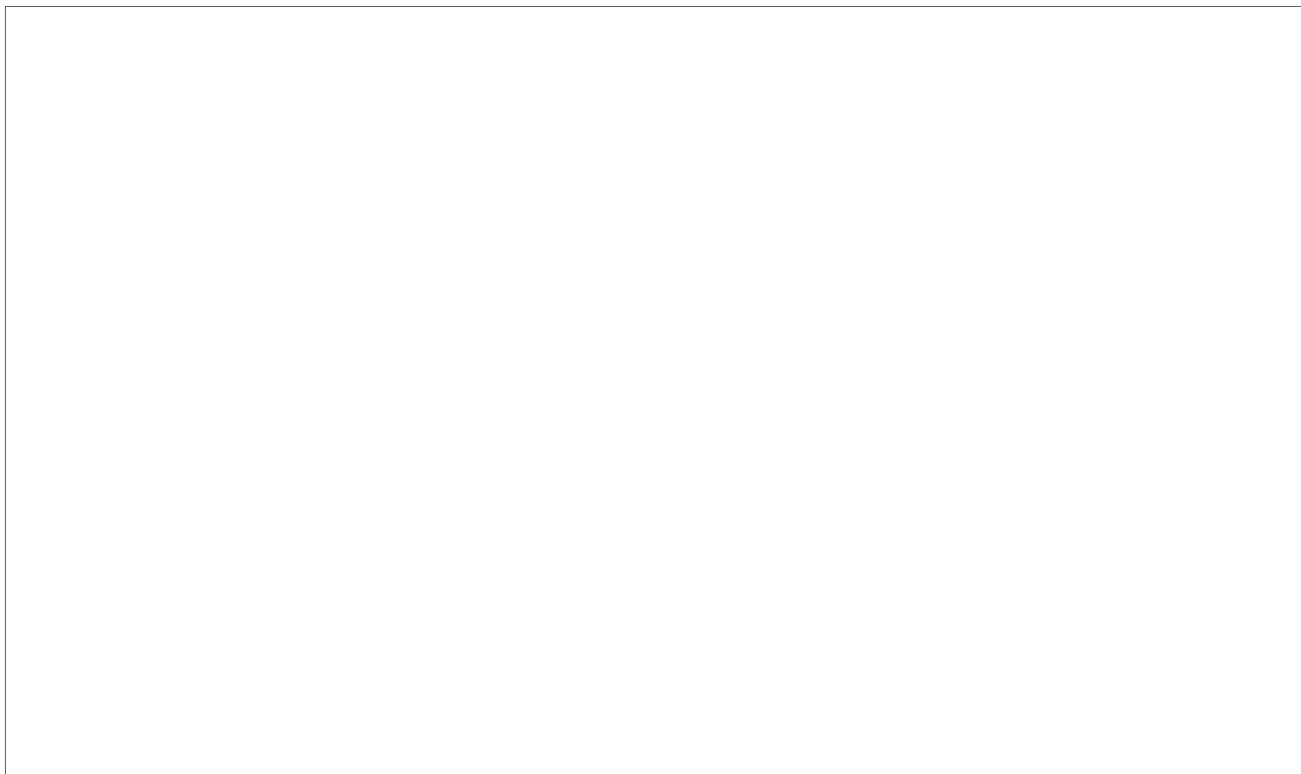
[redacted] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed,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

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

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

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

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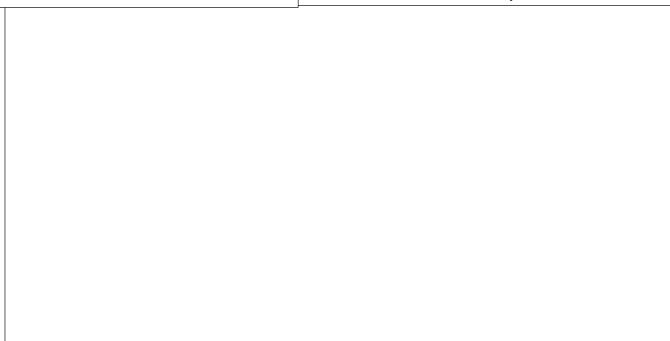
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15 February 1977



Target: Cuban Shipping  
Diplomatic In-  
stallations of a  
Country Having  
Relations with Cuba

Place: Unknown

Date: Unknown

A CORU member in mid-January carried instructions from Venezuela to Cuban exiles in Miami to carry out two immediate operations, according to an FBI source. The first mission is to be a naval operation against Cuban shipping enterprises, aimed at killing a maximum number of Cubans. A second, less dramatic action, would be the bombing of a consulate or embassy of a country having diplomatic relations with Cuba and should cause no injuries. The timing and locations of these proposed operations are not known.



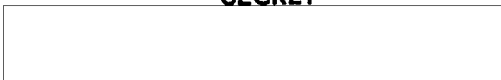
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15 February 1977

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 9-15 February 1977 for the following areas:

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

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■ **TAB C--Potential Terrorist**  
■

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Distribution:

- \*Department of State
  - Director of Office for Combatting Terrorism (M/CT)
  - Deputy Assistant Secretary
  - Assistant Legal Adviser for Special Functional Problems
  - Assistant Secretary for Security
  - Bureau of Intelligence and Research
  - Bureau of European Affairs
- \*United States Mission to the United Nations, Legal Adviser
- U.S. Information Agency, Office of Security
- U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
- Agency for International Development, AG/Sec
- \*Department of Defense
  - Deputy Director for International Negotiations and Arms Control, International Security Affairs
  - Office of Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (AE)
  - Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Political Military Section
  - Defense Intelligence Agency
    - RCI-I
    - DIN 2D2
  - Defense Nuclear Agency, OATA/PAAD/3
  - Department of the Army, IOSD
  - Commandant, USAIMA, CTD Data Bank
  - Air Force, Office of Special Investigations
  - Naval Investigative Service
  - Commandant of the Marine Corps
- \*Department of Justice
  - Criminal Division
  - Emergency Programs Center
- \*Federal Bureau of Investigation, Intelligence Division
- Immigration and Naturalization Service
- \*Department of the Treasury
  - Office of the Secretary
  - Office of Law Enforcement
  - U.S. Secret Service, Office of Protective Forces
  - U.S. Customs Service, Office of Enforcement Support
- \*Department of Transportation
  - Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Consumer Affairs, DOT/TES-2
  - Federal Aviation Administration
- \*National Security Council
  - National Security Council Staff

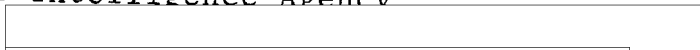
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- \*Office of Management and Budget, International Affairs Branch
- Department of Commerce, Office of Investigations and Security
- National Security Agency, C54-CDB
- U.S. Energy Research Development Administration
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Division of Security
- \*Central Intelligence Agency



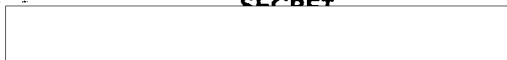
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\*Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism Member

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

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# WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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22 February 1977

### Articles:

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### Notes:

Sentence Upheld for Convicted Murderer of U.S. Official in Uruguay (Page 3)

Polish Hijacker Sentenced in Austria (Page 3)

### Background Article:

The JRA, Current Status and Plans (Page 5)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

II. Europe

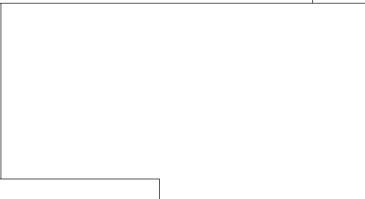


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IV. Africa

V. Far East

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22 February 1977

ARTICLES

Colombia: Starr Kidnaping Status Report

The Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) continues to hold abducted Peace Corps volunteer Richard Starr. The guerrillas had fled into the mountains about 100 miles southeast of Bogota after seizing Starr and are probably still fleeing from the area in order to evade Colombian security forces.

On 18 February El Bogotano, a small circulation sensationalist daily in the capital, retracted a charge it had earlier published that Starr was an American intelligence officer. Other Bogota dailies have highlighted El Bogotano's retraction. The erroneous allegation could have raised difficulties for Starr if his abductors believed the charge.

The FARC is the guerrilla arm of the Communist Party of Colombia (PCC) and has been operating in the countryside since at least the 1960s. The group is organized into five fronts which have geographic areas of operation. There is also an urban command for the Bogota area although the FARC has generally eschewed urban operations for fear that this would lead the government to take reprisals against the PCC.

The FARC has carried out numerous robberies and kidnapings in order to raise funds. One of its most publicized operations occurred in February 1975 when the organization abducted the honorary Dutch consul in Cali. (See the issues of 4 February 1975, 27 September and 14 December 1976.) The consul, Eric Leupin, who was kept on the move by his kidnapers for most of his captivity and forced to live under primitive conditions, was finally released in September 1976 after a 2 million peso ransom had been paid.

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22 February 1977

NOTES

Sentence Upheld for Convicted Murderer of U.S. Official in Uruguay

Antonio Mas Mas, a member of the Tupamaros terrorist organization in Uruguay, has lost his appeal of a 42-45 year prison sentence imposed by a military court in Montevideo. Mas, who was arrested in March 1973, had been convicted of the 1970 murder of kidnaped USAID official Daniel Mitrione, the 1971 kidnaping of the British ambassador to Uruguay and assorted other crimes. Mitrione was kidnaped on 31 July 1970 and found dead ten days later, after the kidnapers' demand for the release of 150 imprisoned Tupamaros was not met. The British ambassador was held for eight months in 1971 before being released. Mas had previously been convicted and sentenced for these crimes by a lower military court. His lawyer appealed the decision to the supreme military tribunal on the grounds that Mas, although considered sane, did not realize the moral implications of his acts and also questioned the military court's right to judge civilians. On 15 February the tribunal upheld the lower court's decision and confirmed Mas' sentence. [redacted]

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Polish Hijacker Sentenced in Austria

Andrzej Jaroslav Karasinski, a 20-year-old Pole who hijacked a Polish airliner to Vienna last November by brandishing a dummy hand grenade made of bread, was sentenced by an Austrian court on 15 February to four years in prison. (See the 9 November 1976 issue.) The presiding judge said that Karasinski will not be expelled from Austria provided no other criminal acts committed by him are brought to the court's attention. [redacted]

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22 February 1977

BACKGROUND ARTICLEThe JRA, Current Status and Plans

During the past five years the Japanese Red Army (JRA), a relatively small group of Japanese terrorists, has conducted five terrorist operations--some in close cooperation with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). The Lod (Tel Aviv) Airport massacre in May 1972, the Japan Airlines hijacking in July 1973, and the Singapore oil refinery incident in January 1974 are all believed to have been planned by the PFLP. In the case of the latter two incidents, PFLP members actually participated in the operation. The Hague incident in September 1974 and the Kuala Lumpur incident in August 1975 appear to have been staged purely for the benefit of the JRA in that the operations were designed to secure the release of imprisoned JRA members and comrades. While there was PFLP support for these operations, only JRA members participated in the actual incidents. Wadi' Haddad, former chief of the PFLP's Foreign Operations Committee, was reportedly the final authority for either approving or disapproving a JRA operation.

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The JRA has an identified membership totaling about 30 people.

Two are in jail in Japan and one member is dead, having committed suicide after being arrested in Jordan. Of the group of ten commandos and released prisoners who sought refuge in Libya after the Kuala Lumpur incident, eight are unaccounted for and are believed to have left Libya to join with the JRA leadership in the Middle East. In addition, nine Red Army Faction members who hijacked a JAL aircraft to North Korea in March 1970 are reported to still be in North Korea.

The JRA leadership, composed of Adachi Masao, Shigenobu Fusako, and Takahashi Taketomo, has been put somewhat off balance by the events in Lebanon. Takahashi seems to have moved to Europe while Adachi has been moving around the Middle East. Shigenobu was reported to have remarried and had a child. She is believed to have taken a secondary role in the actual running of the JRA. Shigenobu's current location is unknown.

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Recently, the JRA leaders were considering mounting operations against the personnel of large Japanese trade corporations overseas, whereby officials would be kidnaped and held for ransom. While the JRA wanted to take action against such "evil Japanese," the events in Lebanon have at least temporarily put off pursuit of this program.

In a press interview given in May 1975, subsequent to the arrest of Nishikawa Jun and Tohira Kazuo in Sweden, Shigenobu indicated that the JRA was faced with three enemy targets. These targets, in order of importance to the JRA, were Japanese diplomatic missions abroad, large Japanese corporations such as Mitsubishi and Marubeni, and Japan Airlines. She commented that while the biggest weakness of hijacking was that it involved innocent people, the JRA sometimes made friends among the passengers. Therefore the JRA had not given up hijackings.

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Until September 1976 the JRA was divided into two main overseas units, one centered in Lebanon and the other in Libya. A primary concern of the JRA was to effect the return of the Libyan unit into the operational battle field. To this end, Shigenobu had been maintaining liaison with

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this group, of which three are known to have already left Libya. While the JRA appears to be somewhat scattered; its strength in terms of experienced commandos remains almost intact, and the actual number of JRA members has probably been swelled by the addition of new recruits.

In the near future, the JRA can be expected to continue concentrating on establishing a new network of overseas contacts, building its unit in Japan and strengthening its solidarity with other party factions in Japan as well as with those international organizations which in some way could further the goals of the JRA. Overseas operations will probably be directed at Japanese targets when purely JRA interests are involved; however, the JRA may be willing to launch operations to promote the interest of JRA supporters such as the PFLP, Libya or North Korea. Thus no targets should be ruled out.

 JRA will attempt an operation sometime in the spring of 1977 to rescue Okudaira Junzo, who was arrested in Jordan in September 1976. They will presumably also demand the release of Omura Toshio, who was arrested in Canada in December 1976. Both are now in jail in Japan. 

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TAB A—Chronology of Significant  
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22 February 1977

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 18 February 1977

Bomb Explosion in USIS Library  
in Izmir

Place: Turkey, Izmir

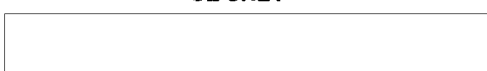
A bomb exploded in the early morning hours of 18 February in the USIS library in Izmir, Turkey. The detonation caused moderate property damage, but no casualties. Several other bombings occurred in widely scattered areas of Izmir the same night, all apparently against Turkish targets.



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TAB B—Terrorists Threats

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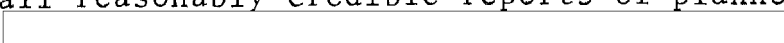
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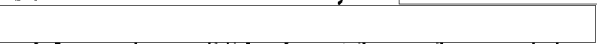


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22 February 1977

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity.  50X1-HUM

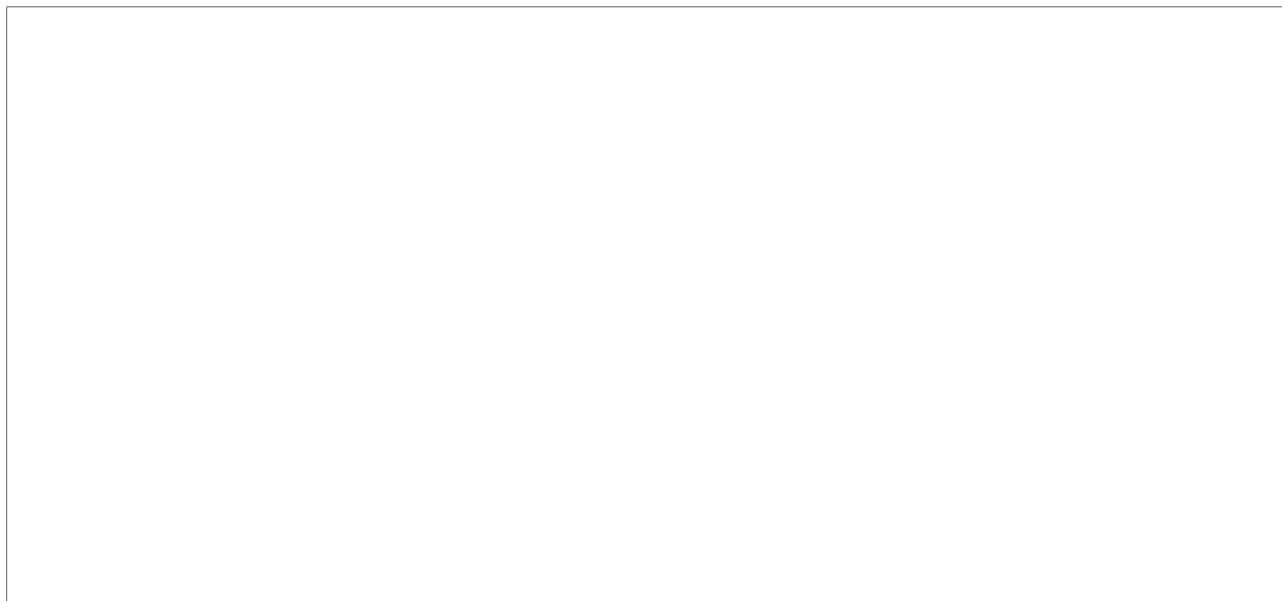
 the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended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

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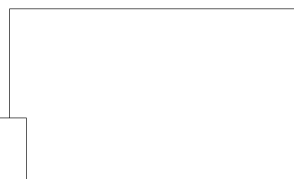
I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

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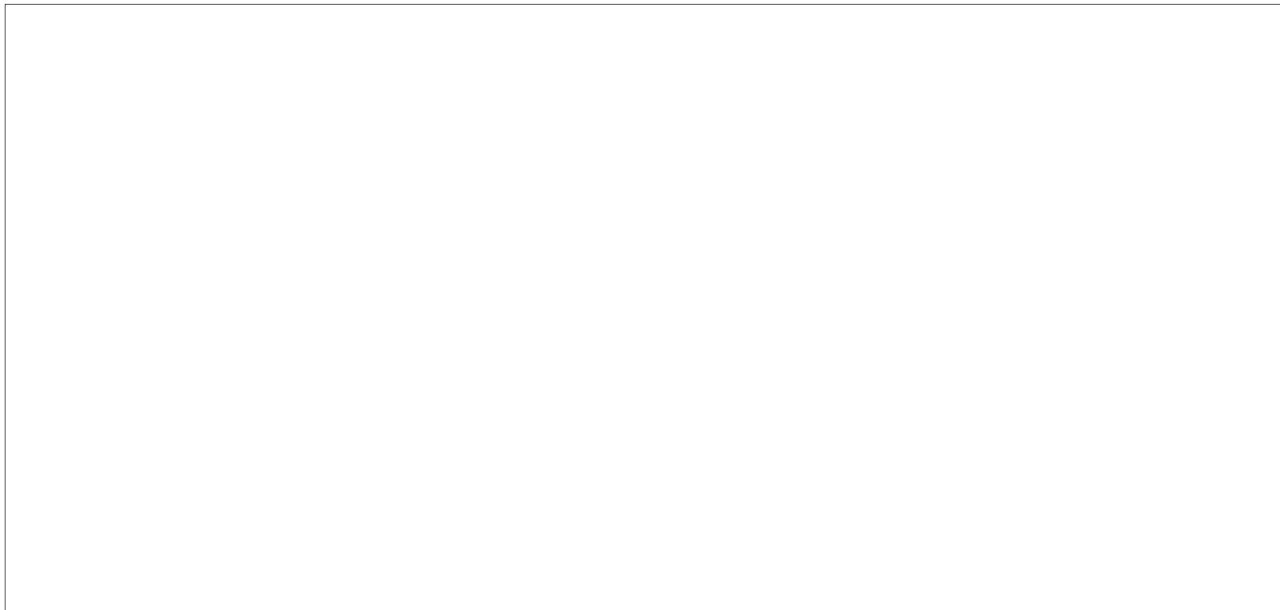


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22 February 1977

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Target: Cuban Shipping  
Diplomatic In-  
stallations of a  
Country Having  
Relations with Cuba

Place: Unknown

Date: Unknown

A CORU member in mid-January carried instructions from Venezuela to Cuban exiles in Miami to carry out two immediate operations, according to an FBI source. The first mission is to be a naval operation against Cuban shipping enterprises, aimed at killing a maximum number of Cubans. A second, less dramatic action, would be the bombing of a consulate or embassy of a country having diplomatic relations with Cuba and should cause no injuries. The timing and locations of these proposed operations are not known.

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22 February 1977

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 16-22 February 1977 for the following areas:

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

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist

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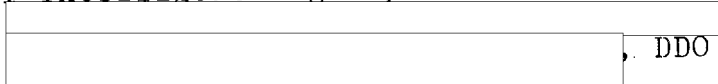
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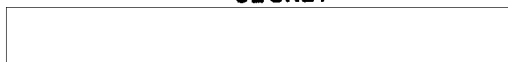


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- \*Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism Member

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