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*Weekly Situation Report  
on  
International Terrorism*

50X1-HUM



2 August 1978

~~Secret~~ 50X1-HUM



50X1-HUM

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**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

2 August 1978

50X1-HUM

Note:

Evidence that Ananda Marg Responsible for Sydney  
Hilton Bombing (Page 5)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist  
Acts

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

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Next 2 Page(s) In Document Denied

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

2 August 1978

NOTE

Evidence that Ananda Marg Responsible for Sydney Hilton Bombing

The first positive link between the Ananda Marg sect and the Hilton Hotel bombing in Sydney, Australia, on 13 February [redacted] surfaced in a Sydney courtroom in mid-July. A prosecution witness in the trial of three Ananda Marg members charged with attempting to murder John Cameron, the former leader of the National Socialist Party of Australia, testified that the three members claimed responsibility for the Hilton bombing. Assuming that this testimony is valid, the attempted assassination of Cameron, coupled with the bombing of the Hilton, adds a new dimension to Ananda Marg activities in Australia. Ananda Marg members have justified prior "protest type" activities against Indian Government offices and representatives on the basis that the Indian Government was illegally detaining Ananda Marg leader Prabhat Ran Sarkar. The attacks against Cameron and the Hilton Hotel, where many nationalities were present, would seem to indicate that the sect has turned to targets which do not have an exclusively Indian "flavor". [redacted]

50X1-HUM

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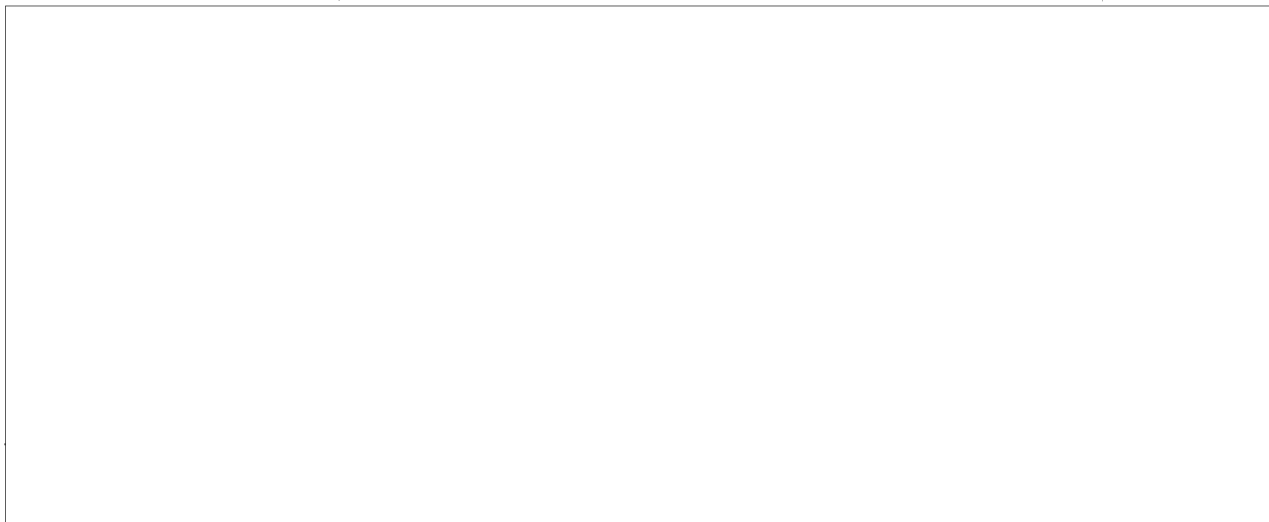


50X1-HUM

2 August 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

50X1-HUM



Date: 28 July 1978

Iraqi Ambassador in England  
Escaped Grenade Attack

Place: U.K., England,  
London

On 28 July an explosive was thrown under the car of the Iraqi Ambassador as it waited to take him to the airport. The Ambassador had been called back to the Embassy to take a telephone call moments before the explosion. A passing motorist was slightly injured and the Ambassador's limousine was destroyed. The woman who threw the grenade under the car was captured and is being held in London.



50X1-HUM

Date: 28 July 1978

Soviet Consul's Calcutta Home  
Bombed

Place: India, Calcutta

On 28 July unidentified persons threw two bombs near the home

A-3

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**



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50X1-HUM

2 August 1978

of the Soviet Consul. There were no injuries or damage reported and no claim of responsibility has been made. Security was strengthened following the blast.



50X1-HUM

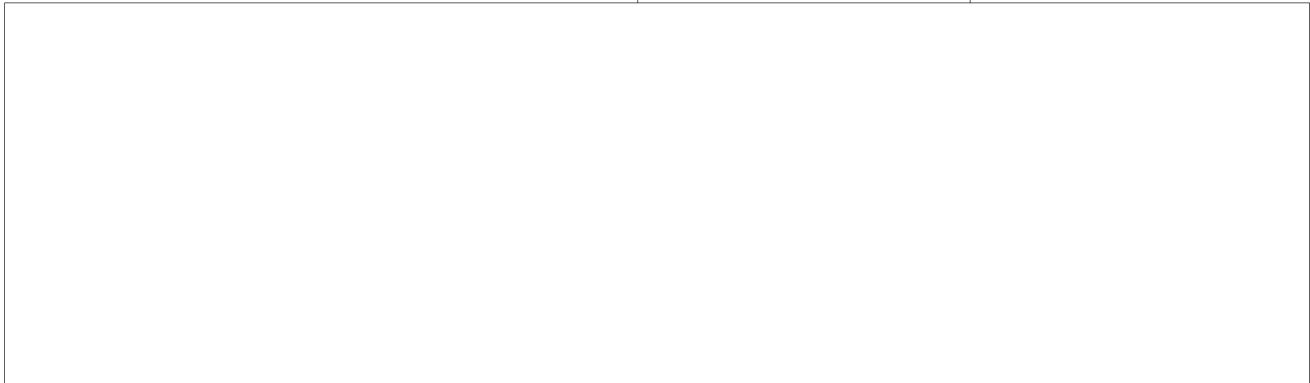
Date: 31 July 1978

Place: France, Paris

Iraqi Embassy in France Attacked  
On 31 July two armed men shot their way into the Iraqi Embassy in Paris. They told guards they had an appointment, pulled sub-machineguns and opened fire. One of the pair fled while the other seized nine hostages and demanded the release of a woman being held in London in connection with an attempt on the Iraqi Ambassador there and use of an airplane. During negotiations the terrorist released a wounded guard. He surrendered to French police and as he was being taken from the building Iraqi Embassy personnel shot and wounded him and killed one policeman. One of the Iraqis was killed in the exchange of fire and three other persons were wounded.



50X1-HUM



A-4

SECRET



50X1-HUM



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Next 4 Page(s) In Document Denied

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

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International Activities Division, Terrorist Group

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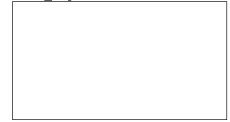
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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM



*Weekly Situation Report  
on  
International Terrorism*

50X1-HUM



9 August 1978

50X1-HUM



**Secret**

50X1-HUM



50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

9 August 1978

#### Articles:

50X1-HUM

Eight Indicted in Assassination of Chilean in  
1976 (Page 5)

The Kristina K. Berster Case (Page 7)

#### Notes:

Ananda Marg Leader Released from Jail  
(Page 9)

West German Court Rejects Yugoslav Extradition ,  
Request for Two Croatsians (Page 9)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**



**Page Denied**

**SECRET**



50X1-HUM

9 August 1978

ARTICLES

50X1-HUM



50X1-HUM

**SECRET**



**Page Denied**

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Denied

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

9 August 1978

Eight Indicted in Assassination of Chilean in 1976

After a 22-month investigation, a U.S. Federal Grand Jury indicted eight persons on 1 August, including the former head of Chile's secret police (DINA) and seven others, in the bombing death of former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier and one associate in Letelier's car on 21 September 1976 in downtown Washington, D.C. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

The DINA chief and two Chilean citizen employees of DINA were charged by the grand jury with plotting, carrying out and later covering up the bombing. Also, on 1 August the Chilean Government announced the arrest of all three Chileans named in the indictment and stated that two of them were being held under military house arrest and the third was being held in a local military hospital (no reasons for the hospitalization were given). Specifically, the DINA chief is charged with having ordered Letelier's assassination, but the man the indictment charges with most of the plotting and supervision of the operation is a colonel in the Chilean army, currently commander of a garrison in southern Chile, who at the time of Letelier's death was director of operations for DINA. The three are expected to fight extradition.

The four Cubans charged in the indictment for helping to carry out the bombing are members of the New Jersey-based Cuban Nationalist Movement, a militant anti-Castro group. The 15-page indictment was explicitly detailed because of the cooperation with U.S. authorities of American-born DINA agent Michael V. Townley, who has agreed to plead guilty to planting the bomb. The U.S. was able to pressure Chile into turning Townley, an American citizen who grew up in Chile, over to them. Once in the U.S. Townley agreed to plead guilty to one count of conspiracy to murder Letelier.

With the exception of Townley and one Cuban indicted for having lied to a grand jury about the Letelier case and for having failed to report his knowledge of the case, the others face four separate local and federal charges. The charges specifically cite all three Chileans and the other Cubans with conspiracy to murder Letelier, then murdering Letelier, under federal statutes; murder of Letelier under local statutes; murder of Letelier's aide under local statutes; and murder by use of explosives under federal statutes. Each charge carries a possible life sentence.

50X1-HUM

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**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

9 August 1978

The detention of the three Chileans is the first step in extradition proceedings that probably will culminate with a hearing before the Chilean Supreme Court, according to a 1900 treaty between Chile and the U.S., later amended in 1935. The treaty, however, holds contradictory provisions. The first provision states that murder and comprehending assassination are extraditable offenses. But a second provision clearly sets forth that a criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense be of a political character or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to punish him for an offense of a political character. Chilean officials said that the U.S. has two months to seek extradition. One source said a possible way around the treaty's prohibition against extradition for political offenses might be to argue that the aide's death could not be considered politically motivated and that the three Chileans should be extradited to stand trial in the U.S. for her murder. Another section of the 1900 treaty clearly states that neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of the treaty. This section is interpreted to mean that the Chilean Supreme Court could order extradition, but is not obliged to do so, even if the court decides there is sufficient evidence for the three Chileans to stand trial for the charges brought in the U.S.

Another complication cited by legal sources in Chile is that under Chilean law, conspiracy to commit a crime is not in itself a crime. The Supreme Court, these sources said, might decide not to grant extradition for that reason. According to the 1935 treaty, if the person whose extradition is sought is a citizen of the country to which the request is addressed, the surrendering state may determine whether to deliver him. Both treaties provide for the arrest and detention of a person accused of a crime in another country when that country plans to ask for extradition.

As of 8 August, however, no final determination had been made by the Chilean Government on the extradition question; the U.S. was continuing with its case against the Cubans under arrest.

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

9 August 1978

The Kristina K. Berster Case

On 27 July a Federal Grand Jury, Federal District of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, returned a seven-count indictment against Kristina K. Berster [redacted] charging her with violation of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1546 (two counts), Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1001 (three counts) and Title 8, U.S. Code, Section 1325 (two counts).

50X1-HUM

Berster appeared before U.S. District Court Judge Albert Coffrin, Burlington, Vermont, on 1 August, and entered a plea of not guilty to all seven counts in the Federal indictment. Judge Coffrin advised that all motions should be filed by 22 August and the attorneys should be prepared for the trial to commence on 12 September. He reduced Berster's bail from U.S. \$500,000 to a U.S. \$100,000 surety bond. Berster remains in custody in lieu of bail.

In view of the significance of this case, the indictments are detailed below:

"Count One: On or about 16 July 1978 in the District of Vermont, Kristina Katharina Berster, aka Shahrzad S. Nobari, the defendant, knowingly did utter, use, attempt to use and possess a document required for entry into the United States, to wit a passport, knowing it to be forged, counterfeited, altered, falsely made, procured by fraud and unlawfully obtained (18, U.S.C., 1546).

"Count Two: On or about 16 July 1978, in the District of Vermont, Kristina Katharina Berster, aka Shahrzad S. Nobari, the defendant, knowingly did evade and attempt to evade the Immigration Laws of the U.S. by appearing under an assumed and fictitious name, to wit Shahrzad S. Nobari, without disclosing her true identity (18, U.S.C., 1546).

"Count Three: On or about 16 July 1978, in the District of Vermont, Kristina Katharina Berster, aka Shahrzad S. Nobari, the defendant, in a matter within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Justice, knowingly and willfully did falsely conceal and cover up by a trick, scheme and devise a material fact, to wit her identity by claiming that she was Shahrzad S. Nobari (18, U.S.C., 1001).

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

7

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

9 August 1978

"Count Four: On or about 16 July 1978, in the District of Vermont, Kristina Katharina Berster, also known as Shahrzad S. Nobari, the defendant in this matter, within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Justice, knowingly and willingly did make a materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and representation, to wit that she was Shahrzad S. Nobari (18, U.S.C., 1001).

"Count Five: On or about 16 July 1978, in the District of Vermont, Kristina Katharina Berster, also known as Shahrzad S. Nobari, the defendant in this matter, within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Justice, knowingly and willingly did make and use a false writing and document, to wit fingerprint classification card, knowing the same did contain a false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and entry, to wit that her name was Shahrzad S. Nobari (18, U.S.C., 1001).

"Count Six: On or about 16 July 1978, in the District of Vermont, Kristina Katharina Berster, also known as Shahrzad S. Nobari, the defendant, an alien, willingly and knowingly did elude examination and inspection by immigration officers (8, U.S.C., 1325).

"Count Seven: On or about 16 July 1978, in the District of Vermont, Kristina Katharina Berster, also known as Shahrzad S. Nobari, the defendant, an alien, unlawfully and knowingly did enter the United States at a time and place other than as designated by immigration officers (8, U.S.C. 1325)."

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

9 August 1978

NOTES

Ananda Marg Leader Released from Jail on Bail

Ananda Marg leader Prabhat Ran Sarkar was released on 2 August on bail from an Indian prison. Earlier, on 4 July, Sarkar was acquitted of charges for which he was imprisoned on a life sentence in November 1976.

50X1-HUM

West German Court Rejects Yugoslav Extradition Request for Two Croatsians

According to a German press release, on 7 August the Frankfurt Higher Regional Court in Frankfurt, West Germany, rejected the Yugoslav request for extradition of two exiled Croatsians, Ivan Dragoja and Franjo Milicevic, who have been in custody pending extradition proceedings since 28 May. These men are two of the eight Croatsians whose extradition Yugoslavia has demanded in exchange for the four West German terrorists captured in Zagreb in May

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

The court made the ruling on the grounds that the Yugoslav Government's extradition request for the two Croatsians was "inadmissible". The court ordered them released from detention. Belgrade has accused them of belonging to terrorist organizations and of taking part in terrorist attacks against Yugoslav citizens and institutions. The court declared there is no evidence that either belonged to terrorist organizations.

Milicevic, according to the report, is president of the "United Croats of Germany". The court argued that, in the view of security authorities, this group could not be regarded as a terrorist organization. Dragoja, on the other hand, had been sentenced to two years and eight months imprisonment in Frankfurt in 1976 for the production of a parcel bomb which exploded in Zagreb, killing one person and injuring another. According to the court, he cannot be extradited because of the principle of double jeopardy. No information is available on the current status of the other six emigres whose extradition the Yugoslavs have requested.

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM



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SECRET

50X1-HUM

9 August 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 3 August 1978

Place: France, Paris

PLO Office in France Target of Terrorist Attack

On 3 August two PLO representatives were killed in an armed attack on the PLO office in Paris. Two terrorists shot their way into the offices; one was captured immediately by Arab League employees who have offices in the same building as the PLO. The second terrorist made his way to the third floor and shot the head of the PLO office at point-blank range. He then detonated a grenade fatally wounding an aide. In addition to the two representatives who were killed two Jordanians and a Tunisian were wounded. The perpetrator was captured as he tried to escape. In anonymous phone calls, two groups--"Black June and September" and the "Rejection Front of Stateless Palestinian Arabs"--claimed responsibility for the attack. The two terrorists are being held by French authorities.

50X1-HUM

Date: 5 August 1978

Place: Pakistan, Islamabad

PLO Office in Pakistan Attacked

On 5 August two armed terrorists shot their way into the PLO office in Islamabad. The terrorists used machineguns to force entry into the office and four people were killed-- a Pakistani policeman and

A-1

SECRET

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

9 August 1978

three Palestinians. The PLO chief hid in his office while the gunmen looked for him unsuccessfully. As they left the building they threw hand grenades. A call to a French news agency claimed the "Black June and September" group was responsible.

50X1-HUM

Date: 6 August 1978

Place: Netherlands,  
Amsterdam

KLM Plane Hijacked to Spain  
On 6 August a KLM plane was commandeered by a young Dutch national shortly after it left Amsterdam for Madrid. The hijacker demanded the plane be flown to Algeria. He claimed to have a grenade and was waving a toy gun. On a signal from a stewardess three passengers jumped the hijacker overpowering him. There were no injuries among the 63 passengers and crew of five. After turning the youth over to Spanish authorities in Barcelona, the DC-9 flew to its original destination, Madrid.

50X1-HUM

A-2

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

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**SECRET**

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50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

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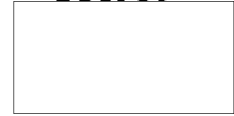
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50X1-HUM



**Secret**



50X1-HUM



*Weekly Situation Report  
on  
International Terrorism*

50X1-HUM



16 August 1978

**Secret** 50X1-HUM



50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

SECRET

50X1-HUM

## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

16 August 1978

#### Articles:

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Beirut Explosion Kills Many Palestinians (Page 3)

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Vermont Jury Returns Indictment Against Companions  
of Kristina K. Berster (Page 5)

Japanese Reactions to the Antihijacking Agreement  
(Page 6)

#### Notes:

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Bombs Discovered at the UN and Grand Central Station  
in New York (Page 9)

Kidnaping Attempt Against Uruguayan Ambassador's  
Daughter (Page 10)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

[Redacted]

**Page Denied**

**SECRET**



50X1-HUM

16 August 1978

ARTICLES



50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**



**Page Denied**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

16 August 1978

Beirut Explosion Kills Many Palestinians

On 13 August, a powerful explosion destroyed the apartment house in Beirut which served as the headquarters of the pro-Iraqi Front for the Liberation of Palestine (FLP) and contained several offices belonging to Fatah. Press reports indicate that between 150 and 200 people were killed, including officials belonging to the FLP and Fatah. The cause of the explosion has not been determined, although some reports claim that a car filled with explosives was utilized to blow up the building. Most Palestinian groups do, however, maintain large stockpiles of weapons and explosives in their various buildings in Beirut; so an accidental explosion cannot be ruled out.

Abu Abass, the leader of the FLP, which is a group supported by Iraq, claimed that the explosion was the work of the rival Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine/General Command, which is backed by Syria. Both Syria and Iraq have been engaged in a long-standing political dispute. Iraq is also backing the Black June Organization in its war of assassinations with Fatah.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

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SECRET



50X1-HUM

16 August 1978

Vermont Jury Returns Indictment Against Companions of  
Kristina K. Berster

According to press items, on 10 August a Federal Grand Jury in Burlington, Vermont, returned a ten-count indictment against three companions of West German national Kristina K. Berster [redacted]. The three are allegedly involved in varying degrees in the attempt to smuggle Berster across the U.S.-Canadian border on 16 July. The indictment named Ray Kajmir of New York City and Michael Diterlizzi, currently of Montreal, in the smuggling conspiracy charge. Maria Amendola, also of New York, was charged with the misdemeanor offense of joining the two men in aiding Berster to elude examination and inspection by immigration officers. According to the press report, Diterlizzi and Amendola pleaded innocent and were released on \$10,000 and \$5,000 personal recognizance bonds, respectively. Kajmir was to be arraigned on 15 August.

50X1-HUM

According to the press report, Kajmir, Diterlizzi and Amendola allegedly drove Berster to the border from Montreal, crossed ahead of her in the automobile, and waited for her behind a closed service station. While her companions were spending this interesting evening, Berster was being detained at the border.

The report notes that Berster is facing a possible extradition request by West Germany on 1973 charges of criminal conspiracy and membership in a criminal organization. She was an alleged member of the Socialist Patients Collective, some of whose members eventually joined the Baader-Meinhof Gang. Berster has pleaded innocent to the charge of illegal entry and has denied seven other immigration charges [redacted].

50X1-HUM

[redacted] She remains in detention in Albany, New York. Another press item reports that a lawyer for Berster has stated she will seek political asylum in the U.S. because she "fears for her life" and is seeking "salvation". [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET



50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

16 August 1978

*The following article was prepared by the Defense Intelligence Agency.*

Japanese Reactions to the Antihijacking Agreement

Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo had not expected his anti-terrorism proposal at the recent Bonn Summit to result in an antihijacking agreement among the seven nations, according to a reliable source. Although Tokyo has stated it will support any further related agreements, Japan is apparently showing reluctance for the first time toward implementing strict antiterrorism measures.

The Bonn Antiterrorism Agreement calls for the seven nations to cancel airline service to and landing rights for any country that refuses to extradite or prosecute hijackers. During a follow-up August meeting, the participants discussed how to implement the sanctions and how to ensure broad international support. Further discussions will be held this month, and there is the possibility of other economic and political sanctions arising.

Fukuda feels that it might prove difficult for Tokyo to support the Bonn Agreement because of domestic sentiments against any action which might jeopardize the lives of innocent bystanders, such as the use of a strike force. Nevertheless, since it was he who originated the proposal, Fukuda stated that Japan will abide by the Agreement and any others reached at subsequent meetings. Since the support of all opposition parties is assured, Tokyo feels that a national consensus for any antihijacking measures would be fostered following passage of a Diet resolution. Last September's hijacking by the Japanese Red Army built unusual solidarity among the political parties to counteract future terrorist incidents.

On 31 July, a Japanese interministerial antiterrorism meeting was held in Tokyo to discuss the nations's capabilities and options for counteracting terrorism. National Police Agency representatives felt confident that Tokyo's newly organized special strike force could combat international terrorism as effectively as West Germany's special task force. In order to operate outside Japan, however, the group agreed that Japanese law should be amended to permit the dispatch of Tokyo's strike force on rescue missions

6

SECRET

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**



50X1-HUM

16 August 1978

abroad. At the same meeting, Tokyo was not considering political or economic sanctions against countries harboring terrorists since such nations usually claim humanitarian grounds as a basis for accepting the radicals. Japan Airlines does not service countries generally sheltering terrorists--including Libya, Algeria, and South Yemen--and these countries have not requested landing rights in Japan. Consequently, Iraq, which has in the past supported terrorists, may pose a problem since Tokyo is considering Baghdad as an alternative landing site to Beirut. (SECRET/NOFORN/NOCONTRACT)

50X1-HUM

7

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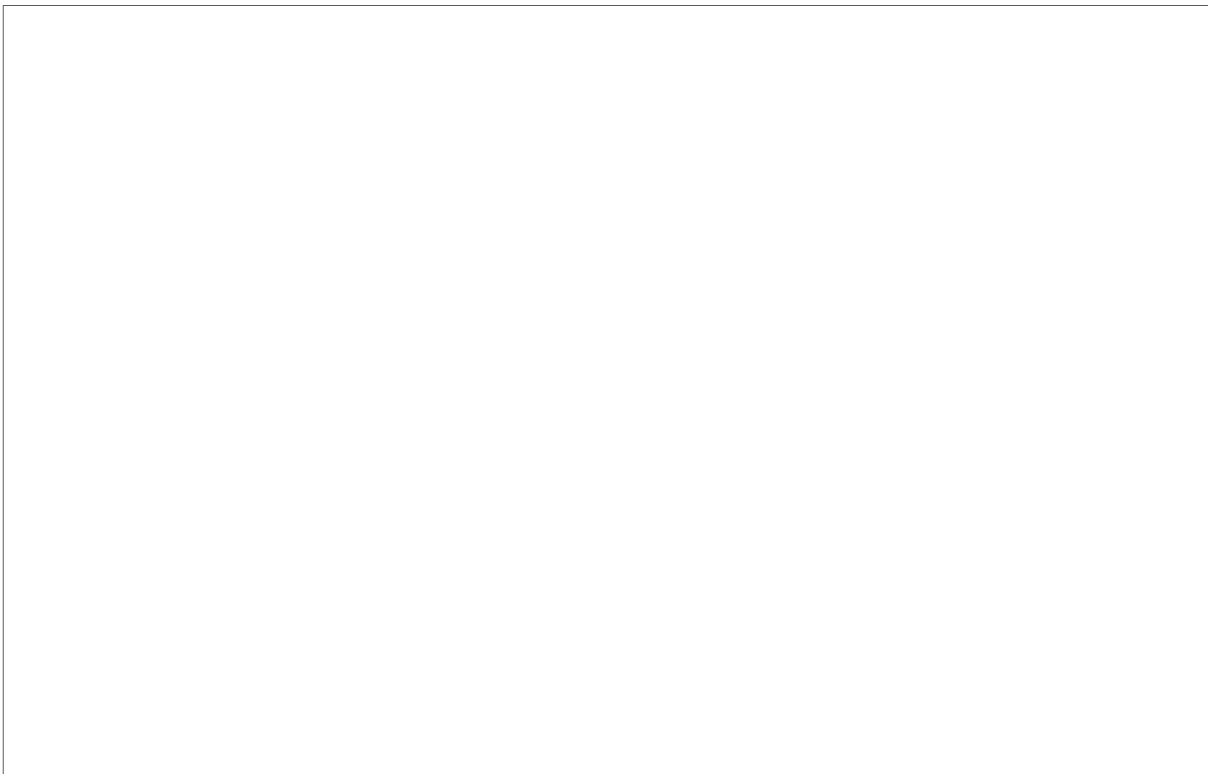
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50X1-HUM

16 August 1978

NOTES

50X1-HUM



Bombs Discovered at the UN and Grand Central Station in New York

Croatian terrorists placed dynamite bombs at the United Nations and Grand Central Station in New York City on 14 August. One bomb was found on a window ledge of the Dag Hammarskjold Library and was large enough to have destroyed the library, according to a UN spokesman. The second bomb was located in a locker in Grand Central Station. The terrorists planted the bombs to demand the release of a Croatian accused of trying to kill a Yugoslavian diplomat in West Germany. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

Notes found with the bombs claimed that a group which seeks the separation of Croatia from Yugoslavia, "freedom fighters", was responsible for the incidents. There were no injuries or damage as neither device detonated. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

16 August 1978

Kidnaping Attempt Against Uruguayan Ambassador's Daughter

The daughter of the Uruguayan Ambassador to Guatemala escaped an attempted kidnaping in downtown Guatemala City on 8 August 1978 after her bodyguard prevented two unidentified men from forcing her into their jeep. According to a news item, the 15-year-old girl was riding in her car, identified by diplomatic license plates, when two well-dressed men intercepted the car and tried to force her out of her own vehicle and into their jeep. At this point a national police agent, charged with the girl's protection, intervened and the two attackers fled the scene. There has been no information indicating who was responsible for the attack.

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

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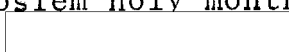
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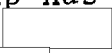
50X1-HUM

16 August 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 13 August 1978      Explosion at Restaurant in Tehran  
Place: Iran, Tehran      On 13 August a bomb exploded in a restaurant in Tehran. One Iranian was killed and 45 people were injured, including 10 Americans. Local police believe the dead man was carrying the bomb into the basement of the Khansalar Restaurant. Authorities believe that the bomber was a religious fanatic protesting the playing of loud music at the restaurant during the Moslem holy month of Ramazan. 

50X1-HUM

Date: 8 August 1978      Explosion at Home of General Motors President in Argentina  
Place: Argentina, Buenos Aires      On 8 August a bomb exploded in front of the home of the president of General Motors in Buenos Aires. There were no injuries and property damage was limited to destruction of the front gate. No group has claimed responsibility. 

50X1-HUM

Date: 14 August 1978      Swedish Executive Kidnaped in El Salvador  
Place: El Salvador, San Salvador      On 14 August a group of armed men kidnaped the Swedish executive of Telefonica LM Ericson in front of his office build-

A-1

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

16 August 1978

ing in downtown San Salvador. He was driven away in a late-model car without a shot being fired. There has been no communication from the kidnapers and no group has claimed responsibility. [REDACTED]

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A-2

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM



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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

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**Secret**

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM



*Weekly Situation Report  
on  
International Terrorism*

50X1-HUM



23 August 1978  
50X1-HUM



**Secret**

50X1-HUM



50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

SECRET

50X1-HUM

## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

23 August 1978

#### Articles:

Palestinians Attack Israeli Airlines Crew in London  
(Page 1)

British Military Bases in West Germany Bombed (Page 2)

Croatian Extremists Seize West German Consulate in  
Chicago (Page 3)

Three Most Wanted West German Terrorists Outwit  
Officials (Page 5)

50X1-HUM

#### Notes:

Fatah Slays Iraqi Embassy Employee in Tripoli  
(Page 9)

Still Another Execution Postponement on Cyprus  
(Page 9)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

50X1-HUM

SECRET



**Page Denied**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

23 August 1978

ARTICLES

Palestinians Attack Israeli Airlines Crew in London

On 20 August two, and possibly three, Arab gunmen attacked an El Al airlines flight crew as it was leaving a bus in front of a London hotel. The attack, made in broad daylight, resulted in the death of one El Al stewardess and one of the terrorists. Two other stewardesses and seven British bystanders were wounded.

The attackers hit the crew with submachinegun fire and hand grenades just after the bus arrived at the entrance to the Europa Hotel. They fired into the bus and at the hotel entrance. Three hand grenades were thrown during the attack; one exploded in the hotel doorway, another, in the driveway and the third, under a taxi parked in the driveway. One of the terrorists was killed when a hand grenade apparently exploded prematurely in his hand.

In a radio interview, the president of El Al put the blame for the attack on the British Government for having turned down repeated requests to allow El Al security men to carry arms in Britain. As a result of the attack, British authorities began providing special escorts for El Al airline buses.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) called the Reuter news agency in London and claimed responsibility for the attack. The PFLP stated that the attack was "a last warning against the use of the Israeli airline El Al".

According to press reports, British authorities captured a Palestinian believed to have participated in the assault.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

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50X1-HUM

23 August 1978

British Military Bases in West Germany Bombed

During the evening hours of 18/19 August, eight bombs exploded at British Army bases in West Germany. No deaths occurred, but one soldier was injured and the bombs caused structural damage of varying degrees. The bombs exploded within a 20-mile radius of the British Rhine Army Headquarters at Moenchen-Gladbach. A British official was quoted in the press as saying that analysis of bomb fragments indicates they resemble the work of the IRA, but no conclusive findings have been announced and no organization has yet claimed credit for the explosions. West German officials have noted that the bombs apparently were placed where they would not harm people.

Should the IRA prove to have been responsible for the bombings, this would represent the first time in five years, i.e., since the IRA letter bombings of several overseas British diplomatic posts, that terrorist acts related to the conflict in Northern Ireland have occurred outside the British Isles. [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

23 August 1978

Croatian Extremists Seize West German Consulate in Chicago

The two Croatian extremists who seized the West German Consulate in Chicago on 17 August capitulated after ten hours and released their hostages unharmed. According to press reports, the incident began at 1000, when Bozo Kelava and Mile Kodzoman entered the Consulate on the tenth floor of a building on South Michigan Avenue and asked to see the Consul General but were told he was on vacation. They pulled guns and took hostage the eight employees in the office. Shortly after the takeover a secretary managed to call the police, who then notified the FBI and set up a command post on the floor below the Consulate.

According to press reports, two of the hostages, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the Consul General and an elderly man identified as an Austrian national, were released within a few hours. The terrorists reportedly threatened the remaining hostages with "going out the window" and with the "explosives" which they reportedly attached to the Consul General's desk, if their demands were not met. These demands included the freeing of Stjepan Bilandzic, a Croatian nationalist leader being held in West Germany, and an assurance by the West German Government that it would not extradite Bilandzic to Yugoslavia. They also wished to speak directly to Bilandzic in Cologne; the call was reportedly made within two hours after the takeover. According to German news sources, Bilandzic urged Kelava and Kodzoman to surrender. Bilandzic's brother <sup>Evan</sup> ~~Evan~~, reportedly recently arrived in Chicago, volunteered his services and spoke to the two terrorists in the presence of an attorney. The conversation is a matter of evidence in the case against Kelava and Kodzoman.

According to a German news release, the West German Government set up a crisis panel as soon as the news about the Chicago takeover became known. A Government spokesman confirmed that the Ministries of Justice and Internal Affairs and the Federal Chancellor's Office participated in the crisis panel. The spokesman also indicated that contact had been established with the U.S. Government in Washington and with the German Embassy in the U.S.

3 50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

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50X1-HUM

23 August 1978

The Chicago incident was the most dramatic eruption to date of the tension that has been spreading among Croatian exiles in various parts of the world since May of this year. The current unrest, which includes two recent bombing attempts in New York, is occasioned by the stand-off between the Yugoslav and West German Governments on the question of prisoner exchange. The capture in Yugoslavia in May of four of West Germany's "most wanted terrorists" created an opportunity for the Yugoslavs to demand the exchange of eight Croatian exiles living in West Germany in return for the four German terrorists. Continuing negotiations on the problem were punctuated by several recent court decisions in West Germany. Early in August, a Frankfurt court declined to extradite Ivan Dragoja and Franjo Milicevic, a decision viewed by Croatian nationalists in exile as a round in their favor. The next decision, however, from a Cologne court, that Bilandzic was extraditable, was the setback which motivated the Chicago incident.

According to a West German press release, on 19 August the spokesman for an organization of emigre Croatian students in West Germany appealed to his fellow countrymen (numbering between 10,000 and 15,000) in West Germany to desist from acts of violence. They referred to the Chicago incident as an "isolated act of embitterment".

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

23 August 1978

Three Most Wanted West German Terrorists Outwit Officials

According to the chief of the West German Federal Criminal Police (BKA), three of the most wanted terrorist suspects in West Germany recently posed as a television crew, chartered a helicopter and filmed maximum-security prisons in southwestern Germany while police secretly followed the performance. The police, tipped off that a suspicious trio had rented a helicopter, photographed them at an air-strip southwest of Frankfurt. Not realizing who they were, police decided not to arrest them but to follow them when they drove off in their automobile. However, the trio became suspicious and managed to evade the surveillance.

Not until the police photographs were developed did it become clear that the TV crew consisted of Christian Klar, Willy Peter Stoll, and Adelheid Schulz, all wanted for the 1977 killings of Chief Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback, banker Juergen Ponto and industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer. The spokesman, theorizing that the purpose of the air excursion was to obtain information related to plans for releasing imprisoned comrades, described the trio as the three "highest-ranking" terrorists. The Minister of the Interior commented that the officer who decided to shadow rather than arrest the three "allowed a great success to slip through his fingers".

50X1-HUM

5

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

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**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

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23 August 1978

NOTES

Fatah Slays Iraqi Embassy Employee in Tripoli

On 17 August, Husayn Muhammad 'Ali, an Iraqi Embassy employee, was gunned down in front of the Iraqi Embassy in Tripoli, Libya, as he arrived for work. 'Ali was hit by three bullets as he was getting out of his car; he died a few minutes after entering a local hospital. The assassin was seized immediately by local citizens and Libyan authorities.

According to Libyan authorities, the assassin is Mahmud Ayat Ahmad al-Katib, a 25-year-old Palestinian member of Fatah, who arrived from Damascus on 12 August using a Jordanian passport. In Tripoli, Khalid Abdullah, probably a local Fatah official, provided the assassin with a revolver and entrusted him with the task of gunning down the Iraqi Ambassador.

Although the slain Embassy employee's position has not been conclusively identified, one report has him listed as the military attache. [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

Still Another Execution Postponement on Cyprus

The Cyprus Supreme Court has once again postponed the execution date for the two Palestinian terrorists who killed Egyptian editor Yusuf Siba'i in Nicosia in February. This time the date has been moved back to 30 September to permit time for a further appeal. This is the third postponement of the execution date for these men, reflecting the continuing dilemma this situation is presenting to the Cyprus Government (see the issue of 2 August). [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM



**Page Denied**

SECRET

50X1-HUM

23 August 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 17 August 1978

Place: United States,  
Chicago

Croatians Hold Hostages in the  
West German Consulate in the  
U.S.

On 17 August two armed Croatians entered the West German Consulate in Chicago, Illinois, pulled guns and took eight people hostage. The pair demanded release of Croatian leader Stjepan Bilandzic from detention in Cologne and assurances that the FRG would not permit his extradition to Yugoslavia. Two hostages were released unharmed after a couple of hours. After 10 hours of negotiating and a telephone conversation between the terrorists at the Chicago Consulate and Bilandzic in Germany the duo surrendered to authorities after releasing the remaining hostages, all German nationals, unharmed. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

Date: 17 August 1978

Place: Libya, Tripoli

Iraqi Embassy Employee Killed  
in Tripoli

On 17 August an Iraqi national employed at the Iraqi Embassy in Tripoli was shot and killed as he got out of his car in front of the Embassy. Libyan authorities immediately arrested the assassin, a Palestinian carrying a Jordanian passport. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

A-1

50X1-HUM

SECRET

SECRET

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50X1-HUM

23 August 1978

Date: 18 August 1978

Explosions at British Bases  
in FRG

Place: West Germany

On the evening of 18-19 August several bombs were detonated at British Army bases within a 20-mile radius of the British Rhine Army Headquarters. All the bombs detonated within minutes of each other. The blasts caused structural damage at the bases and one person was injured.

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Date: 20 August 1978

Israeli Airline Crew Attacked  
By Arabs in England

Place: United Kingdom,  
England, London

On 20 August Arab terrorists attacked an El Al airline crew as it arrived at the Europa Hotel in London. The three terrorists threw hand grenades and fired automatic weapons at the bus which was bringing the crew to the hotel. One Israeli stewardess and one of the gunmen were killed and nine other people were injured. A second terrorist was chased and captured by police and a third escaped. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine/Special Operations telephoned Reuter acknowledging responsibility for the attack.

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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

A-2

SECRET

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50X1-HUM

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USAF Special Operations School (TAC)  
USAF Readiness Command  
Naval Investigative Service  
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Emergency Programs Center  
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50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

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50X1-HUM

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

50X1-HUM



30 August 1978

**Secret** 50X1-HUM



50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

### CONTENTS

30 August 1978

#### Articles:

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

Guerrilla Attack on Nicaraguan National Palace  
(Page 3)

Hijack of TWA Flight 830--Who Did It? (Page 5)

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

[Redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

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**SECRET**



50X1-HUM

30 August 1978

ARTICLES



50X1-HUM

**SECRET**



50X1-HUM

**Page Denied**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

30 August 1978

Guerrilla Attack on Nicaraguan National Palace

Approximately 25 members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) took more than 1500 hostages on 22 August after a ten-minute operation to take over the National Palace in Nicaragua, where a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies was under way. The guerrillas, disguised as members of Nicaragua's National Guard, shot their way into the building in downtown Managua, killing several guardsmen. About 300 persons, mostly women and children, were later freed by the guerrillas as negotiations continued. Also released were about 15 wounded persons and the bodies of four soldiers and eight officers of the National Guard who had been killed during the initial attack and the subsequent assault by government troops.

The guerrillas threatened to execute their hostages, which included many of Nicaragua's congressmen, government officials, and relatives of President Somoza, should their demands not be met; however, no hostage was harmed. The negotiations between the guerrillas and the government were handled by local church leaders, led by the Archbishop of Managua. The guerrillas demanded the release of 83 political prisoners held by the Nicaraguan Government, safe air passage out of the country for the guerrillas and freed political prisoners, broadcasting of an FSLN statement over local radio stations, and ten million dollars. The final agreement was for the release of approximately 60 prisoners, flight to freedom to Panama, broadcasting of the statement, and a half million dollars. The Venezuelan and Panamanian Governments each sent a C-130 cargo plane to Managua for the freedom flight, but only the Panamanian aircraft was used. The route from the National Palace to the airport was lined with thousands of cheering FSLN supporters who chanted "down with Somoza" and "Somoza to the gallows". All 25 guerrillas, the 59 freed political prisoners, three Roman Catholic priests who negotiated the release, and the Panamanian and Costa Rican Ambassadors to Nicaragua arrived safely in Panama on 25 August.

In subsequent press interviews in Panama, the leader of the guerrillas stated that although the operation had cost more than the FSLN had acquired in the final ransom payment, the political gains were much more significant. The leader said that his group was only responsible for four casualties

3

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

30 August 1978

in the initial assault on the Palace, and that the others were the results of indiscriminate firing by the National Guard units who surrounded the National Palace in their efforts to retake it. He added that his group is part of the FSLN faction which supports a short-range armed insurrection in the Pacific coastal area of Nicaragua and that another FSLN faction supports guerrilla warfare in the mountains. He commented that this operation was merely another step in the FSLN objective of deposing President Somoza, terming it merely a "shot in the knee" in the process of bringing down the current government.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

4

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

30 August 1978

Hijack of TWA Flight 830--Who Did It?

At daybreak on 25 August, over the Irish coast, an apparent hijacker on a TWA Boeing 707 bound from New York to Geneva dropped letters containing a series of demands into the lap of a stewardess and ordered her to deliver them immediately to the captain. The hijacker, obviously disguised with a wig and mustache, then disappeared while the stewardess reported to the captain.

The written demands included the release of a startling assortment of prisoners--Rudolf Hess, Sirhan Sirhan, and five Croatian extremists. (The latter are serving jail sentences for their part in the hijacking of a TWA jet from New York to Paris in September 1976.) The letters threatened the remote-control blowing up of the plane if the demands were not met by 1730 Swiss time. The group responsible was allegedly entitled "United Revolutionary Soldiers of the Reciprocal Relief Alliance for Peace, Justice and Freedom Everywhere."

The hijacker discarded his disguise in a lavatory and resumed his place among the passengers. The captain and crew were later unsuccessful in repeated attempts to determine his identity. While Swiss authorities attempted to determine the validity of the threat, the 79 passengers and 9 crew members sat for 10 hours at the Geneva airport, with the passengers reportedly eying each other suspiciously and waiting for the culprit to come forward. In the meantime, the plane's engines were kept running to empty the fuel tanks in order to lessen the consequences of the threatened explosion and to make a refueling delay necessary should the plane be ordered to take off.

An hour before the threatened deadline, Swiss authorities decided to allow the passengers and crew to deplane and took all passengers into custody for questioning. Final results of the investigation are not yet known.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

5

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**Page Denied**

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Denied

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

30 August 1978

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 22 August 1978 Guerrilla Attack on Nicaraguan National Palace  
Place: Nicaragua, Managua On 22 August, 25 members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) took more than 1500 hostages in an attack on the Nicaraguan National Palace. Threatening to execute their hostages, the guerrillas demanded the release of 83 political prisoners, safe air passage out of Nicaragua for themselves and the political prisoners, broadcasting of an FSLN statement over local radio stations, and ten million dollars. Final agreement was for the release of some 60 prisoners, flight to freedom to Panama, broadcasting of the statement, and a half million dollars. No hostages were harmed. All 25 guerrillas, the 59 freed political prisoners, three Roman Catholic priests who negotiated the release, and the Panamanian and Costa Rican Ambassadors to Nicaragua arrived safely in Panama on 25 August.

50X1-HUM

Date: 25 August 1978 TWA Flight Hijacked  
Place: Switzerland, Geneva On 25 August TWA flight #830 was hijacked over the Irish coastline on a flight from New York to Geneva. A mysterious person wearing a disguise presented a hijack note to a stewardess and directed her to take it immediately to the pilot.

A-1

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

30 August 1978

When the stewardess returned from the cockpit the person was nowhere to be found. Later, the disguise was found in a lavatory. The hijack demands included the release of a varied assortment of prisoners. After waiting on the ground in Geneva for some 10 hours with no hijacker evident, all on board deplaned safely. No weapons or explosive devices were found on the plane, and the hijacker has yet to be identified.

50X1-HUM

A-2

**SECRET**

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM