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CIA/DDO/TERR 75-03 SIGNIFICANT NON-FEDAYEEN INTERNATL MAR 75
TERRORIST INCIDENTS UNCL 01 OF 01

CIA / DDO / TERR 75-03

SUPPLEMENT NO. 4

SIGNIFICANT NON-FEDAYEEN INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS

1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1975

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This chronology lists significant international terrorist incidents other than those related to the Palestinian problem. It supplements the previously published chronologies covering the period January 1970 through December 1974 and includes a few incidents previously published on which new information has been made available. The listing does not include hijackings of U.S. domestic aircraft or internal terrorist incidents of other countries.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT CHRONOLOGY FOR
JANUARY 1970 TO DECEMBER 1974

4 May 1970	Paraguay, Asuncion	<u>Attack on Israeli Personnel.</u> Two Palestinian terrorists, reportedly members of Fatah, burst into the Israeli Embassy and shot and killed the wife of the First Secretary and seriously wounded an Embassy employee. The assailants were arrested and sentenced. As of February 1975 they were still in jail. Although they once claimed to be Fatah members, it is now believed that this was not a fedayeen-inspired incident.
26 May 1972	Malawi, Balantyre	<u>South African Airways Jet Hijacked.</u> A South African Airways jet was hijacked by two Lebanese to extort money from a mining corporation. There were no injuries and the two hijackers were captured. They were sentenced in September 1972 to 11 years imprisonment, the maximum penalty under Malawi law. They were released in 1974 and went to Cairo.
15 September 1972	Sweden	<u>SAS Plane Hijacked by Croatian Emigres.</u> Three Croatian emigres hijacked an SAS airliner and ransomed its passengers for six Croatian

terrorists held in Swedish jails. The aircraft was flown to Spain, where Spanish authorities apprehended the nine Croatians. The six who had been released in Sweden were permitted to leave Spain for Paraguay on 23 June 1974. Sweden has requested that three of them be extradited to Sweden for involvement in the 1971 murder of the Yugoslav Ambassador. Paraguayan authorities have issued warrants for their arrest but they have not been found. Press reports speculate that the men may have fled to Uruguay. On 5 December 1974 a Spanish military court sentenced the three hijackers to 12 years in prison. On 13 February 1975 General Franco granted a full pardon to the hijackers.

18-19 October 1973

Lebanon,
Beirut

Bank of America in Beirut Seized.

Four armed men, claiming to be members of the Lebanese Socialist Revolutionary Organization, shot their way into the Bank of America in Beirut and took about 50 employees and customers as hostages. An American hostage, John C. Maxwell of Douglas Aircraft Co., a Lebanese national and two of the gunmen were killed when Lebanese police stormed the building. On 9 March 1974 the two remaining terrorists were sentenced by a Lebanese military tribunal, one receiving the death sentence and the other life imprisonment. As of late 1974 both men were in prison with appeals pending.

22 November 1974

Japan,
Fukuoka

U.S. Consulate in Fukuoka Attacked.

Three members of Maruseido, the same group that attacked the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo on 14 November, attacked the Consulate, causing minor damage and slightly injuring the Consul. They broke windows on the ground floor and exploded an incendiary device. Police responded immediately and took all three men into custody.

27 December 1974

Nicaragua,
Managua

Nicaraguan Terrorists Seize Guests at Official Party.

Armed members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front shot their way into the home of the former Nicaraguan Minister of Agriculture on 27 December 1974 and seized about 25 guests who were attending a party in honor of the U.S. Ambassador who had left shortly before the attack. Among the guests were the Ambassador of Chile and the Nicaraguan Ambassadors to the U.S. and the U.N. Four persons were killed and two were wounded. Negotiations resulted in the terrorists' obtaining the release of fourteen political prisoners, \$1 million, and passage to Cuba on 30 December 1974 in exchange for the hostages.

PERMANENT CHRONOLOGY FOR 1 JANUARY TO 31 MARCH 1975

3 January 1975

Syria,
Damascus

Egyptian and Jordanian Embassies in Damascus Bombed.

Bombs exploded in the Egyptian and Jordanian embassies in Damascus, severely damaging the Jordanian offices. The bomb at the Egyptian Embassy was apparently placed outside a door and caused damage primarily to windows and doors. Judging from the damage, the bombs appear to have been similar in size to those used in previous bombings of U.S. installations in Syria. Selection of these two Arab embassies and of the 3 January date, which coincided with the opening of the Quadripartite Conference in Cairo, suggests these bombings may have been perpetrated by the Palestinian "Rejection Front" with possible Iraqi backing.

8 January 1975

Ethiopia,
Asmara

Bombs Explode at USIS Library.

Three bombs thrown through the main entrance exploded in the USIS library causing minor damage. No one was injured. The bombing appeared to be timed to minimize the loss of lives. The bombing may have been carried out by the Popular Liberation Force, an Eritrean separatist guerrilla group, although the group's leadership had agreed to a stand-down in terrorist activity.

28 January 1975

Lebanon,
Beirut

Spinney's Center in Beirut Bombed Again.
An explosive charge was thrown at Spinney's Center, a British-owned department store, causing moderate damage but no injuries. Pamphlets were found at the scene issued by the "Arab Communist Organization--Lebanon Region," stating the organization blew up the Spinney Center because it had failed to respond to the previous demands to distribute food in the organization's name.

31 January 1975

Colombia,
Cali

Dutch Consul Kidnapped.
The Honorary Dutch Consul was kidnapped near his villa outside Cali, according to the Colombian police. Radio reports said the kidnapping was probably carried out by members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, a Moscow-leaning Communist guerrilla group.

1 February 1975

New York

Explosion at Venezuelan Consulate.
A home-made bomb packed in a plastic container exploded outside the Venezuelan Consulate General, causing moderate damage. Shortly after the blast, an unidentified Spanish-speaking male telephoned CBS TV and stated the bomb was placed by an anti-Castro group called "Omega 7."

9 February 1975	Switzerland, Geneva	<p><u>German Mission in Switzerland Bombed.</u> Two explosions at the German Mission to the United Nations caused considerable damage but no casualties. It was rumored that an anarchist group was responsible.</p>
11 February 1975	Lebanon, Tyre	<p><u>Lebanon Branch of U.S. Firm Bombed.</u> A bomb exploded at a branch office of the American Life Insurance Company in Tyre, causing extensive damage but no casualties. The Arab Communist Organization has claimed credit for the explosion. A leaflet found near the scene claimed the attack was a protest against Secretary Kissinger's current Middle East tour. The ACO has claimed responsibility for a series of previous bomb attacks against American interests in Lebanon and Syria and the British-owned Spinney's Center in Beirut.</p>
17 February 1975	Lebanon, Beirut	<p><u>Grenade Wounds U.S. Boy.</u> The 11-year old son of Robert Walker, chaplain and professor of culture at the American University of Beirut, was slightly injured when a hand grenade attached to his father's car exploded, according to police. The perpetrators are not known.</p>

20 February 1975	Lebanon, Beirut	<p><u>Turkish Airlines Offices in Beirut Bombed.</u> The Turkish airlines offices were seriously damaged by a dynamite explosion. There were no casualties. A note found in the offices stated, "The Slave Kortin Yanikyan groups will continue the just struggle of the Armenians against the imperialists."</p>
21 February 1975	Argentina, Rosario	<p><u>Bomb Blasts Damage U.S. and Foreign Firms.</u> Ten bomb blasts damaged the First National Bank of New York, the Boston Bank, the Bank of London and South America, Massey and Ferguson tractor firm, the New Italian Bank, the German Roemer Laboratories and several automobile showrooms, causing two injuries, according to police sources. The perpetrators are not known.</p>
23 February 1975	Saudi Arabia, Qizan	<p><u>North Yemeni Airlines DC-3 Hijacked.</u> A Yemeni Airways DC-3, while on a routine domestic flight, was hijacked by a Yemeni passenger who held the pilot at gunpoint and forced him to fly north. The pilot requested permission to land at Qizan, Saudi Arabia for refueling. Saudi security officials were able to arrest the hijacker during the refueling. They returned him and the plane to San'a and turned the hijacker over to Yemeni authorities. The</p>

hijacker was tried and sentenced to death, but the President commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment.

26 February 1975

Argentina,
Cordoba

U.S. Consular Agent Murdered by Leftist Guerrillas.

The U.S. Consular agent in Cordoba, John Partick Egan, was kidnapped by a group of armed men who reportedly are members of the left-wing Montoneros guerrilla organization. Forty-eight hours later, when their demands were not met, they murdered Egan.

27 February 1975

West Berlin

West Berlin CDU Official Kidnapped.

Peter Lorenz, Chairman of the Berlin Christian Democratic Union, was kidnapped by a group of anarchists who call themselves the June 2 Movement. The release of imprisoned comrades, a plane for their use, and a former mayor of West Berlin as hostage were among their demands to the West German government. The government complied with the demands. A Lufthansa plane and German crew flew the freed anarchists and hostage to Aden, where they were given haven. Lorenz was released unharmed after six days when the former mayor returned from Aden and

broadcast a message for the kidnapers. Police began combing the area for the kidnapers and their hideout but as of late March had not located them.

1 March 1975

Iran,
Tehran

Iraqi Aircraft Hijacked to Tehran.
Three armed men, all apparently Kurdish sympathizers, hijacked an Iraqi Airways plane on a domestic flight and diverted it to Tehran. A passenger was shot to death and 10 persons, including one hijacker, were wounded in the gun battle between the hijackers and Iraqi security officers aboard the plane. The hijackers surrendered to Iranian authorities after forcing the pilot to land in Tehran. On 7 April they were executed by an Iranian firing squad.

2 March 1975

France,
Lyon,
Toulouse

Air Algeria Offices in France Bombed.
The Air Algeria offices in Lyon and Toulouse were bombed on 2 March. The perpetrators are unknown.

6 March 1975

France, Paris

Bomb Exploded in Paris Offices of West German Company.
A bomb exploded in the Paris offices of a West German publishing group, causing slight damage. At the site of the explosion, police

found leaflets, signed by the "Sixth of March Group," demanding freedom and amnesty for the members of the Baader-Meinhof gang held in German prisons.

9 March 1975

Argentina,
San Justo

Argentine Guerrillas Bomb Chrysler Plant.
Leftist guerrillas bombed new cars on a production lot at the Chrysler-Fevre plant in San Justo, 15 miles west of Buenos Aires, causing extensive damage. No casualties have been reported. A communique from the Montonero guerrillas warned of future violence against "octopus" American interests.

10 March 1975

Turkey,
Istanbul

Explosives Hurlled at U.S. Consulate in Istanbul.
A packet of explosives was hurled into the garden of the U.S. Consulate in Istanbul, only partially exploding. No damage was caused. An unidentified person telephoned the Anatolian News Agency to claim credit for the event in the name of "Mahir Cayan Suicide Group." (Cayan was the terrorist involved in the assassination of the Israeli Consul General in Istanbul in 1971 and later killed in a shootout with police.) The caller said the event was to protest Kissinger's visit to Turkey.

23 March 1975

Somalia,
Mogadiscio

French Ambassador to Somalia Kidnapped.
The French Ambassador to Somalia was kidnapped in Mogadiscio by members of the "Somali Coast Liberation Front." He was released five days later in South Yemen, where he was exchanged for two political prisoners held by France and \$100,000 in gold.

24 March 1975

United States,
New York

Two Fires at Colombian Consulate in New York.
On the evening of 24 March, two fires were ignited at the Colombian Consulate in New York. One fire caused extensive damage to the second floor and a separate fire caused minor damage to the third floor. The Consulate had received threats from a Cuban exile group.

27 March 1975

United States,
Los Angeles

Costa Rican Consulate and Panamanian Tourist Bureau Bombed in Los Angeles.
The Costa Rican Consulate and the Panamanian Tourist Bureau were damaged slightly by separate bomb blasts. No injuries were reported. A Cuban exile group is believed responsible.

30 March 1975

France, Lyon

Yugoslav Vice Consul Wounded in Lyon.
The Yugoslav vice consul in Lyon was shot and severely wounded as he got out of his car in a garage near his home. Belgrade newspapers attributed the shooting to a right-wing Croatian group.