

in connection with bombings carried out by the SIDE civilian members. Townley noted that the purpose of utilizing the "Grupo Rojo" pamphlets in claiming credit for the bombings in Mendoza and Cordoba was to create the impression that the "Grupo Rojo" was a viable Marxist terrorist organization. Townley stated that Novo Sampol agreed to arrange for the pickup of the ransom for the Dutch banker in Europe and dispatched two unidentified Cuban Nationalist Movement members to establish necessary contacts in Europe to receive the ransom. Townley recalled that the ransom for the Dutch banker was to be paid in diamonds. Townley advised that the SIDE civilian members procrastinated in carrying out the kidnapping and indicated that the kidnapping never took place. Townley recalled that Novo Sampol traveled to Chile on a Braniff International Airways flight and returned to the United States via LAN-Chile. Townley advised that Novo Sampol utilized his true name to perform this travel; however, Townley arranged that Novo Sampol's entry into Chile and his departure not be entered into the records of the Chilean International Police in order to avoid the existence of documentation of Novo Sampol's travel.

XIII. Interview with Michael Vernon Townley by  
Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of  
Investigation in Washington, D. C., on 10/20/81:

During interview with Townley by Special Agents of the FBI on 10/20/81 in Washington, D. C., Townley refused to provide any information concerning DINA operations, sources or methods that were mentioned in his letters, which were provided by Propper and Branch. Townley cited his agreement with the United States Government dated April 17, 1978, which required that he only furnish information to the United States Government relevant to violations of United States law or offenses committed in United States jurisdiction. Townley noted that he refused to answer any questions concerning DINA operations, sources or methods during the trial of the three Cuban defendants in the Letelier assassination, which took place in U.S. District Court, Washington, D. C., during early 1979, based on his agreement with the United States Government. Townley noted that his position was upheld by the presiding Judge and that he was not required to provide such information.