ANNEX A

GENERAL NARRATIVE - GAME OLYMPUS M-IV

By now (early July 1976), with many of the Olympic competitors already in Canada and training hard, the security authorities are confronted with several distinct threats to the peaceful prosecution of the Games. Three groups in particular have given indications of their capability and their willingness to disrupt the Games.

1. Native Hunters' Association (N.H.A.)

The N.H.A., which is composed mainly of non-treaty Indians and Métis, was formed in early 1972 to promote the claims of these two groups to equal hunting and trapping rights with treaty Indians. This group is mainly centred around North Battleford, Saskatchewan, and is thought to be fairly small. It first became of concern to the R.C.M.P. in 1975. In June of that year a resident of North Battleford, Gunnar Smith, was hospitalized after an accident had occurred in his workshop where it appeared he had been attempting to conceal a rebored rifle barrel in an umbrella; three further barrels, similarly modified, were also found. In July 1975 a tentative list of members of the N.H.A. was compiled by the R.C.M.P. and included Smith and a hunter and trapper named Charlie Williams. The remaining half dozen names on the list belonged to the more militant sympathizers of local native peoples' protest groups.

In February and March of this year (1976) a series of letters containing overt threats of violence directed against the Olympics were sent to a number of newspapers; they were signed by the

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"Sympathizers of Native Hunters". In the following months the N.H.A. campaigned actively to publicize their cause, in the process roundly condemning the staging of the Olympic Games in Canada.

On 2 July local police, checking the whereabouts of Smith and Williams, were unable to locate either of them, and Mrs. Williams, also had disappeared. Smith, it was discovered, had taken a leave of absence from work.

An updating analysis of the N.H.A. is attached as Appendix I.

2. "Future: Now"

This group was formed in Toronto in 1968 as a coalition of the Northern Progress Club and the Young Socialists For Progress. Its aim was to stimulate in the Canadian people a desire for challenge and change, and to provide the impetus for reforms that would make government at every level more responsive to such desires. Membership dropped sharply in 1970, leaving a dedicated hard core which gradually extended its influence to other cities. During 1972 and 1973 there was considerable internal dissension within the movement, to the extent that the chapters became virtually autonomous.

In March 1973 the Vancouver office of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion was evacuated several times in response to bomb threats, all of which proved to be hoaxes. The police attributed these threats to "Future:Now". In January 1975 some explosives were stolen from a construction site in Hull, and two members of the Ottawa chapter were arrested. In September 1975 a light plane was stolen from the airfield at Joliette, Quebec,

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and was used to drop leaflets on the Olympic site in protest at the staging of the Games in Canada. "Future: Now" was thought to have been involved in this incident, although this could not be proved.

On 16 January 1976 a parcel-bomb, from which the detonator had previously been removed, was delivered to C.O.J.O. headquarters in Montreal, clearly as a warning, though the incident was not; linked with any specific threat. Two months later a car-bomb exploded near the Olympic stadium, causing slight damage. In:

April and May similar bombs were discovered and disarmed as a result of telephoned warnings. While "Future:Now" was not directly implicated in any of these bomb incidents its complicity is strongly suspected. It is also thought to have been responsible for a series of letters sent to the Montreal newspapers and the wire services in mid-June threatening disruption of the Games' opening coremonies.

At 1600 hours on 2 July a bomb exploded in a washroom at the Olympic Youth Camp. A fire developed, as a result of which the occupants of the Camp were evacuated to alternace accommodation.

An unidentified caller telephoned the police claiming responsibility for the blast - which he said was in protest at the diversion of huge sums of money which could better be spent elsewhere - and warning that three more bombs were placed in the Camp and would go off at varying intervals (there was no substance to this threat). "Future: Now" is strongly suspected of having placed the bomb.

An updating analysis of "Future: Now" is attached as Appendix II.

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3. "<u>Spirit Of '76</u>"

The "Spirit Of '76" group was founded in 1974, at the outset of the bicentennial celebrations in the United States, with the aim of promoting a return to "American" values. It has been particularly vociferous regarding the dinger to these values posed by communism, and has vigorously der; ced all attempts at detente between the U.S.S.R. and the b. ... The group, which is quite overt in its operations, claims a membership of several thousand, and is primarily based in Boston. It is strongly suspected that a militant group within the "Spirit Of '76" was responsible for the kidnapping on 19 April 1976 of a Coca-Cola executive whose company had just concluded a major deal with the Soviet government. Robert Rancock and Paul Williams were subsequently arrested in Philadelphia.

On the morning of 4 July Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.), received a letter accusing the I.O.C. of allowing itself to be "pushed around" by the communist bloc in the matter of whether or not "fascistic" nations should participate in the Games. The letter was postmarked "Montreal" and was sent for laboratory examination which, unfortunately, provided no clues. The text of the letter is given in Appendix III attached.

An updating analysis of "Spirit Of '76" is attached as Appendix IV.

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APPENDIX I GENERAL NARRATIVE

From: C.C.-S.R.S.
To: C.P.S.P.J.O.

Subject: Intelligence Update On N.H.A. - 5 July 1976.

- 1. and Mr. and Mrs. still
 have not reappeared in the North Battleford area and are thought
 to have left the province. Smith is probably driving his own
 vehicle, a dark blue Ford Mustang '69 (Saskatchewan licence
 no. 17123); Williams is thought to be driving a maroon Galaxie
 500 '67 registered in the name of Pierre Roy (Saskatchewan
 licence no.
- 2. A search of some and workshop revealed some, Olympic publicity material. Only one of the three modified barrels mentioned in our last report could be found in the workshop and it is suspected he has the other two with him.
- 4. C.I.B. action has been taken to trace the above N.H.A. members, including issue of A.P.B. for determining their where-abouts.
- 5. We have good reason to believe that Smith is intent on publicizing N.H.A. cause by disrupting olympic administration and/or practises and/or events.

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APPENDIX II GENERAL NARRATIVE

From: C.C.-S.R.S.

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To: C.P.S.P.J.O.

Subject: Intelligence Update On "Future: Now" - 5 July 1976.

- 1. The following message reviews actions undertaken by the "Future: Now" group in the Montreal area since our last intelligence summary (1 July 1976), details the persons in the Montreal area thought to be members of the group, and provides a current assessment of the group's capabilities.
- 2. The bombing of the washroom in the Olympic Youth Camp at 1600 hours 2 July 1976 has all the hall-marks of "Future:Now" involvement. In the light of probable or proven "Future:Now" complicity in the theft of explosives from a Hull construction site in January 1975, the theft of a light plaine and the dropping of leaflets on the Olympic site, a number of bombings in Montreal during the first six months of this year, and a series of telephone threats and statements to the press, the latest bombing and the subsequent protest against the Games' cost point towards "Future:Now" responsibility for the blast. C.I.B. investigation of the 2 July bombing continues.
- 3. Our latest information indicates that the following persons living in the Ottawa-Montreal area are probably members of "Future: Now":

: C.B.C. Employee. Licensed Private Pilot. Montreal.

b. Union Business Agent (Q.P.L.). Montreal.

c. Provincial Public Servant. bicensed Private Pilot. Montreal.

i. ; Assistant Professor (Political Science) Université du Québec. Montreal.

e. Insurance Agent Ottawa.

: Electronics Technicium. Ottawa.

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- 4. In the light of para 2 above the "Future:Now" group would appear to possess the following capabilities:
 - a. Propaganda
 - b. Threats
 - c. Sabotage
 - d. Disruption Of Public Utilities
 - e. Bomb Production
 - f. Bombing
 - g. Aerial Activity, Including Bombing And The Dropping Of Leaflets
 - h. Terrorism
 - i. Coercion

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The group has demonstrated a degree of militancy that suggests that beyond the possible threats listed above, which are related to its past activities, "Future: Now" may well pose new threats such as assassination, the taking of hostages, etc.

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APPENDIX III GENERAL NARRATIVE

From: Commissioner General C.O.J.O.

To: C.P.S.P.J.O.

Subject: Letter Received By Lord Killanin, 4 July 1976.

Lord Killanin,

In recent years the Olympic ideal of brotherhood has almost entirely disappeared from the Olympic games because of the disgracefully political activities of some of the "participating" countries.

We, and many like us, are fed up with watching the I.O.C. being pushed around by the Communist bloc when it comes to the question of which countries should and which should not be allowed to participate in the Games. The hypocrisy of the Communist countries that insist that so called "Fascist" countries, which are usually a great deal more democratic than they are, should be excluded on "moral" or idealogical grounds, is incredible. Yet your organization surrenders abjectly every time the Communists or their jumped-up third world stooges make a new demand.

This must stop. If the I.O.C. continues in its spineless attitude it will suffer the consequences. If necessary we will make you pay dearly for allowing yourselves to become Communist mouthpieces - we have the means.

"Spirit Of '76"

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APPENDIX IV GENERAL NARRATIVE

From: C.C.-S.R.S.

To: C.P.S.P.J.O.

Subject: Intelligence Analysis Of the "Spirit Of '76" Group - 5 July.

- At our request the F.B.I. has sent the following analysis of the "Spirit Of '76" group.
- 2. The "Spirit Of '76" is a semi-political body founded in late 1974 in Boston with the intention of promoting a return to the political ideals of the founding fathers. Its modus operandi is not unlike that of the John Birch society and in the main it is quite open in its activities. These include promotional work advertisements, lecture tours, bursaries for political and Soviet studies etc. and political activity: there is some talk that the organization will field candidates in the next gubernational elections in New England. Membership is thought to be around 5,000, although membership lists are not kept and cards are not issued supporters are expected to contribute whenever they can. There is a five man executive:

- President. Small Businessman.
- Vice President. Episcopalian Minister.
- Secretary. Retired Marine.
- Information. Historian
- Publicity. Real Estate Broker

- 3. There is believed to be a militant section within the organization, operating outside the knowledge of the executive, and probably numbering no more than two dozen. It is thought to be strongly isolationist and virulently anti-Communist. We have so far been unable to penetrate this group.
- 4. The militant wing is strongly suspected of having been responsible for the kidnapping on 19 April of this year of Robert Schumaker, Vice President Consumer Relations of the Coca-Cola Company. He was released within 36 hours after h.s family and the company had raised \$400,000 ransom and printed a denunciation in the company journal of a recent deal with the U.S.S.R. On 1 June two men were arrested in Philadelphia and charged with the kidnapping. They are now awaiting trial. We have been unable as yet definitively to link them with the extreme wing of the "Spirit Of '76" but the available evidence points in that direction.
- 5. Neither the F.B.I. nor the S.R.S. has been able to identify any Spirit Of '76 members or sympathizers in Canada, nor any links with indigenous Canadian organizations.

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ANNEX B

SPECIAL NARRATIVE - GAME OLYMPUS M-IV

Between 2030 and 2037 hours yesterday evening (5 July) two Soviet athletes were kidnapped from a bus transporting the Soviet equestrian team from Bromont to a reception at the Soviet; consulate-general. The bus was 31 miles east of Ange-Gardien on the west-bound lames of the Townships Autoroute when it was forced to stop by what appeared to be an accident, involving a bogus military staff car, which blocked both lames. The Surete du Quebec (S.Q.) escort cruiser, which was behind the bus, had only just radiced a codeword indicating the possibility of trouble when the car was rammed from behind by a utility van, knocking both policemen into the windshield and rendering them unconclous. The occupants of the van then placed warning flares behind their vehicle in such a manner as to stop the traffic. In the meanwhile two of the occupants of the "staff car", in the uniforms of senior military officers, approached the bus, bluffed their way aboard by implying that their driver was injured and that they wished to radio for assistance, and disarmed the guard. They then seized two of the Soviet athletes. At this juncture a DeHavilland Otter, registration number N9132A (see Appendix I attached), flying in from the west, landed on the autoroute, taxied up to the "crash" scene and turned. The two athletes, together with their two abductors, one other man supposedly involved in the "crash", and two men from the van got into the plane which then took off, heading northwest.

An S.Q. patrol car arrived just as the plane was leaving. The patrolmen found a manifesto that had been left on

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the bus by the kidnappers. It claimed that the act had been perpetrated by the "Spirit Of '76" in order to protest detente and the communist bloc's intimidation of the I.O.C. The manifesto stated that the authorities would shortly receive the kidnappers' demands.

Information on the kidnapping was disseminated through various channels and was quickly available to, among others: the Coordinator of C.P.S.P.J.O., S.P.C.U.M., R.C.M.P., C.F., O.P.P., C.S.S.O., C.O.J.O., and the federal and provincial cabinets.

Meanwhile the S.Q. initiated an immediate investigation at the scene of the kidnapping, including the despatch of an S.Q. helicopter. The Coordinator of C.P.S.P.J.O. declared Operation STRATACUR in effect and at the same time requested the armed forces to gather any aircraft spotting or tracking information that might assist in locating the aircraft used in the kidnapping.

A combination of radar traces and eyewitness reports established that a plane closely corresponding to that used in the kidnapping had turned west-northwest in the vicinity of Verchères, and then north-northwest near St. Emile-de-Suffolk. After the latter turn the plane abruptly disappeared from radar coverage. After consulcing with the Coordinator of C.P.S.P.J.O. the S.Q. decided to launch a full-scale search of the latter area, to be conducted in two phases. In the first some twenty-five cruisers from S.Q. stations in the Laurentians were to patrol as much of the area as possible, using their local knowledge to try and detect any unusual activity or to locate possible landing areas.

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In the second phase two platoons from the S.Q.'s Unité d'Urgence Permanent, together with an S.Q. helicopter, were to join the search in the morning. The personnel involved in the daytime search have now been concentrated at Ste-Agathe and at this moment are being briefed on the results of last night's search and on the way today's, scheduled to begin at 0715, should be conducted. The results of phase one were very disappointing. No leads were produced by the search, which ended, at 0600 hours, at a line Ste-Agathe - L'Annonciation - Mont-Laurier - Maniwaki, and there was no sign that likely landing grounds south of this line, particularly in the St-Emile-de-Suffolk area, had been used last night.

At 0630 a report was received by the Sürété du Québec detachment at Sanmaur to the effect that an Otter aircraft, registration number was, was found parked on a private airstrip in the Laurentians operated by the Oriskany Fish-Game Club. The strip is so isolated that although the plane probably landed some time around 0200 hours it was not discovered until after dawn when a plane bringing in a fishing party found and reported it. The pilot of the fishing party's plane reports that there was nobody in the vicinity of the airstrip, but that there is a road nearby where a vehicle could have been waiting to take the occupants of the Otter out of the area. A helicopter is being sent by the Sürété du Québec to investigate the plane and the airstrip and its environs, and patrol cars are being despatched from the nearest detachments.

The reaction of Soviet officials to the kidnapping was

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at first muted, but at 0600 hours the head of the Soviet National Olympic Committee met with the Commissioner-General of C.O.J.O. to express his concern over the apparent lack of developments in the police investigation, and to urge that the two Soviet athletes be safely recovered, and their abductors apprehended, as quickly as possible. His views were passed on without comment to the Coordinator of C.P.S.P.J.O.

Since the kidnapping the S.R.S. have intensified their efforts to identify members and sympathizers of the Spirit Of '76 who may have entered Canada from the U.S.A. and to identify any Canadians who may be members or sympathizers.

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APPENDIX I SPECIAL NARRATIVE

From: F.M.C.

To: C.P.S.P.J.O.

Subject: F.A.A, Report On Kidnap Aircraft.

- The following information regarding the aircraft used in the kidnapping was received from the Federal Aviation Authority in the U.S. at 0500 hours.
- 2. The DeHavilland Otter, registration number is the property of the New England Air Survey and Leasing Company Inc.

The company's premises are located at 13A Revere Street, Buston.
They are leased from Howard Realty Company Inc. and were
acquired on 1 March 1976.

- 3. The company is registered for aerial survey work with the F.A.A. and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A bond of \$U.S.1,000 was posted with the F.A.A. on 15 February 1976.
- 4. The aircraft was bought from Lycquois Airlines, under liquidation at the time, for \$U.S. 65,000 including necessary avionics. A down payment of \$U.S. 15,000 was made and the balance will be paid over twelve months. Company records indicate that \$U.S. 5,000 has so far been spent on survey equipment. The aircraft is hangared at a small civil airfield outside Boston.
- 6. The F.B.I. has been unable to trace the and one. Masters claims that he has seen very briefly one. Masters claims that he has seen very briefly on no more than three occasions and that their pusiness contacts are mainly conducted by telephone. Masters says that Rosenbaum are mainly conducted by telephone. Masters says that Rosenbaum negotiated the contract for survey work in Canada, and that he negotiated the contract for survey work in Canada, and that he inself knew none of the details. (the company as yet has no full-time pilot on its books) whose name Masters does not know.

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ANNEX C

SUMMARY OF PLAY - OLYMPUS M-IV

At 0620 hours a parachute was found near Kempt Lake, whereupon Operation 100 was launched in the area, with dog teams and aerial surveillance. Simultaneously C.P.S.P.J.O. requested that the F.A.A. be asked to provide information on the kidnap aircraft and that eyewitness descriptions of the kidnappers, and also their hostages, be obtained; additionally the F.B.T. should be requested to investigate the company that owned the 'plane. A press release requesting information from the public was issued. The S.Q. was requested to increase its protective measures at Bromont, particularly regarding Soviet.

In parallel developments the R.C.M.P. was to alert police forces in an effort to trace and the and the and to check the possibility of a link between the N.H.A. and "Future:Now". At the same time S.P.C.U.M. was asked to trace two "Future:Now" members holding pilots' licences. Furthermore a check should be made into groups likely to sympathize with the kidnappers and into the possibility of the Soviet team having been previously threatened. Finally an analysis of the threat posed by the N.H.A., along with information on the movements of its leading members, was sought.

After some prompting from C.P.S.P.J.O. the information requested was forthcoming and some of it was disseminated in communiques. Further requests for information were then made: what was the language spoken by the kidnappers, what kind of weapons were seized in _______ workshop in June 1975, could the

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- 7 -

F.B.I. supply all available information on the crew of the ki map aircraft.

Some of the answers were quickly supplied. It appears that there was no link between the N.H.A. and "Future: Now" and that four groups had threatened the Soviet team. The S.O.C. assessed the N.H.A. threat as being serious. The kidnappers apparently spoke English. The C.S.S.O. was kept abreast of developments.

At 0745 hours a journalist with the "Gazette" teported receiving a copy of the kidnappers' manifesto and demands. This prompted a request that the F.B.I. be asked to provide information on the Lexington cell and the "Spirit Of '76", to trace the executive of the latter, and to indicate whether these two organizations had links with Canadian groups. In addition the S.O.C. was asked to furnish information on the two men held in a U.S. prison in connection with the kidnapping of the Coca-Cola executive. At about this time, too, a consolidated report of aircraft sightings was submitted to the C.P.S.F.J.O., but analysis of them was not available for another two hours.

At 0900 hours copies of "La Presse" appeared, containing eyewitness accounts of the kidnapping and hints that it was only a part of a wider plot. Shortly thereafter the "Gazette" reporter received instructions for delivery of the ransom that was a part of the kidnappers' demands. C.P.S.P.J.G. deferred a decision on this latter until it learnt whether the U.S. authorities were prepared to release the two detainees, as the kidnappers demanded - in fact they refused to free them. This refusal led the Soviet

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authorities to put pressure on the Canadian government for a speedy solution to the problem, and to offer the help of Soviet security agents, a solution instantly rejected by C.P.S.P.J.O. But the situation was complicated by the action of Soviet blocathletes who threatened to withdraw from the Games unless their colleagues were quickly rescued. C.P.S.P.J.O. could only offer C.O.J.O. assurances of every effort being made to resolve the situation. The two governments rejected all the kidnappers' demands save the payment of a ransom - and when the kidnappers accepted this S.P.C.U.M. prepared to stake out the rendez-vous for the handover of the money.

A further clue came at 1036 hours when the F.B.I.'s investigation of the "Spirit Of '76" led to the search of a Montreal apartment where a notebook containing a Bromont address was found. A search of the latter yielded maps indicating that the kidnappers' hideout was in the L'Ascension area. The S.Q. was asked to check if any chalets there might be used by potential sympathizers of the kidnappers (a similar check of chalets in the Oriskany area had been requested earlier).

Just after midday trouble began to develop at Bordeaux Jail and the prisoners took several hostages, necessitating deployment of two platoons of the S.Q. Unité d'Urgence. S.Q. was urged to keep C.P.S.P.J.O. informed regarding their deployment in order not to prejudice the S.P.C.U.M.'s stake-out of the nearby ransom pick-up point. C.P.S.P.J.O. assured the C.S.S.O. that the S.Q.'s involvement at Bordeaux would not affect overall Games' security, and informed the S.Q. that it could call on

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S.P.C.U.M. assistance at the jail if it wanted to release the special platoons. A reassuring communique, along the same lines, was also issued to the media.

At 1300 hours spokesmen for the private security guards at the Olympic sites began to threaten a walk-out, prompting other unions to demand adequate protection for their members. Both C.O.J.O. and the C.S.S.O. was informed that police and military replacements for the guards were available. Meanwhile the kidnappers' courier was followed to a Chomedey address, subsequently found to belong to a members of the Northern Democratic Guard (N.D.G.), after he picked up the ransom. This turned C.P.S.P.J.O.'s attention to this right-wing group; it checked that the S.O.C. was investigating its membership and preparing a threat analysis. It also did some liaison work regarding the security guards! threatened walk-out and the Bordeaux Jail unrest (which was soon ended), ensuring that all. forces were aware of developments. C.P.S.P.J.O. told S.P.C.U.M. to keep the security guards' shift that ended at 1600 hours on the job.

At 1527 hours a bomb exploded in the underground car park adjacent to the stadium, Causing numerous casualties. A telephoned warning indicated that further bombs would explode later. The C.P.S.P.J.O. checked that S.P.C.U.M. was putting into effect established procedures for dealing with bombs and was searching for further bombs.

At approximately the same time the kidnappers hideout was found, thanks largely to the interception of a radio signal

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between it and the Chomedey address. However the police were seen closing in and the kidnappers made new demands to facilitate their escape, including restoration of their cars, found in a nearby Narn. When the local commander gave them their cars C.P.S.P.J.O. queried the authority by which he had done so. It also enquired into the S.Q.'s plans for stopping the kidnappers en route to Montreal, reminding the S.Q. to bear PLAN STRATACUR in mind. The S.P.C.U.M. had meanwhile arrested the courier and set up an ambush at the Chomedey address, and officers were able to release the athletes unharmed when the kidnappers entered the building.

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VINEX D

EVENT SEQUENCE DURING PLAY

NOTES

- a. Events prefaced by "C", for example C-1, C-2, etc., are very brief outlines of messages from Control to Blue Room (that is, from individuals/organizations repxesented by Control to C.P.S.P.J.O.). They are typed in upper and lower case.
- b. Events prefaced by "B", for example B-1, B-2, etc., are very brief outlines of messages originated by Blue (C.P.S.P.J.O.) and sent to individuals/organizations represented by Control. They are typed in upper case.

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