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International Terrorism: A Chronology, 1968-1974

Brian M. Jenkins and Janera Johnson

A Report prepared for
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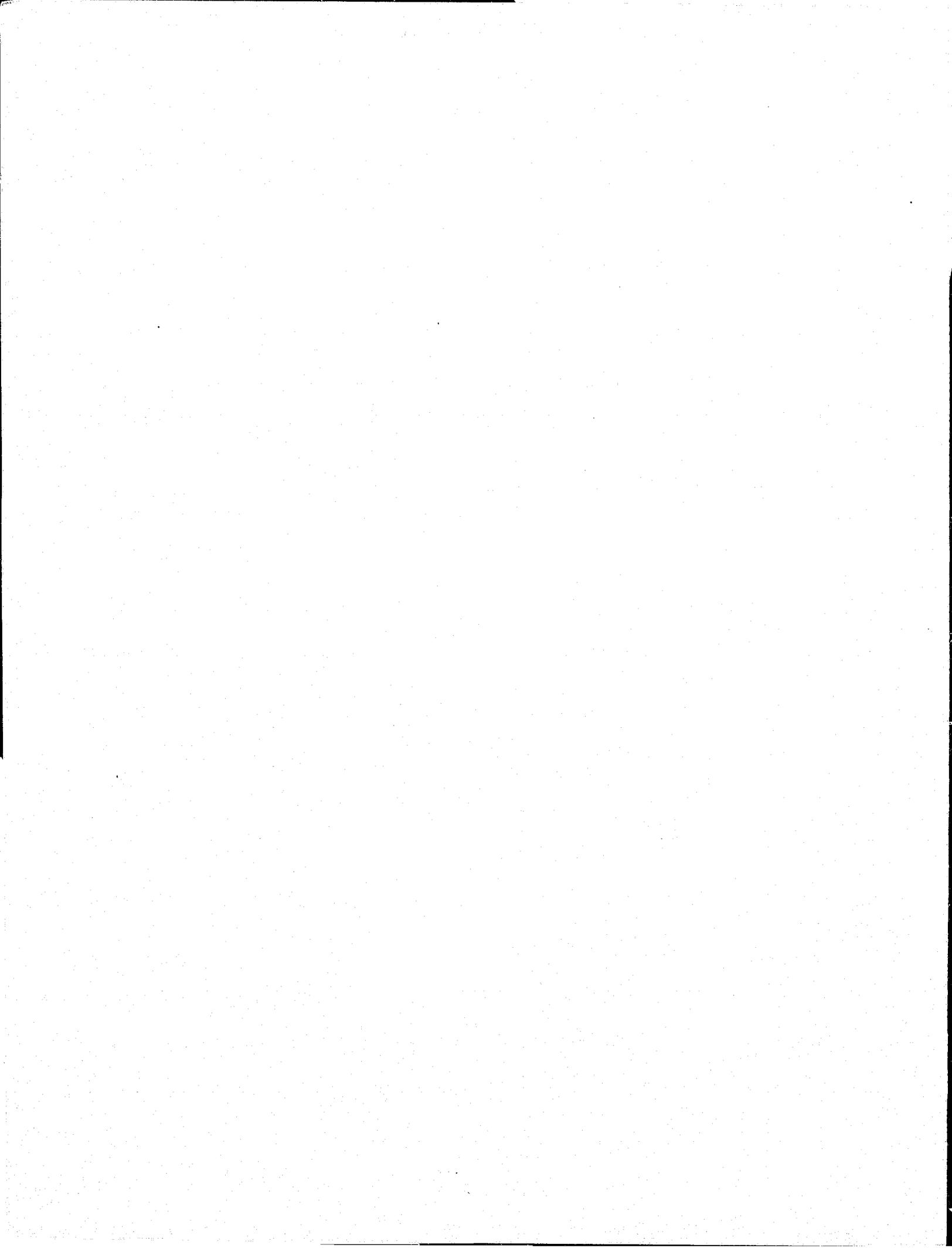
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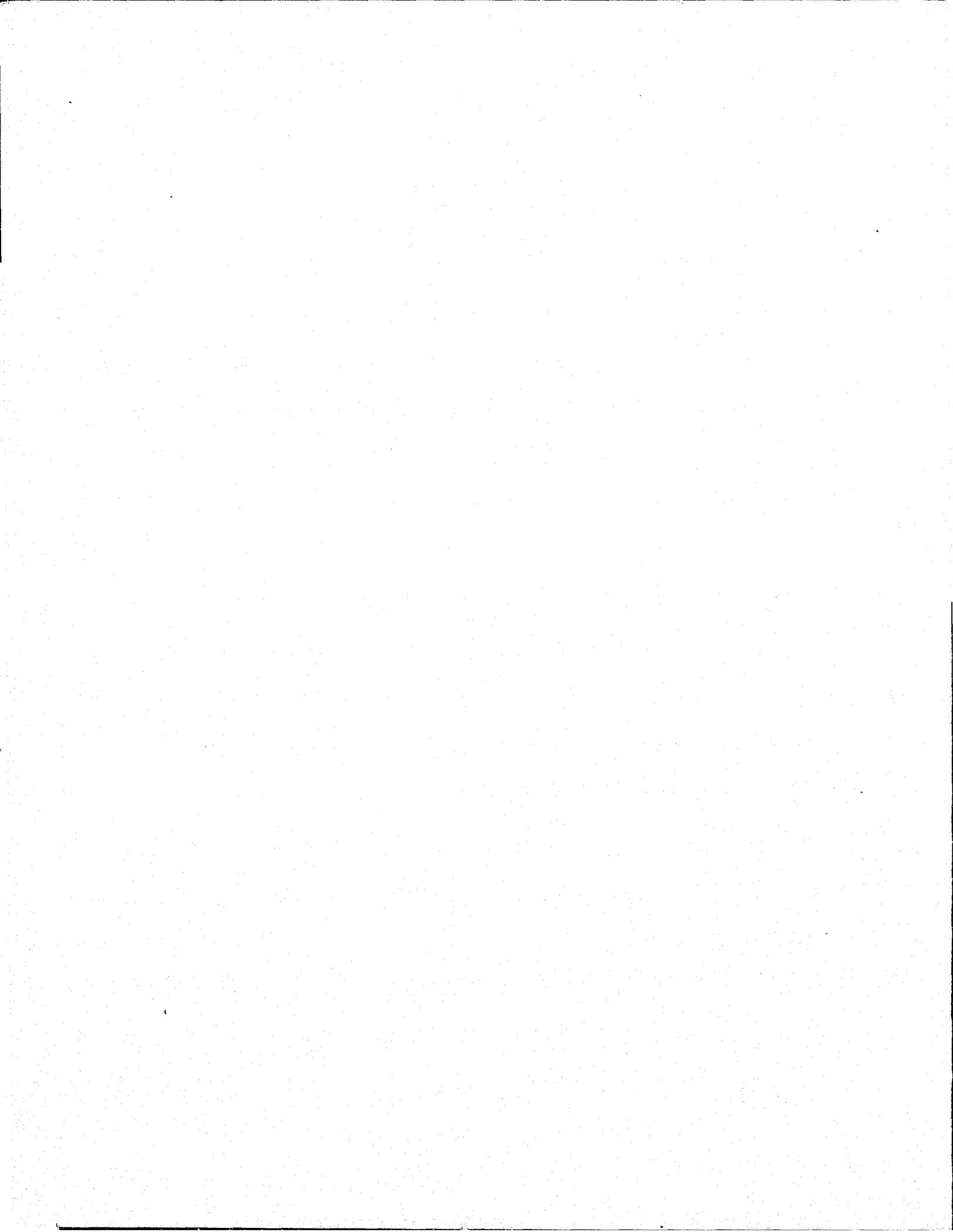
PREFACE

This chronology and its companion report, *International Terrorism: An Annotated Bibliography* (R-1598-DOS/ARPA, The Rand Corporation, forthcoming), are intended to serve as reference works on recent acts of international terrorism. Most of the chronological material is based on press reports. Other sources included unofficial chronologies supplied by government agencies; the *Arab Report and Record*, which is published twice a month in London; and *Political Kidnapping 1968-1973*, a staff study prepared by the Committee on Internal Security, U.S. House of Representatives, 93rd Congress, 1st Session (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1, 1973), which was especially helpful.



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I. INTRODUCTION

The chronology lists 507 incidents of international terrorism that took place between January 9, 1968 and April 26, 1974, a period marked by a rising trend in international terrorist activities.

Only incidents that had clear international repercussions were included—incidents in which terrorists went abroad to strike their targets, selected victims or targets that had connections with a foreign state (e.g., diplomats, foreign businessmen, offices of foreign corporations), or created international incidents by attacking airline passengers, personnel and equipment.

Incidents in which groups such as the Irish Republican Army or the Tupamaros of Uruguay directed activities against their own government or citizens in their own territory were excluded, but the international activities of such groups—an IRA bombing in London, for example, or the kidnapping of a foreign diplomat in Uruguay—were included. The thousands of reported acts of terrorism in Indochina and the numerous cross-border raids by Arab guerrillas and Israeli commandos were excluded, except for the major episodes.

All truly international incidents of terrorism associated with the struggle in the Middle East were included: the killing of the Israeli athletes in Munich, the seizure of the Saudi Arabian embassies in Khartoum and Paris, the killing of Palestinian leaders in Beirut, the killing of suspected Arab terrorists in Europe by Israeli commando teams and agents, and others.

TOWARD A DEFINITION OF TERRORISM

There is no precise or widely accepted definition of terrorism. It has been described as wanton violence, inhuman violence, irrational or senseless violence, odious barbarism, and useless vandalism. One noted international lawyer has defined terrorism as acts which in themselves may be classic forms of crime—murder, arson, the use of explosives, etc.—but which differ from classic criminal acts in that they are executed “with the deliberate intention of causing panic, disorder, and terror within an organized society, in order to destroy social discipline, paralyze the forces of reaction of a society, and increase the misery and suffering of the community.”¹ Given this definition, a number of axis and allied bombing campaigns of World War II could easily be called a form of terrorism.

Mexico's penal code is one of the few that describe terrorism as a separate crime. In an article directed primarily at antigovernment terrorists, it defines terrorism as any act of violence “against persons, things, or public services, that may produce alarm, fear, or terror in the population. . . [carried out] to disturb the public peace or to try to undermine the authority of the state, or exert pressure on the authorities in order for them to take a decision.”²

¹ Inter-American Juridical Committee, “Statement of Reasons for the Draft Convention on Terrorism and Kidnapping,” October 5, 1970, O.A.S. Document CP/doc. 54/70, rev. 1, of November 4, 1970, quoting Eduardo Jiménez Aréchaga in a study published in *Anuario Uruguayo de Derecho Internacional, 1962*. The committee's statement provides an excellent account of attempts to define terrorism in legal terms.

² Article 139 of the Penal Code of Mexico as quoted in the committee statement cited above.

A broader definition of terrorism may include "murder, assassination, sabotage and subversion, the destruction of public records, the spreading of rumor, the closing of churches, the sequestration of property, the breakdown of criminal law enforcement, the prostitution of the courts, the narcosis of the press—all these, as they contribute to a common end, constitute terror."³

Some governments apply the word terrorism to all violent acts committed by their political opponents, and, by the same token, antigovernment extremists frequently claim to be victims of terror committed by government security agencies.

Incidents of state terrorism are not included in the chronology, primarily because such terrorism tends to be internal rather than international, but it should be recognized that governments may also employ terrorism at home and abroad: the torture of political opponents by totalitarian regimes, for example, or the assassination of troublesome exiles like Trotsky.

DEFINING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The problem of defining *international* terrorism is complicated by international politics. Apart from a few categories of incidents that most nations would define as international terrorism—airliner hijacking or the kidnapping of diplomats, for example—few nations agree on what international terrorism is. Definitions strongly reflect political points of view. In recent discussions held by a special *ad hoc* committee of the United Nations, the government of Haiti proposed to define terrorism as "any threat or act of violence committed by a person or group of persons on foreign territory or in any other place under international jurisdiction against any person with a view to achieving a political objective" (emphasis added).⁴ That is also a fair definition of war.

The government of France proposed to define international terrorism as any "heinous act of barbarism committed in the territory of a third state by a foreigner against a person possessing a nationality other than that of the offender for the purpose of exerting pressure in a conflict not strictly internal in nature."⁵

A group of nonaligned nations (Algeria, Congo, Guinea, India, Mauritania, Nigeria, Southern Yemen, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, and Zambia) included in their proposed definition of international terrorism "acts of violence and other repressive acts by colonial, racist and alien regimes against peoples struggling for their liberation. . . ; tolerating or assisting by a State the organizations of the remnants of fascists or mercenary groups whose terrorist activity is directed against other sovereign countries; acts of violence committed by individuals or groups of individuals which endanger or take innocent human lives or jeopardize fundamental freedoms [providing this definition does] not affect the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial

³ Carl Leiden and Karl M. Schmitt, *The Politics of Violence: Revolution in the Modern World*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1968, pp. 30-31.

⁴ United Nations, General Assembly, *Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism*, General Assembly Official Records: 28th Session, Supplement No. 28 (A/9028), 1973, p. 22.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination. . . ; acts of violence committed by individuals or groups of individuals for private gain, the effects of which are not confined to one State."⁶ This definition is clearly very much affected by the particular problems of its primarily African and Asian authors.

As one might expect, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism failed to reach a conclusion as to just what international terrorism is. Several members of the committee suggested compiling a list of acts that most of the members considered to be examples of international terrorism and then determining their common characteristics. That idea is reminiscent of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart's famous remark on obscenity, "I know it when I see it"—but it is, even so, a useful exercise, as the chronology shows.

Common characteristics do emerge from the list of incidents included in the chronology: The violence is often directed against civilian targets; the attacks are often carried out in a way that will achieve maximum publicity; the use or the threat of violence is often coupled with specific demands; the lives of hostages are often at stake.

It is also evident that while perpetrators of organized violence other than terrorism usually exempt from deliberate attack certain categories of civilians—women and children, for example—terrorists rarely grant such immunity. They may select their targets solely on the basis of nationality, ethnicity, or religion—or by mere happenstance: a victim may be passing through an airport terminal when passengers are machine-gunned or watching a movie in a theater when a bomb goes off. "Pure terrorism" is totally and deliberately indiscriminate in its application of violence.

These characteristics suggest the following description: International terrorism can be a single incident or a campaign of violence waged outside the presently accepted rules and procedures of international diplomacy and war; it is often designed to attract worldwide attention to the existence and cause of the terrorists and to inspire fear. Often the violence is carried out for effect. The actual victim or victims of terrorist attacks and the target audience may not be the same; the victims may be totally unrelated to the struggle.

SOME PERSPECTIVES ON TERRORISM

Terrorism is not new. Medieval rulers hired assassins to murder their political opponents, thereby instilling fear in anyone else who might challenge their rule. Terrorism was an accepted tactic of nineteenth century anarchism. It was used in the early years of the Russian revolution when, for example, members of the Social Revolutionary Party assassinated the German ambassador to Russia to create an international incident and embarrass the new Bolshevik government—an early precedent for the recent kidnappings and killings of diplomats. Terrorism was also used frequently in many of the recent struggles for independence, particularly in Algeria, Kenya, and Vietnam.⁷

⁶ Ibid., p. 21.

⁷ A dated but still excellent discussion of terrorism can be found in J.B.S. Hardman, "Terrorism," *Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, New York: The Macmillan Company, 1933. See also Thomas P. Thornton, "Terror as a Weapon of Political Agitation," in Harry Eckstein, *Internal War*, New York: The Free Press, 1964.

Contemporary technology has provided terrorists with new targets and new capabilities. Jet air travel gives them both dramatic targets and unprecedented mobility that allows them to strike anywhere in the world. Television, radio, and the press afford terrorists almost instantaneous worldwide exposure. The vulnerabilities arising from modern society's increasing dependence on technology afford terrorists opportunities to create greater disruption. At the same time, new weapons are increasing their capability for violence.⁸

In recent years international terrorists have taken advantage of these opportunities, but, even so, the actual amount of violence they have committed has been small. The toll of the 507 incidents listed in the chronology comes to 520 people killed, including terrorists, and 830 people wounded by arms or injured in some other way. Without minimizing this toll, and even allowing for incidents that may have been overlooked or that might justifiably have been included under other criteria, the totals for the six-year period are dwarfed by just one year's world volume of violence, which includes wars, violent crimes, and domestic terrorism.

The amount of *attention* that international terrorists have drawn to themselves, however, has been large. It is hard not to conclude that terrorism judged on its own terms—as a way to get attention and arouse alarm—has been a success, and that highly visible success is likely to lead to further incidents of terrorism.

⁸ For a fuller discussion of the theories and tactics of terrorism, see Brian M. Jenkins, *International Terrorism: A New Kind of Warfare*, Santa Monica: The Rand Corporation, P-5261, June 1974; and by the same author, *International Terrorism: A New Mode of Conflict*, The California Arms Control and Foreign Policy Seminar, forthcoming.

II. WHO'S WHO OF THE MOST ACTIVE ORGANIZATIONS

The numerous groups that have employed terrorist tactics surface in news reports under a bewildering array of acronyms. The following "Who's Who" may lessen confusion about their identities. For a more complete list of terrorist groups and extremist movements, see Brian Crozier, ed., *Annual of Power and Conflict 1973-74*, London: Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1974.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina

The urban guerrilla groups that represent the revolutionary left wing of the Peronist movement in Argentina became active in the late 1960s, exerting increasing pressure on successive military governments to allow Juan Perón to return to the country and participate in presidential elections:

ERP—*Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo* (People's Revolutionary Army). An imaginative, and still the most active group in Argentina, the ERP is the combat wing of the Argentine Trotskyist Party. It has specialized in kidnapping local and foreign businessmen. ERP-August 22 is a splinter group of the ERP which included in its name the date in 1972 when 16 revolutionaries reportedly were killed in prison.

FAL—*Frente Argentino de Liberación* (Argentine Liberation Front). A pro-Cuban group.

FAP—*Fuerzas Armadas Peronistas* (Peronist Armed Forces).

FAR—*Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias* (Revolutionary Armed Forces). A pro-Cuban group. (Not to be confused with the FAR of Guatemala.)

Montoneros—an ultra-left Catholic group.

Brazil

Brazil surpassed all other countries in the sheer number of urban guerrilla organizations. Most of the groups became active in the late 1960s and operated mainly in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Sometimes cooperating with each other on specific operations—kidnapping a diplomat, for example—they also occasionally betrayed each other. Subject to increasing government pressure, the organizations declined in number and effectiveness and are now, for the most part, out of action. The groups involved in international terrorism included:

Ala or Red Wing, a group composed of militants who broke with the pro-Peking Communist Party of Brazil, PC do B—*Partido Comunista do Brasil*—in 1966 and engaged in armed struggle. Ala itself did not carry out any actions with international consequences, and was smashed by the police in 1969, but its survivors joined the ALN, VAR-Palmares, or VPR (see below).

ALN—*Ação Libertadora Nacional* (Action for National Liberation), the group

formed by the famous urban guerrilla theorist, Carlos Marighela, kidnapped the U.S. ambassador in 1969 and the Swiss ambassador in 1970.

MR-8—*Movimento Revolucionario-8* (Revolutionary Movement of the Eighth), a dissident faction of the Brazilian Communist Party, dedicated to armed struggle. It participated in the kidnapping of the U.S. ambassador in 1969.

VAR-Palmares—*Vanguardia Armada Revolucionaria-Palmares* (Armed Revolutionary Vanguard-Palmares), named after the seventeenth century slave republic of Palmares. VAR-Palmares was the short-lived product of a merger between elements of VPR, mentioned below, and COLINA—*Comando da Libertação Nacional* (National Liberation Commando). It soon split into at least two factions, one retaining the name VAR, the other going back to its original name, the VPR.

VPR—*Vanguardia Popular Revolucionaria* (Popular Revolutionary Vanguard). The VPR kidnapped the Japanese consul in São Paulo in March 1970 and participated in the kidnapping of the West German ambassador in June 1970.

Guatemala

An unsuccessful military coup attempted by young Guatemalan army officers on November 13, 1960 evolved into a persistent leftist guerrilla movement originally called MR-13—*Movimiento Revolucionario-13* (Revolutionary Movement of the Thirteenth)—to commemorate the date of the coup attempt. The movement came under the influence of Trotskyists, which led to an internal split and the creation of new guerrilla forces, as follows:

FAR—*Fuerzas Armadas Rebeldes* (Rebel Armed Forces)—was considered more reliable than MR-13 by the regular Guatemalan Communist Party (called PGT for *Partido Guatemalteco de Trabajo*, or Guatemalan Workers Party), but subsequent conflict between FAR and PGT led to another split and the creation of a new combat wing also called FAR.

The new FAR—*Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias* (Revolutionary Armed Forces)—which was under PGT control, was intentionally given a name with the same acronym as the original FAR.

Uruguay

By far the most famous urban guerrilla group in Latin America is the MLN—*Movimiento de Liberación Nacional* (National Liberation Movement)—better known as the Tupamaros after Tupac Amaru, an Inca chief who rebelled against the Spaniards.

The Tupamaros, an ultraleft Marxist group, began operations in the early 1960s as rural guerrillas, but soon changed their theater of operations to Montevideo. They kidnapped several U.S. officials and the British ambassador, whom they held for eight months in 1971. Subjected to military crackdowns in 1972, the Tupamaros are now inactive in Uruguay. A number of their members escaped to Argentina where they cooperate with Argentine terrorists.

Recently it was reported that the Tupamaros and three other urban guerrilla groups in South America, the ERP of Argentina, the ELN—*Ejército de Liberación Nacional* (National Liberation Army) of Bolivia—and MIR—*Movimiento Izquierdista Revolucionario* (Revolutionary Leftist Movement) of Chile—have created a "junta for revolutionary coordination" in order to "internationalize" their armed struggle.

A little known group called OPR-33—Organization of the Popular Revolution-33—for 33 heroes of the 19th-century independence movement, was active in Uruguay in the early 1970s.

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

Terrorism in Canada has generally been the work of either French-speaking separatists in Quebec or Croatian emigrés. The FLQ—*Front de Liberation du Québec* (Quebec Liberation Front)—was founded in 1963 in an effort to establish a guerrilla organization on the pattern of Algeria. The effort failed and the new FLQ that emerged in 1965 adopted terrorist tactics, including bombings and political kidnapping. The FLQ has been quiet for the past two years.

United States

Terrorism in the United States has for the most part been the product of the Weatherman faction of the radical Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the Black Liberation Army (an offshoot of the Black Panthers), the Jewish Defense League (JDL), the short-lived Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), and various groups of emigrés and political exiles, primarily Croatian and Cuban. Of these, only the Jewish Defense League and the emigré groups have been involved in international incidents.

The Weatherman faction has thus far carried out no acts of international consequence, but the organization is reported to have contacts with two Palestinian groups, Al Fatah and PFLP, and with the Irish Republican Army.

The JDL began as a vigilante group formed to patrol and protect Jewish neighborhoods in New York, but later it expanded its activities to harassing Soviet and Arab diplomats. Police believe the JDL is responsible for sniping attacks on the Soviet mission to the United Nations.

Of the several Cuban exile groups that have been active in the United States, the one mentioned most frequently early in the chronology is *El Poder Cubano* (Cuban Power), which has often attacked the offices of countries and private firms doing business with the Castro government.

EUROPE

Northern Ireland

The IRA—Irish Republican Army (Provisional Wing)—split off from the old Irish Republican Army, which had turned to Marxism and peaceful protest, in 1970. The "Provisionals" are more conservative politically but more inclined to violence than their parent organization. Most of their attacks are directed against British authority in Northern Ireland, but they have occasionally carried their bombing campaigns to other parts of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, and

they have mailed letter-bombs to British officials overseas. The "Provisionals" reportedly have contacts with the ETA, a Spanish Basque separatist movement, and with guerrilla groups in the Middle East.

Germany

One of the most active terrorist groups on the continent has been the Red Army Group, nicknamed the Baader-Meinhof Gang for its two leaders, Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof. It was responsible for several bombings at U.S. Army bases in Germany.

Spain

The ETA—*Euzkadi Ta Azkatasuna* (Basque Nation and Liberty)—is a Basque nationalist party dedicated to achieving independence for the Basque provinces in northern Spain; it has links with Basque groups in southern France. The ETA has carried out kidnappings of foreign diplomats in Spain.

Yugoslavia

Tight security discourages terrorism in Yugoslavia, but Croatian nationalist emigrés have been active worldwide, particularly in Australia and Canada. They are responsible for several airliner hijackings and bombings. The international problem is complicated by the efforts of Yugoslav intelligence agencies to neutralize, by assassination if necessary, the activities of the emigré groups.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Palestinian Organizations

Palestinian Arabs have fielded a number of guerrilla groups and terrorist groups that operate against targets in Israel and against Israeli nationals and Jews throughout the world. Egypt, Algeria, Libya, and Syria provide these groups with arms and training bases; Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf states are said to provide them with financial support. Well-financed, well-equipped, and well-trained, they are the most truly international terrorists, having struck targets in the Middle East, Europe, North America, and Asia.

The PLO—Palestine Liberation Organization—acts as a parliament for the fedayeen groups. Its military arm is the PLA—Palestine Liberation Army—which in turn has a commando wing called the PLF—Popular Liberation Forces. The PLF, for the most part, confines its activities to targets inside Israel and the occupied territories. Under the PLO are Al Fatah, which was founded under Egyptian sponsorship, Al Saiqa, PDFLP, PFLP, PFLP-General Command, and ALF.

Like the PLF, Al Fatah has limited its attacks to targets inside Israel and the occupied territories, but it is reported to be the parent of the BSO—Black September Organization—a terrorist group named for September 1970, the month in which bitter fighting erupted between the Jordanian Army and Palestinian guerrillas. Black September killed Israeli athletes at the Olympics in Munich, seized Israel's

embassy in Bangkok, and later seized the Saudi Arabian embassy in Khartoum, where members killed the American ambassador and deputy chief of mission as well as the Belgian chargé. Al Fatah is also believed to control RASD, a counterintelligence organization devoted to the assassination of Israeli intelligence agents.

Al Saiqa is connected to and financed by the Syrian Baath Party; it is reported by Israeli intelligence to be the terrorist arm of the regular Syrian Army. It operates primarily against targets in Israel.

PDFLP—Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine—is Marxist and pro-Peking. It split with the PFLP in 1969.

PFLP—Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—founded in 1967, is also Marxist, and claims credit for 18 attacks on airliners or airports since 1968.

PFLP-General Command—the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command—is a separate organization from the PFLP with which it split for doctrinal reasons in 1968. It claims credit for the blowing up in air of a Swissair flight in 1970 and the mailing of letter-bombs to Jewish leaders. It was responsible for the attack at Qiryat Shemona in April 1974.

ALF—Arab Liberation Front—is a terrorist group said to have been formed by the Iraqi government in 1968 to counter the influence of other pro-Egyptian and pro-Syrian terrorist groups. It conducts its campaigns primarily in Israel and Israeli-occupied territories.

There are several other groups, including the AOLP—Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine—which claimed credit for the attack on Israeli passengers at the Munich airport on February 10, 1970.

The above description is probably out of date because the Palestinian organizations are constantly changing; new alliances are created and new factions break off. For example, the seizure of hostages at the Saudi Arabian embassy in Paris on September 5, 1973 was carried out by a group calling itself the "Punishment Squad." All other Palestinian organizations disclaimed knowledge of the group.

Israeli attacks against civilian targets in Lebanon and on suspected terrorist leaders in the Middle East and Europe are carried out either by commandos from the regular armed forces or by counterintelligence agents.

Ethiopia

The ELF—Eritrean Liberation Front—is mentioned several times in the chronology in connection with airliner hijackings. It takes its name from Eritrea, the former Italian colony that is now part of Ethiopia. The group allegedly receives support and training from Palestinian organizations.

Turkey

Turkey has two groups engaged in terrorist activities. The Dev-Genç, a shortened form of *Devrimci Gençler* (Revolutionary Youth) is an offshoot of the Maoist faction of the Turkish Communist Party. It is a loosely knit group, composed primarily of students. Some of its members have allegedly received training with Palestinian guerrillas in Syria. The TPLA—Turkish People's Liberation Army (which occasionally appears as THKO: *Turkiye Halk Kurtulus Ordusu*)—is an offshoot of the Dev-Genç, and more inclined than the Dev-Genç to armed action. The

membership of the two organizations may overlap. The TPLA also maintains contacts with guerrilla groups in Arab countries.

ASIA

Japan

The Asian organization most frequently mentioned in connection with international terrorism is Japan's United Red Army (*Rengo Sekigun*), which began in 1969 as an urban guerrilla group. It is an offshoot of the Zengakuren, a militantly left-wing student movement. The United Red Army has carried its activities beyond Japan, most notably to the Middle East where it is allied with the PFLP; it provided the three recruits who machine-gunned passengers at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport on May 31, 1972.

III. CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM 1968-1974

NOTE: The chronology links under the name of international terrorism a variety of violent threats and acts which have different motivations, connotations, and consequences. It includes, for example, both the hijacking of airliners by people seeking political asylum and campaigns of violence waged by well-organized groups that are dedicated to global revolution—acts that are certainly not in the same category except that the lives of innocent bystanders are often jeopardized to satisfy basically political goals, e.g., political asylum, world revolution.

The borderline separating political motives from highly personal motives and purely criminal motives is not always clear. For example, on May 3, 1970 a member of the British High Commission in Uganda faked his own kidnapping to dramatize the plight of Asians in that country. The incident was included because it was at first treated as an act of terrorism and given international publicity. We have tried to exclude those incidents where the motives were clearly personal profit such as a hijacking in which the sole demands were cash ransom and a means of escape. Where all of the details of an incident were not known, it was included if it had the earmarks of an international terrorist incident.

We have not attempted the virtually impossible task of verifying all of the episodes in this chronology, but have used primarily what the press reported. The capture of headlines is, of course, one important aspect of terrorism.

We have used press reports of the amounts involved in ransom demands or payments, while realizing that these reports are sometimes inaccurate, particularly in the case of cash ransom payments. Corporations buying freedom for a kidnapped executive often attempt to conceal the actual amount paid in order not to establish a price level for other executives who could be kidnapped.

Since the chronology includes only international incidents, it represents only a portion of the total activities of some of the groups mentioned—e.g., the IRA in Northern Ireland or the ERP in Argentina. One should therefore be careful in drawing statistical inferences about the frequency or pattern of activities of specific groups.

1968

1. January 9

Cuba. A parcel bomb sent from the United States by the anti-Castro EL PODER CUBANO exploded in a Havana post office.

2. January 16

Guatemala. Gunmen in a passing car shot to death Colonel John D. Webber, commander of the 34-man U.S. military group in Guatemala, and Lieutenant Commander Ernest A. Munro, head of the military group's Navy section, as they were returning from lunch. Two enlisted men were wounded in the attack. The following day the FAR distributed leaflets stating that it had executed the two U.S. officials because Guatemalan military groups "created by American orders" had killed thousands of Guatemalans. The killing of Webber and Munro was also reported to be in revenge for the death of Rogelia Cruz Martínez, a former "Miss Guatemala" who had been brutally slain by LA MANO BLANCO, a right-wing terrorist group, because of her leftist contacts. This was the second attack on American military officers in Guatemala. The first took place on February 9, 1965, when members of MR-13 attempted to assassinate Colonel Harold Hauser, chief of the U.S. military mission to Guatemala.

3. January 25

United States. Two parcel bombs that EL PODER CUBANO placed in shipments of packages being sent to Cuba exploded in Miami, injuring one person. The two business establishments struck by the terrorists specialized in shipping packages that members of the refugee community in Miami were sending to relatives in Cuba. Because the U.S. Post Office would mail only letters and medicines to Cuba, the firms arranged for other packages to be mailed by way of Spain, Canada, and Mexico. In a communiqué, EL PODER CUBANO warned that other bombs would follow and that the victims would be people doing business with Cuba.

4. February 8

United States. The British consulate in Miami was damaged by a bomb. EL PODER CUBANO or

other anti-Castro Cubans were believed to be responsible.

5. February 18

France. A bomb exploded in the basement of the Yugoslav ambassador's residence in Paris killing one person and injuring 14.

6. March 5

Colombia. Three members of the ELN hijacked a Colombian Airlines plane and ordered it flown to Cuba.

7. March 21

Venezuela. A Venezuelan airliner was hijacked to Cuba.

8. April 22

United States. The Mexican mission to the United States was bombed by EL PODER CUBANO.

9. April 22

United States. The Spanish National Tourist Office in New York City was bombed by EL PODER CUBANO.

10. May 26

United States. The Mexican consul general's residence in Miami was damaged by a bomb placed by EL PODER CUBANO.

11. June 21

United States. The Spanish National Tourist Office in New York City was again bombed by EL PODER CUBANO.

12. July 4

United States. The Canadian consulate and tourist office in New York City was bombed by EL PODER CUBANO.

13. July 4

United States. The Australian National Tourist Office in New York City was bombed by EL PODER CUBANO.

14. July 7

United States. The Japanese National Tourist Office in New York City was bombed by EL PODER CUBANO.

15. July 9

United States. The Yugoslav mission to the United Nations in New York was bombed by EL PODER CUBANO.

16. July 9

United States. The Cuban mission to the United Nations in New York was bombed by EL PODER CUBANO.

17. July 14

United States. EL PODER CUBANO terrorists bombed the Mexican National Tourist Office in Chicago.

18. July 15

United States. A bomb placed by EL PODER CUBANO in the French National Tourist Office in New York was found and removed by police.

19. July 16

United States. A bomb placed by EL PODER CUBANO in the Mexican consulate in Newark, New Jersey, was dismantled by police.

20. July 19

United States. An Air France ticket office in Los Angeles was damaged by a bomb placed by EL PODER CUBANO.

21. July 19

United States. EL PODER CUBANO terrorists bombed the Mexican National Tourist Office in Los Angeles.

22. July 19

United States. EL PODER CUBANO bombed the Japan Air Lines office in Los Angeles.

23. July 22

Israel. An El Al Israel Airlines airliner flying from Rome to Tel Aviv with 10 crew members and 38 passengers was hijacked and diverted to Algeria.

24. July 30

United States. Anti-Castro Cuban terrorists bombed the British consulate in Los Angeles.

25. August 3

United States. The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company in New York was bombed by EL PODER CUBANO.

26. August 8

United States. An underwater explosion from a bomb placed by EL PODER CUBANO damaged a British vessel in Miami.

27. August 17

United States. A Mexican airline office in Miami was damaged by a bomb placed by EL PODER CUBANO.

28. August 28

Guatemala. Members of the FAR killed John Gordon Mein, U.S. ambassador to Guatemala, in downtown Guatemala City as he attempted to avoid being kidnapped by the guerrillas. A car forced the ambassador's car to the side of the street and a small truck blocked it from behind. As the guerrillas, some carrying automatic weapons, approached his car, the ambassador opened the door on the other side and ran. He was struck from behind by a burst of fire from a submachine gun and died instantly.

On the following day the FAR issued a communiqué stating that they had planned to kidnap Mein and hold him as hostage for the release of Camilo Sanchez, one of the FAR commanders who had been captured earlier by government forces.

29. September 16

United States. EL PODER CUBANO terrorists fired upon a Polish vessel in Miami with a rifle.

1968-1969

30. October 6

Mexico. An unidentified woman hijacked a Mexican airliner to Cuba.

31. October 12

Brazil. Members of the VPR killed U.S. Army Captain Charles R. Chandler by machine-gun fire in front of his home in São Paulo. According to U.S. officials, Captain Chandler was studying Brazilian and Portuguese history at the University of São Paulo before taking a teaching assignment at West Point. Leaflets left near his body accused him of being a "Vietnamese war criminal." Leftists claimed that he had been sent to Brazil to organize and train right-wing terrorist groups.

32. October 23

United States. Police captured EL PODER CUBANO terrorists who had attempted to assassinate the Cuban ambassador to the United Nations in New York. The ambassador was not injured.

33. October 26

Germany. Three prominent anti-Communist Croatian emigré leaders were found murdered in a Munich apartment.

34. November 8

France. Two Italians hijacked an Olympic Airways jet en route from Paris to Athens to publicize opposition to the military junta in Greece.

35. November 18

Mexico. Two armed men hijacked a Mexican airliner to Cuba.

36. November 22

Israel. A bomb exploded in Jerusalem's busiest open-air market, killing 12 and wounding 52.

37. December 26

Greece. An Israeli passenger and a stewardess were wounded in a gunfire attack on an El Al Israel Airlines plane at the Athens airport. In

retaliation, Israeli commandos attacked Beirut Airport on December 28, 1968, destroying or damaging 13 airplanes. Two Palestinians who were sentenced to 17 and 14 years imprisonment for the Athens incident were freed after the hijacking of a Greek airliner to Cairo on July 22, 1970.

38. January 7

Colombia. An unidentified hijacker commandeered a Colombian airliner on a domestic flight and diverted it to Santiago, Chile.

39. January 12

Peru. A lone hijacker seized a Peruvian airliner en route from Buenos Aires to Miami and diverted it to Havana.

40. January 19

Ecuador. Four men armed with guns and dynamite seized an Ecuadorean airliner en route from Quito to Miami and diverted it to Havana.

41. February 5

Colombia. A lone hijacker seized a Colombian airliner on a domestic flight and diverted it to Havana.

42. February 6

Venezuela. Seven men hijacked a Venezuelan airliner to Havana.

43. February 18

Switzerland. An El Al Israel Airlines jet preparing to take off from Zurich for Tel Aviv was machine-gunned by four Arab terrorists who belonged to the PFLP. In the exchange of gunfire between the terrorists and an Israeli airline security guard, one Arab commando was killed and four Israeli crew members and three passengers were wounded.

The three terrorists were later tried and sentenced to twelve years hard labor, which Arab states denounced. The Israeli security guard was tried and acquitted.

44. February 21

Israel. A bomb killed two and wounded eight in a central Jerusalem supermarket.

45. February 25

Israel. A bomb exploded at the British consulate in Jerusalem. The PFLP claimed responsibility.

46. March 16

Colombia. A lone gunman seized a Colombian airliner and diverted it to Cuba.

47. March 17

Peru. Six armed men hijacked a Peruvian airliner to Cuba.

48. April 11

Ecuador. Three men armed with machine guns hijacked an Ecuadorean airliner to Cuba.

49. April 14

Colombia. Three men armed with knives commandeered a Colombian airliner and diverted it to Cuba.

50. May 20

Canada. Two Cuban refugees were arrested in New Jersey after they had attempted to bomb the Cuban consulate in Montreal.

51. May 20

Colombia. Four armed men seized a Colombian airliner in Bogotá and hijacked it to Cuba.

52. June 8

Angola. Two Africans dressed in Portuguese Army uniforms and armed with machine guns and grenades hijacked a Portuguese airliner in Angola and diverted it to Pointe-Noire, Congo Republic.

53. June 8

United States. A bomb exploded at the Loew's

Orpheum Theater in New York City causing minor damage. Press reports alleged it was set off by anti-Castro Cubans protesting the showing of the motion picture "Ché."

54. June 9

Australia. A bomb possibly planted by Croatian extremists exploded at the Yugoslav consulate in Sydney. There were no injuries.

55. June 18

Pakistan. Three armed members of the ELF attacked an Ethiopian airliner at the Karachi airport.

56. June 20

Uruguay. Two TUPAMARO terrorists dressed in police uniforms attacked a facility of General Motors Corp. in Montevideo, causing damage estimated at one million dollars.

57. June 20

Colombia. Three armed men and one woman hijacked a Colombian airliner to Santiago, Chile.

58. June 26

Argentina. A series of bombings occurred in stores of the U.S.-owned Minimix supermarket chain during an official visit by New York State Governor Nelson Rockefeller.

59. June 30

West Berlin. In an assassination attempt, a Croatian nationalist seriously injured the head of the Yugoslav mission in West Berlin and wounded one other person.

60. July 18

United Kingdom. Terrorists fire-bombed two London department stores known to have links with Israel. The PFLP later claimed responsibility and warned that there would be more bomb attacks on Jewish-owned establishments in London and in the United States. PFLP leader George Habbash said, "We shall expand our operations

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everywhere, in all parts of the world. The enemy camp includes not only Israel but also the Zionist movement, world imperialism led by the United States and reactionary powers bound to imperialism."

61. July 26

Mexico. A lone hijacker seized a Mexican airliner on a domestic flight and diverted it to Cuba.

62. July 30

Japan. A knife-wielding Japanese youth made an unsuccessful assault on U.S. Ambassador to Japan A. H. Meyer as he was accompanying Secretary of State William Rogers to the Tokyo airport.

63. August 9

Greece. Two American tourists were injured when a bomb exploded at an Olympic Airways facility in Athens.

64. August 12

Ethiopia. Seven Ethiopian students, members of the ELF, hijacked an Ethiopian airliner to Khartoum, Sudan.

65. August 23

Colombia. Two armed men hijacked a Colombian airliner to Santiago, Chile.

66. August 25

United Kingdom. Terrorists bombed the Israeli Zim Lines office in London, injuring one person. The PFLP claimed responsibility.

67. August 29

Syria. Two members of the PFLP hijacked a TWA 707 en route between Paris and Athens. They ordered the plane flown to Syria, where the passengers were removed and the plane was destroyed. The PFLP said the hijacking and destruction of the TWA plane, plus the hijacking of an El Al Israel Airlines airliner to Algeria in July 1968, and the attacks on El Al planes in Athens in

December 1968 and in Zurich in February 1969, were all part of a plan to strike at "imperialist interests within and outside the Arab world." They hoped to exchange the Israeli passengers for Arab prisoners held in Israel. The passengers were released except for two Israeli citizens who were held by the Syrian government for three months.

68. September 4

Brazil. Members of the MR-8 and ALN kidnapped Charles Burke Elbrick, U.S. ambassador to Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro. The kidnapers took Elbrick from his car and left a ransom note demanding the release of 15 prisoners who were to be flown to Algeria, Chile, or Mexico, and the publication of an antigovernment manifesto. The kidnapers negotiated with the government by notes.

Their demands placed a great strain on the Brazilian government, a military junta that had assumed power only a few days before when the president suffered a stroke. Hardliners within the military who did not want to accede to the kidnapers' demands split with those who were willing to accede in order to gain the ambassador's release. On September 5, the government agreed to release the prisoners and authorized Brazilian newspapers to publish the manifesto. The deal was almost upset at the final moment when paratroopers in Rio de Janeiro attempted to prevent the plane carrying the prisoners from taking off. The paratroopers were ordered back to their barracks, however, and the plane left for Mexico on September 6. Ambassador Elbrick was released on September 7.

Following the episode, Brazilian authorities initiated a roundup of leftist suspects, arresting as many as 4,000. This was the first of the diplomatic kidnappings, a practice that spread rapidly throughout Latin America in the next few years.

69. September 6

Ecuador. Twelve men and one woman armed with machine guns hijacked an Ecuadorean Air Force transport plane to Cuba. The co-pilot was killed and one crew member wounded during the attack.

70. September 8**The Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium.**

Two Arab terrorists bombed Israeli embassies at The Hague and Bonn and the El Al Israel Airlines office in Brussels. One escaped after taking refuge in the Iraqi embassy; the other was not prosecuted.

71. September 13

Ethiopia. Three armed members of the ELF hijacked an Ethiopian airliner to Aden, Southern Yemen.

72. September 14

Honduras. A lone hijacker seized a Honduran airliner on a domestic flight and diverted it to San Salvador, El Salvador.

73. September 16

Turkey. A 27-year-old Turkish law student hijacked a Turkish airliner to Sofia, Bulgaria.

74. October 6

Colombia. A car carrying the Swiss consul in Cali, Enrique Straessle, his son José, and Consul Secretary Hermann Buff was attacked by a gang called THE INVISIBLE ONES which was also believed to be responsible for a spate of ransom kidnappings in the southwestern part of Colombia. The Swiss consul was wounded in the attack, and his son and the secretary were kidnapped and held for 17 days. Newspapers reported that \$110,000 of the \$300,000 demanded had been paid, but authorities and the captives' families denied it. Although some early reports indicated that the kidnapping might have been the work of a rightist organization protesting the fact that Switzerland represents most Latin American countries in Cuba, those who were later arrested for the kidnapping had links with leftist elements.

75. October 6

Argentina. Bombs damaged the offices of the First National City Bank, Pepsi-Cola, Squibb, and Dunlop Tires in Córdoba.

76. October 6

Argentina. Bombs damaged offices of IBM Corp. and General Electric Co. in San Miguel de Tucumán.

77. October 7

Argentina. The U.S. Information Service library in Buenos Aires was firebombed.

78. October 8

Argentina. A branch of the Bank of Boston in Buenos Aires was bombed.

79. October 8

Argentina. An office of Remington Rand was bombed in Santa Fe.

80. October 8

Brazil. An unidentified hijacker seized a Brazilian airliner on a domestic flight and diverted it to Cuba.

81. October 8

Argentina. A lone terrorist hijacked an Aerolineas Argentinas airliner to Cuba.

82. October 14

Colombia. Unidentified gunmen fired on the Swiss embassy in Bogotá. No one was wounded.

83. October 19

Poland. Two East Germans, aged 24 and 19, hijacked a Polish airliner en route from Warsaw to East Berlin and diverted it to West Berlin.

84. November 4

United States. Two armed men seized a Nicaraguan airliner en route from Miami to Mexico and diverted it to Cuba.

85. November 4

Brazil. A Brazilian airliner en route from Buenos Aires to Santiago, Chile, was commandeered by a lone gunman and hijacked to Cuba.

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86. November 20

Argentina. Offices of 15 foreign firms—nine U.S.-owned—were bombed. The FAP claimed responsibility.

87. November 27

Greece. In a hand-grenade attack on the El Al Israel Airlines office in Athens, a Greek child was killed and 13 people were wounded. Two Jordanian terrorists were sentenced to 11-year and 8-year jail terms, but they were freed after the hijacking of an Olympic Airways plane to Cairo on July 22, 1970.

88. November 29

Australia. Croatian extremists bombed the Yugoslav embassy in Canberra.

89. December 24

Greece. Athens police arrested three Arabs as they were preparing to board a TWA plane bound for Rome and New York. The three, who had arms and explosives, said that they were members of the PFLP, and that they had received orders to divert the airplane to Tunis where they were to evacuate the passengers and blow up the plane. They were freed after the hijacking of an Olympic Airways plane to Cairo on July 22, 1970.

90. January 1

Uruguay. Eight members of VAR-PALMARES hijacked an airliner en route from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro. The plane was flown to Cuba. The hijackers stated that their purpose was "to pay homage" to the dead guerrilla leader, Ché Guevara.

91. January 9

France. A TWA 707 airliner en route from Paris to Rome with 20 persons on board was hijacked to Beirut by a lone Frenchman, Christian Belon. He said that he wanted to spite Americans and Israelis for their aggression in the Middle East. Belon was taken into custody in Lebanon and later sentenced to nine months in prison. Since he had already served the nine months awaiting tri-

al, he was promptly released and returned to France, where he was tried for illegal possession of weapons and sentenced to eight months in prison.

92. January 11

Ethiopia. Unidentified gunmen shot and killed an American soldier. The ELF was suspected of the shooting.

93. January 20

Guatemala. Unidentified gunmen entered the British consulate in Guatemala City where they shot and killed the consul's bodyguard.

94. January 25

Netherlands Antilles. A Dutch Antilles Airways plane with 37 passengers aboard was diverted over Haiti and flown to Cuba.

95. February 10

West Germany. Three Arab terrorists killed an Israeli citizen and wounded 11 other Israeli passengers in a grenade attack on a bus at the Munich airport. The three were arrested. Two Palestinian organizations—the PFLP and the AOLP—were responsible for the attack. The terrorists were set free after the September 6, 1970 hijacking of one Swiss and two U.S. airliners.

96. February 13

West Germany. Arsonists set fire to a Jewish home for the elderly in Munich, killing seven people and wounding nine.

97. February 16

United States. An Eastern Airlines plane was hijacked to Cuba.

98. February 21

Switzerland. A sabotaged Swissair plane en route to Tel Aviv crashed on takeoff, killing all 47 passengers, 15 of whom were Israelis. The PFLP was responsible.

99. February 21

Austria. A bomb planted by the PFLP exploded in an Austrian plane that was carrying mail to Tel Aviv. There were no casualties.

100. February 23

Jordan. Guerrillas ambushed a tourist bus near the occupied town of Hebron and killed an American woman.

101. March 1

Italy. A bomb was found in the luggage aboard an Ethiopian airliner in Rome. The device had been placed by members of the ELF.

102. March 6

Guatemala. Members of the FAR kidnapped Sean Holly, U.S. labor attaché, and demanded the release of four prisoners held by Guatemalan authorities in return for Holly's release. The government, which had faced a similar incident when Alberto Fuentes Mohr, Guatemalan foreign minister, was kidnapped on February 27, again agreed to meet the kidnappers' demands. Two of the prisoners were turned over to the Costa Rican embassy on March 7, but the other two could not be located. One, who was not in prison as the kidnappers believed, made his own way to the Costa Rican embassy and was granted asylum. The fourth contacted the FAR from Tapachula, Mexico, where he had been staying. The kidnappers released Holly on March 8.

103. March 11

Brazil. Members of the VPR seized Japan's consul general in São Paulo, Nobuo Okuchi. On March 12 the kidnappers announced their ransom demands: the release of five prisoners, one of whom had been charged with the slaying of U.S. Army Captain Charles Chandler (see October 12, 1968 incident); immunity from retaliation; and suspension of the massive search which had been launched by the government. The Brazilian government suspended its search and announced that it would meet the kidnappers' other demands. It repeated its offer on March 13, and released the five prisoners who were then flown to

Mexico on March 14. After a temporary delay while the heavy security measures in São Paulo were reduced as the guerrillas demanded, Okuchi was released unharmed—10 hours after the plane with its prisoners arrived in Mexico.

104. March 11

Colombia. A Colombian Avianca jet was hijacked to Cuba.

105. March 11

United States. A United Air Lines jet was hijacked to Cuba.

106. March 12

Brazil. A Varig Brazilian Airlines jet, en route from Santiago, Chile, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, was hijacked to Cuba.

107. March 24

Argentina. An Argentine airliner was hijacked to Cuba.

108. March 24

Dominican Republic. Lieutenant Colonel Donald J. Crowley, U.S. air attaché in the Dominican Republic, was kidnapped by six members of a group calling itself the UNITED ANTI-REELECTION COMMAND, a leftist group which opposed the reelection of President Balaguer. The kidnappers demanded that 21 prisoners be set free in a ceremony to be held in Santo Domingo's main square, and promised that Crowley would be released 10 hours after the ceremony. The government agreed to release 20 prisoners, but not in downtown Santo Domingo; instead, they were to be flown to Mexico. With the Archbishop Monsignor Hugo Polanco Brito acting as an intermediary, a compromise was reached: The 20 prisoners were placed on board a plane, but were not allowed to take off until Crowley's release was verified. Crowley was released on March 26, and the plane proceeded to Mexico.

109. March 24

Argentina. Members of the FAL kidnapped

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Joaquin Waldemar Sanchez, the Paraguayan consul in the border town of Ituzaingo. They threatened to kill Sanchez and begin killing the managers of American business firms if two of their members being held by the Argentine government were not released from prison.

The government rejected their demand, stating that one of the two was not in custody and that the other would stay in jail because he was a common criminal who was in the hands of the judicial branch of the government and it would violate the Argentine constitution for the executive branch to interfere in the judicial branch. President Stroessner of Paraguay, who was vacationing in Argentina at the time, fully concurred in the government's position.

The kidnapers extended their deadline several times. The government displayed one of the prisoners on television to show that he had not been tortured or killed, but refused to release him. On March 28 the kidnapers released Sanchez unharmed, for humanitarian reasons, but vowed to execute police and government officials. Argentina thus became the first government to successfully defy a group of kidnapers, establishing a precedent which Guatemala would follow a few days later on March 31.

110. March 27

Argentina. MANO, a right-wing terrorist group, threatened to kill the Soviet ambassador and his family in reprisal for the kidnapping of the Paraguayan consul on March 24.

111. March 29

Argentina. Four members of MANO attempted to kidnap Yuri Pivovarov, Soviet assistant commercial attaché. Pivovarov was taken from his car at gunpoint and forced into another car. His wife's screams alerted a police guard who fired at the fleeing car. A passing police car took up the chase, riddling the kidnapers' car with bullets. When the kidnapers' car collided with another car and smashed into a tree, three of the kidnapers were captured and the fourth escaped. Pivovarov was not injured seriously. A subsequent investigation revealed that a deputy federal police inspector was involved in the attempt.

112. March 31

Japan. Nine members of the URA hijacked a Japan Air Lines plane and ordered it flown to Pyongyang, North Korea. In an elaborate ruse, officials disguised Seoul's airport to look like Pyongyang's and the plane landed in Seoul, but the hijackers were not fooled. They let the passengers disembark in Seoul, however, and flew to Pyongyang on April 3.

113. March 31

Guatemala. Members of the FAR kidnapped Count Karl von Spreti, West German ambassador to Guatemala, who was taken from his car at gunpoint and driven to a hideout outside of Guatemala City. The kidnapers threatened to execute Count von Spreti unless the government released 17 prisoners. The demand was later increased to the release of 25 prisoners and the payment of \$700,000 ransom.

In the face of strong pressure from the West German government, and in contrast to its previous prompt accessions to kidnapers' demands (March 6, 1970), the Guatemalan government rejected the demands, citing the Argentine precedent (March 24, 1970) and the Guatemalan constitution which prevented the executive from interfering with the judicial branch of the government.

Behind the public show of resistance was a private conviction on the part of officials within the Guatemalan government, including the president, that the kidnapers' deadline had been extended and that a compromise settlement was possible. A last-minute attempt at negotiations failed, however, and on April 5 authorities received an anonymous phone call telling them where to find the ambassador's body. The West German government denounced the Guatemalan government and reduced its diplomatic representation in Guatemala to a bare minimum.

114. April

Ethiopia. Jack Fry, a Peace Corps official, was kidnapped from a train by Ethiopian terrorists and released five days later.

115. April 5

Brazil. U.S. Consul General Curtis S. Cutter

eluded a kidnapping attempt in Pôrto Alegre. As Cutter was driving home from dinner with his wife and a friend, a car blocked his path. When four or five men armed with submachine guns jumped out of it and ran toward his car, Cutter stepped on the accelerator, knocking one of them down. The others opened fire and Cutter was wounded in the back, but he managed to drive away while the would-be kidnapers picked up their injured comrade and escaped. Three men, reported to be members of the VPR, were later arrested in connection with the incident.

116. April 25

Turkey. A bomb exploded in the El Al Israel Airlines office in Istanbul. There were no injuries.

117. April 26

Brazil. A Brazilian VASP airliner was hijacked and ordered flown to Cuba by an armed hijacker identified as Joaquim Terreira, who was considered to be the successor to Carlos Marighela, a leftwing urban guerrilla leader. The 37 passengers aboard the plane were allowed to disembark in Guyana.

118. May 1

Jamaica. Two U.S. citizens hijacked a British West Indian Airways flight en route from Jamaica to Miami. They landed in Havana for refueling and ordered the plane flown to Senegal, but Cuban and British authorities persuaded them to surrender.

119. May 3

Uganda. Brian Lea, a member of the British High Commission in Kampala, was reported kidnapped on May 3. He reappeared on May 4. In a subsequent investigation, it was learned that Lea had engineered his own kidnapping to highlight the plight of Asians in Uganda.

120. May 4

Paraguay. Two Palestinian Arabs burst into the Israeli embassy in Asunción and shot and killed the wife of the first secretary and seriously wounded an embassy employee. The assailants,

who were arrested, were reported to be members of AL FATAH.

121. May 5

Czechoslovakia. An official of a Czech uranium plant hijacked a company airplane to Austria.

122. May 13

Dominican Republic. Eight armed Dominican nationals took over a Dutch Antilles Airways plane and ordered it flown to Cuba.

123. May 21

Colombia. A Colombian airliner was hijacked to Cuba.

124. May 22

Israel. Fedayeen who had crossed the border from Lebanon fired three bazooka rockets at a school bus, killing eight children and wounding 22.

125. May 24

Mexico. A Mexican airliner was hijacked to Cuba.

126. May 31

Colombia. A Colombian airliner was hijacked to Cuba.

127. June 5

Poland. A Polish airliner was hijacked to Denmark by people seeking asylum.

128. June 7

Jordan. Members of the PFLP kidnapped Morris Draper, U.S. political secretary, in Amman, and released him unharmed on June 8.

129. June 7

Jordan. Captain Robert Potts, a U.S. military attaché, and his wife were slightly wounded by gunfire after their car was stopped by a commando roadblock in Amman.

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130. June 8

Czechoslovakia. A Czech airliner was hijacked to West Germany by people seeking asylum.

131. June 9

Jordan. Members of the PFLP held sixty foreigners hostage in two Amman hotels. They threatened to blow up the two hotels if PFLP camps in Jordan were smashed by Jordanian army units. The hostages were released unharmed on June 12.

132. June 10

Jordan. Major Robert Perry, U.S. military attaché in Amman, was shot to death in his home by guerrillas.

133. June 11

Brazil. Members of the ALN and VPR kidnapped Ehrenfried von Holleben, West German ambassador to Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro. One of the ambassador's Brazilian security guards was killed during the abduction. In return for von Holleben's safe return, the kidnappers demanded the release of 40 prisoners who were to be flown to Algeria, Chile, or Mexico, and the publication of a revolutionary manifesto. Among the prisoners were those accused of being involved in the kidnapping of U.S. Ambassador Charles Burke Elbrick (September 4, 1969). The Brazilian government agreed, and the 40 prisoners were flown to Algeria. They arrived June 15 and Ambassador von Holleben was released unharmed on June 16.

134. June 12

Uruguay. TUPAMAROS raided the Swiss embassy in Montevideo and seized typewriters, a photocopying machine, and documents.

135. June 21

Iran. Three armed Iranians hijacked an Iranian 727 airliner to Baghdad and requested political asylum in Iraq.

136. June 22

Lebanon. A U.S. citizen with an Albanian passport hijacked a Pan American World Airways jet bound from Beirut to New York, and ordered the plane flown to Cairo.

137. June 23

United States. Members of the JDL damaged the offices of Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York.

138. June 23

Uruguay. TUPAMAROS robbed the Palestine Bank in Uruguay, escaping with \$72,000.

139. July 1

United States. A National Airlines jet was hijacked to Cuba.

140. July 12

Lebanon. A Saudi Arabian airliner was hijacked to Syria by an individual seeking political asylum.

141. July 21

Bolivia. Members of the ELN kidnapped two West German technicians in Teoponte. They burned the offices of the U.S.-owned goldmining firm, South American Placers, Inc., stole \$5,000, and fled into the jungle with their captives, whom they threatened to execute unless the Bolivian government released 10 prisoners within 48 hours. The government yielded on July 22 and the two technicians were released unharmed on July 23.

142. July 22

Greece. Six Arab guerrillas hijacked an Olympic Airways 727 airliner over Rhodes after it had taken off from Beirut, and ordered it flown to Cairo. They demanded the release of seven other Arab guerrillas being held by the Greek government for the attack on an El Al Israel Airlines

airliner (December 26, 1968), for an attempted hijacking of a TWA airplane (December 24, 1969), and for an attack on the El Al Israel Airlines office in Athens (November 27, 1969).

With the International Red Cross acting as intermediary, the Greek government promised to release the prisoners within one month, and the 55 passengers and crew of the Olympic Airways plane were released. The PALESTINIAN POPULAR STRUGGLE FRONT claimed credit for the operation. Officials in Cairo welcomed the six hijackers and praised their determination to free their colleagues. The Greek government went ahead with the trial of two of the guerrillas whose release had been agreed to (the other five had already been sentenced). They were found guilty and sentenced to prison terms totaling more than 29 years, but were released on August 12 according to the agreement worked out on July 22.

143. July 24

Brazil. Police foiled an attempt to kidnap Donner Lyon, U.S. consul in Recife. Three terrorists were arrested.

144. July 25

Mexico. A Mexican airliner was hijacked to Cuba.

145. July 25

Mexico. Four armed men, three Dominican Republic nationals and one Mexican, hijacked a Mexican airliner to Cuba.

146. July 31

Uruguay. In a series of raids, TUPAMAROS kidnapped Daniel A. Mitrione, U.S. public safety adviser in Uruguay, Aloisio Mares Dias Gomide, Brazilian consul in Uruguay, and Claude Fly, U.S. agricultural adviser (see below, July 31 and August 7, 1970 incidents). Mitrione was wounded during his abduction. The kidnappers demanded the release of approximately 150 TUPAMAROS being held in jail in return for the three hostages they had taken. Despite some pressure from the United States, the president of Uruguay refused to negotiate. The police cordoned off Montevideo

and launched a massive search during which 20 suspected terrorists were arrested. The TUPAMAROS carried out their threat to kill Mitrione, and police found his body on August 10.

147. July 31

Uruguay. Aloisio Mares Dias Gomide, Brazilian consul, was kidnapped by TUPAMAROS the same day as Mitrione (see July 31 above). The TUPAMAROS said they chose Dias Gomide because he was the representative of a dictatorship which had tortured and killed hundreds of Brazilian patriots. Dias Gomide and two other hostages were being held in return for the release of some 150 imprisoned TUPAMAROS, but the TUPAMAROS later reduced their ransom demand for Dias Gomide to \$250,000. The ransom money was raised by the consul's wife, but some reports indicate that it was never paid. Dias Gomide was finally released over six months later on February 21, 1971.

148. July 31

Uruguay. TUPAMAROS attempted to kidnap Michael Gordon Jones, second secretary to the U.S. embassy in Montevideo, and Nathan Rosenfeld, the cultural attaché. Rosenfeld eluded capture, but Jones was struck on the head with a pistol, wrapped in a blanket, tied, and thrown in the back of a pickup truck. He regained consciousness while being driven through Montevideo, threw himself from the truck, and escaped.

149. August

Uruguay. A U.S. Agency for International Development public safety officer was held by the TUPAMAROS while his car was used in a bank robbery. He was released later unharmed.

150. August 2

United States. A Pan American World Airways 747 jumbo jet was hijacked to Cuba.

151. August 7

Uruguay. TUPAMAROS kidnapped Claude Fly, U.S. agricultural adviser, from his office. Fly was held, along with Mitrione and Dias Gomide who

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had been kidnapped on July 31 (see above), in return for 150 TUPAMAROS held in jail. During his extended captivity, Fly suffered a heart attack. The TUPAMAROS then kidnapped a prominent heart specialist who confirmed that Fly was gravely ill and needed prompt medical attention. Both Fly and the physician were driven to a hospital and released on March 2, 1971.

152. August 8

Czechoslovakia. Three men seeking political asylum hijacked a Czech airliner to Austria.

153. August 19

Poland. Five people seeking political asylum hijacked a Polish airliner to Denmark.

154. August 19

United States. A Trans-Caribbean Airways jet was hijacked to Cuba.

155. August 20

United States. A Delta Air Lines jet was hijacked to Cuba.

156. August 24

United States. A TWA jet was hijacked to Cuba.

157. August 31

Turkey. The Tuslog Detachment 30, a U.S. Air Force facility in Ankara, was bombed. Two additional devices that failed to explode were also found in the facility.

158. August 31

Algeria. Three armed Algerians hijacked an Algerian airliner to Albania. When Albanian authorities refused to allow the plane to land, the hijackers flew to Yugoslavia. They were seeking political asylum.

159. September 6

Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan. In a well-coordinated

plan, members of the PFLP hijacked three airliners bound for New York from Europe, and diverted them to various locations in the Middle East. A Pan American World Airways 747 was first ordered flown to Beirut, then to Cairo, where it was blown up a few minutes after the passengers and crew were evacuated. A Swissair DC-8 en route from Zurich, and a TWA 707 en route from Frankfurt were flown to Dawson Field, a landing strip in the Jordanian desert described by the hijackers as the "Revolution Airport."

A fourth hijacking of an El Al Israel Airlines plane en route to London from Amsterdam was foiled when a security guard aboard the plane killed one of the hijackers and wounded another. The dead hijacker was Patrick Arguella, a member of the FSLN, a leftist guerrilla movement in Nicaragua. The wounded hijacker was Leila Khaled, who had participated in the hijacking of a TWA 707 to Syria on August 29, 1969. Miss Khaled was arrested in London.

The PFLP announced that the hijackings were in retaliation for American support of Israel and the U.S. peace initiatives in the Middle East. The hijackers demanded the release of Arab guerrillas imprisoned in Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. Switzerland and West Germany at first agreed to release the prisoners, but later reversed their position in favor of a joint international effort to free the passengers.

On September 9, the PFLP hijacked a BOAC VC-10 and also had it flown to Dawson Field in Jordan, bringing the total number of hostages held in the desert to 300. Negotiations to free them were complicated by the outbreak of fighting between Jordanian troops and Palestinian guerrillas. On September 12, the remaining passengers (women and children had been removed earlier) were evacuated and the three planes were blown up. Most of the passengers were soon released, but the PFLP continued to hold 58 hostages to exert pressure on the European governments. The hostages were released on September 25, 26, and 29. On September 29, the Swiss government announced that the British, Swiss, and West German governments would free seven Arab guerrillas when the last six hostages, who were U.S. citizens, had left Jordan. The seven prisoners were released and flown to Cairo on September 30.

160. September 8

Greece. Two members of the ELF who attempted to hijack an Ethiopian airliner in Athens were foiled by security guards.

161. September 9

The PFLP hijacked a BOAC VC-10 to Jordan (see September 6, 1970 incident).

162. September 9

Argentina. Three unidentified gunmen raided the U.S. Information Service office in Córdoba and detonated a bomb in a storeroom.

163. September 11

Uruguay. TUPAMARO guerrillas robbed offices of Esso Standard Oil of \$1,800.

164. September 12

United Kingdom. Members of the JDL in London announced that they had kidnapped three employees of the Egyptian embassy and would hold them hostage until the airline passengers held in Jordan (see September 6, 1970 incident) were released.

165. September 14

Romania. A Hungarian group seeking political asylum hijacked a Romanian airliner to Munich.

166. October 2

Turkey. An explosive device was detonated outside the U.S. Air Force commissary in Izmir. A second bomb consisting of seven sticks of dynamite was found outside the commissary.

167. October 3

Turkey. CENTO headquarters in Ankara were bombed. The bomb shattered virtually all of the glass in the windows on two sides of the building. There were no injuries.

168. October 5

Canada. Members of the FLQ kidnapped James R. Cross, British trade commissioner in

Quebec Province, and demanded as ransom the release of 13 imprisoned FLQ members and their flight to Algeria or Cuba, the publication of the FLQ manifesto, the payment of \$500,000 in gold, the publication of the name of the informant whose tip had led police to raid an FLQ hideout in June, and the reinstatement of certain post office workers who had lost their jobs. The Canadian government rejected the demands but attempted (unsuccessfully) to communicate with the kidnapers.

On October 10, FLQ members kidnapped Pierre LaPorte, minister of labor in the Quebec government. The kidnapers warned that they would kill LaPorte if the demands made by Cross's kidnapers were not met. The government again rejected the demands, but offered the kidnapers a safe conduct out of the country if the two hostages were released unharmed. On October 16, the federal government of Canada invoked emergency powers which authorized police and troops to conduct searches and make arrests without warrants. On October 18, LaPorte's body was found in the trunk of a car. In a massive hunt for the kidnapers, more than 500 suspected members and sympathizers of the FLQ were arrested.

On December 3, James Cross's kidnapers dropped all of their previous demands and released him unharmed in return for safe conduct to Cuba. On December 28, 1971, LaPorte's kidnapers were arrested. They were subsequently tried, found guilty, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

169. October 6

Turkey. A bomb which failed to detonate was found under the vehicle of a member of the U.S. Air Force near his Ankara apartment.

170. October 9

Iran. An Iranian airliner was hijacked to Baghdad by Iranian terrorists seeking the release of 21 prisoners held in Iran.

171. October 15

Soviet Union. Two Lithuanians hijacked a Soviet Aeroflot plane to Turkey. A stewardess was killed and the pilot and navigator were wounded. The two were tried on hijacking charges in May 1974 and released under Turkey's amnesty law.

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172. October 16

Argentina. The U.S. defense attaché's home in Buenos Aires was firebombed and destroyed.

173. October 20

Argentina. Bombs exploded at the homes of two U.S. officials in Buenos Aires.

174. October 22

Costa Rica. A Costa Rican airliner was hijacked to Cuba. The hijackers demanded the release of four Nicaraguan guerrillas, members of the FSLN, who were being held in Costa Rica. The four were released and flown to Cuba with the hijackers.

175. October 27

Soviet Union. An Aeroflot aircraft was hijacked to Turkey by two Soviet students seeking asylum.

176. October 30

United States. A National Airlines jet was hijacked to Cuba.

177. November

Iran. U.S. Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II evaded a kidnap attempt. At least one shot was fired at the ambassador, and a hand axe was hurled through the rear window of his limousine. There were no injuries.

178. November 1

Pakistan. The Polish deputy foreign minister was assassinated in Karachi by a Pakistani who drove a truck into a reception line that was greeting Polish officials at the airport.

179. November 1

United States. A United Air Lines plane was hijacked to Cuba.

180. November 6

Israel. Two explosives rocked Israel's most

crowded area, the Tel Aviv central bus station, killing two people and wounding 24.

181. November 13

United States. An Eastern Airlines plane was hijacked to Cuba.

182. November 21

Turkey. A small dynamite charge was detonated outside the fence of the U.S. embassy in Ankara.

183. November 27

Turkey. A series of bombs were detonated at U.S. military installations in Ankara. Damage was minor.

184. December 1

Spain. Members of the ETA kidnapped Eugene Beihl, the honorary West German consul in San Sebastian. The kidnapers warned that Beihl's fate would depend on the sentence given to 15 Basques accused of murdering a head of the provincial police. Subsequent events suggest the possibility that a deal was made: Beihl was released unharmed on December 24; the Basques were sentenced on December 28—nine of them to long prison terms and six to death; Generalissimo Franco commuted the six death sentences on December 30.

185. December 1

Uruguay. TUPAMAROS bombed the Montevideo offices of ITT Corp.

186. December 7

Brazil. Members of the ALN and VPR kidnapped Giovanni Enrico Bucher, the Swiss ambassador to Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro, and killed his bodyguard. The kidnapers demanded the release of 70 prisoners and their flight to Algeria, Chile, or Mexico, the publication of the prisoners' pictures in the press, the broadcast of a revolutionary manifesto, and the immediate publication by the press of any other rebel communiqués. After lengthy negotiations, the Brazilian govern-

ment agreed to release the prisoners on January 14, 1971. Bucher was released unharmed on January 16, 1971.

187. December 11

Uruguay. Unidentified attackers vandalized the offices of the Inter-American Development Bank in Montevideo. They destroyed furniture and stole documents.

188. December 24

Turkey. Two Ankara University students were apprehended while they were trying to dynamite the U.S. Air Force Tuslog Detachment 30 in Ankara.

189. January 3

United States. A National Airlines plane was hijacked to Cuba.

190. January 8

Uruguay. TUPAMAROS kidnapped Geoffrey M. S. Jackson, British ambassador in Uruguay, and demanded the release of 150 prisoners as ransom. The government refused to negotiate and instead offered a reward for information leading to the ambassador or his kidnapers. Jackson was held in a "people's prison" for eight months, and was released on September 9, just three days after 106 of the prisoners on the kidnapers' list escaped from jail. The TUPAMAROS announced that there was no longer any need to keep Jackson.

191. January 8

United States. A bomb placed by members of the JDL exploded in the Soviet cultural offices in Washington, D.C.

192. January 21

Ethiopia. Four members of the ELF hijacked an Ethiopian airliner to Libya.

193. January 22

United States. A Northwest Airlines jet was hijacked to Cuba.

194. January 23

South Korea. A South Korean attempted to hijack a South Korean airliner to North Korea. The aircraft was forced to make an emergency landing when the hijacker used hand grenades to blast his way into the aircraft's cockpit.

195. January 23

Turkey. Bombs were found on the grounds of the U.S. embassy and the U.S. Information Service buildings in Ankara.

196. January 25

Turkey. Two molotov cocktails were thrown onto the balcony of the residence of a U.S. Foreign Service officer in Ankara.

197. February 2

India. Two armed Kashmiri nationalists hijacked an Indian Airlines plane to Pakistan. They demanded that the Indian government release 36 prisoners held in Kashmir. When the government rejected their demands, they blew up the plane. They had released the passengers and crew earlier.

198. February 4

United States. A Delta Air Lines jet was hijacked to Cuba.

199. February 8

Turkey. A gift-wrapped package containing four sticks of dynamite exploded inside the apartment of a U.S. soldier. Although damage was heavy, there were no casualties.

200. February 10

Sweden. Two Croatian emigrés seized control of the Yugoslav consulate in Gothenburg in an unsuccessful attempt to ransom its occupants for convicted terrorists held in Yugoslav jails.

201. February 15

Turkey. The TPLA kidnapped James Finlay, an unarmed U.S. Air Force security policeman.

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patrolling the Ankara Air Station, but made no ransom demands. He was released 17 hours after his capture.

202. February 17

Turkey. A bomb exploded outside the fence surrounding U.S. Air Force Tuslog Detachment 29 in Istanbul. There was no damage.

203. February 19

Turkey. A U.S. Army passenger boat in Istanbul was damaged by a bomb. Another bomb was found in a second boat.

204. February 20

Turkey. A device made of plastic explosives was found on the grounds of the U.S. Information Service in Ankara. The fuse had been lit, but the bomb failed to explode.

205. March 4

Turkey. Five members of the TPLA kidnapped four U.S. servicemen who were stationed near Ankara. The kidnappers demanded the publication of a manifesto attacking American imperialism in Turkey, and the payment of 400,000 Turkish lira. The Turkish government captured one of the kidnappers, he divulged the names of his accomplices, and some 45,000 police and soldiers were mobilized to search for them. At the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, the troops were met by students armed with guns and dynamite. The kidnappers released the four airmen unharmed on March 8, and were subsequently arrested, tried and convicted. Three were hanged, one was imprisoned, and one was killed in a gunfight with Turkish authorities.

206. March 15

Turkey. Members of the TPLA bombed the U.S. consulate in Ankara.

207. March 25

Turkey. A pipe bomb exploded at the rear of the U.S. consulate in Izmir. There was no damage.

208. March 25

France. Forty demonstrators threw stones and three molotov cocktails at offices of the Bull Computer Co., a subsidiary of General Electric Co. An organization called THE MOVEMENT OF YOUTHWARD BROTHERS IN WAR OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE claimed responsibility for the attack.

209. March 30

Philippines. Six members of KABATAANG MAKABAYAN, a Philippine leftist student organization, hijacked a Philippine Air Lines domestic flight to Peking, China.

210. March 31

United States. An Eastern Airlines jet was hijacked to Cuba.

211. April 2

Jordan. Fedayeen damaged a pipeline carrying crude oil to the Zarka refinery in Jordan. The pipeline, an extension of the Trans-Arabian Pipeline, is owned by the Arabian-American Oil Co.

212. April 2

Turkey. Five bombs with fuses still smoking were discovered outside the CENTO secretariat building in Ankara; a bomb exploded outside the CENTO headquarters in Ankara; and the U.S. Officers Open Mess in Ankara was attacked by four young Turks who threw two black powder bombs into the building.

213. April 7

Sweden. Croatian terrorists assassinated the Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden and wounded two Yugoslav diplomats in Stockholm.

214. April 14

Argentina. Members of the ERP attacked the residence of the Uruguayan naval attaché in Buenos Aires.

215. May 4

Turkey. A bomb exploded at the Tuslog De-

tachment 30 airmen's billet in Ankara, shattering all the windows in the building, which was unoccupied at the time.

216. May 12

Bolivia. The manager of a U.S.-owned gold mine was kidnapped by Bolivian peasants who traded him for a tractor to be used in road construction.

217. May 17

Turkey. Members of the TPLF kidnapped Ephraim Elrom, the Israeli consul general in Istanbul, and demanded the release of all guerrillas being detained by the Turkish government. The government rejected the demand, launched a house-to-house search, and found Elrom's body in an apartment on May 23. He had been shot to death. Two of the kidnappers were later cornered by police, and in the ensuing gunfight, one was killed and the other was captured. The captive escaped but was killed by police on March 27, 1972.

218. May 23

Argentina. Members of the ERP kidnapped Stanley Sylvester, an executive of Swift & Co. in Rosario, and honorary British consul. The kidnappers demanded that the company donate \$62,500 worth of food, clothing, and school supplies to the poor. The company complied and Sylvester was released unharmed on May 30.

219. May 27

Romania. Six armed people hijacked a Romanian national airlines plane to Vienna where they requested political asylum.

220. May 29

Spain. Basque nationalists attempted to kidnap Henri Wolimer, the French consul in San Sebastian. He resisted and escaped.

221. June 7

Bolivia. Swiss industrialist Alfred Kuser, head

of the Volcan metallurgy firm, was kidnapped. After his company paid between \$35,000 and \$45,000 in ransom, he was released unharmed on June 9.

222. June 23

Uruguay. The OPR-33 kidnapped Alfredo Cambon, a legal adviser to several large Uruguayan companies backed by American capital, and released him on June 25.

223. July 24

United States. A National Airlines jet was hijacked to Cuba.

224. July 25

United States. A firebomb planted by members of the JDL destroyed a Soviet embassy official's car.

225. August 24

Spain. A bomb placed by AL FATAH damaged a Jordanian airliner in Madrid.

226. September

Cambodia. Terrorists threw explosive devices onto a softball field, killing two employees of the U.S. embassy and wounding ten others.

227. September

Cambodia. A bicycle bomb was directed at U.S. Ambassador Emory Swank's car while he was en route to the embassy. The bomb did not detonate.

228. September 8

Jordan. A member of AL FATAH hijacked a Jordanian Alia airliner to Libya.

229. September 9

Jordan. Palestinian commandos damaged the Trans-Arabian Pipeline in Jordan near the Syrian border. The pipeline was damaged twice again, on September 15 and on October 24. Jordan accused the Syrians of involvement.

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230. October 12

Turkey. Turkish terrorists bombed a car belonging to an employee of the U.S. consulate in Istanbul.

231. October 18

Canada. Soviet Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin was assaulted by a member of the Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation in Ottawa.

232. October 20

United States. Members of the JDL fired rifle shots into an apartment occupied by members of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations.

233. October 25

United States. An American Airlines 747 was hijacked to Cuba.

234. November 3

Brazil. Molotov cocktails damaged a car belonging to the U.S. consul general, and the homes of officials of Swift & Co. and Chicago Bridge Co. in São Paulo.

235. November 10

Jordan. Four explosions occurred in the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman. The hotel is managed by U.S. personnel, and at one time had a small amount of U.S. backing.

236. November 27

United States. Three armed men who said they were members of the REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRICA hijacked a TWA jet to Cuba.

237. November 28

Egypt. Four members of the BSO assassinated Wasfi Tal, the Jordanian prime minister, in Cairo. This was the first public mention of the group. A statement issued by the BSO said that the killing was in revenge for the slaying of Palestinian guerrillas in the Jordan civil war in September 1970. The Egyptian government later freed the four gunmen for "lack of evidence."

238. November 30

Uruguay. Michele Ray, a French journalist, said that she had been kidnapped by members of OPR-33 and held for 38 hours. Some officials in Uruguay speculated that Miss Ray had arranged her kidnapping in order to interview the guerrillas.

239. December 15

England. BSO members attempted to assassinate Zaid Rifai, the Jordanian ambassador, in London.

240. December 26

Canada. A lone gunman hijacked an Air Canada jet to Cuba after allowing its passengers to disembark in Toronto. He remained in Cuba and the plane and crew returned safely.

241. January 16

Middle East. An American nurse was killed and several people were wounded in a terrorist attack in Israeli-occupied Gaza.

242. January 22

United States. A pipe bomb exploded at the Portuguese airlines office in New York. The bombing was a protest against Portuguese rule in Portuguese Guinea.

243. January 26

Sweden. Croatian emigrés claimed responsibility for the bombing of a Stockholm-to-Belgrade airliner which crashed, killing 26.

244. January 26

United States. Members of the JDL fire-bombed the New York offices of the late Sol Hurok, who managed U.S. tours by Soviet performers.

245. January 27

Austria. Croatian terrorists were suspected of placing a bomb that exploded on a train en route from Vienna to Zagreb, Yugoslavia, injuring six people.

246. February 2

Ireland. Irish terrorists firebombed the British embassy in Dublin.

247. February 5

Brazil. A British sailor on shore leave in Rio de Janeiro was killed by machine-gun fire from a passing car. A leaflet signed by four Brazilian extremists claimed the action was an expression of solidarity with "the combatants of Ireland and of all the world."

248. February 6

West Germany. Five Jordanian workers who were allegedly spying for Israel were murdered near Cologne. The BSO was believed responsible.

249. February 8

West Germany. The BSO was believed responsible for damage to a plant near Hamburg that made electrical generators for Israeli aircraft.

250. February 22

United Kingdom. A bomb planted by the IRA exploded at Aldershot army base in England, killing seven and wounding five, two of whom subsequently died.

251. February 22

West Germany. A Lufthansa German Airlines jet en route from New Delhi to Athens was hijacked by five Palestinian guerrillas who described themselves as members of the ORGANIZATION FOR VICTIMS OF ZIONIST OCCUPATION. They ordered the plane flown to Aden, Southern Yemen.

The demands of the group were not clear. One report said the hijackers demanded the release of three Arabs being held in Cologne for the slaying of five Jordanians (see February 6, 1972 incident). Another report said they demanded the release of four Palestinians being held in Cairo for the slaying of Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tal (see November 28, 1971 incident). The hijackers released the jet, passengers, and crew on February 23, and on February 25, the West German

government disclosed that it had paid \$5 million in ransom. The hijackers went free.

252. March 21

Argentina. Members of the ERP kidnapped Oberdan Sallustro, president of the Italian-owned company, Fiat of Argentina. They demanded that 50 guerrillas be released, that \$1 million in ransom in the form of school supplies and shoes be given to school children in poor areas of the country, and that Fiat reinstate 250 workers who had been fired in a labor dispute. The kidnappers said Sallustro was responsible for repression of the workers.

Fiat accepted the ransom demand, but the Argentine government refused to release the prisoners, and warned that Fiat executives would be prosecuted for "illicit associations" unless they broke off contact with the kidnappers. Police launched an all-out search and discovered the kidnappers' hideout on April 10. Just before they were captured, the kidnappers executed Sallustro.

253. March 27

Turkey. Members of the TPLA kidnapped three NATO radar technicians (two British citizens and one Canadian). The kidnappers demanded the release of three terrorists who were being held under sentence of death. The government refused to bargain with the kidnappers or allow them safe passage out of the country. When police surrounded their hideout, the kidnappers executed the three hostages. In the subsequent assault, ten terrorists were killed.

254. April 4

Canada. A bomb exploded in the Cuban Trade Office in Montreal. One person was killed and seven others were injured.

255. April 18

Czechoslovakia. Two Czech miners hijacked a Czech airliner to Nuremberg, West Germany, where they requested asylum. The co-pilot was wounded.

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256. May 3

Turkey. Four armed individuals planted bombs on the parking lot of the U.S. Base Civil Engineering facility in Ankara. The bombs failed to explode.

257. May 3

Turkey. Four Turkish students who were members of the TPLA hijacked a Turkish airliner to Sofia, where they surrendered to Bulgarian authorities. The hijackers had demanded the release of three prisoners in Turkey. The crew and passengers were released on May 4.

258. May 8

Israel. Four members of the BSO—two men and two women—hijacked a Sabena Belgian World Airlines plane en route from Vienna to Tel Aviv. Upon their arrival at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport, they demanded the release of 317 Palestinian guerrillas held in Israel. While Israeli officials negotiated with the hijackers, Israeli paratroopers disguised as mechanics burst through the plane's emergency doors, killed the two male hijackers, and wounded one of the women. Five passengers were wounded in the gunfight; one later died. The two women hijackers were subsequently sentenced to life imprisonment.

259. May 11

West Germany. A series of bombs placed by the BAADER-MEINHOF GANG exploded at the Fifth U.S. Army Corps headquarters in West Germany, killing Colonel Paul Bloomquist and wounding 13 others. The bombings were in retaliation for U.S. action against North Vietnam.

260. May 12

Argentina. Members of a group calling itself the COMITÉ ARGENTINO DE LUCHA ANTI-IMPERIALISTO bombed one Dutch and four U.S. firms.

261. May 24

United States. Members of the JDL bombed the Long Island, New York, residence of the Soviet mission to the United Nations.

262. May 24

West Germany. Two bombs placed in cars exploded at the U.S. Army's European headquarters in Heidelberg, killing one soldier and wounding two others. The BAADER-MEINHOF GANG was believed to be responsible.

263. May 25

France. Bombs exploded at the U.S. consulate and at offices of the American Legion, Pan American World Airways and TWA in Paris.

264. May 26

South Africa. Two Lebanese hijacked a South African Airways jet. There were no injuries and the two were captured.

265. May 31

Israel. Three Japanese gunmen attacked passengers at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport with machine-guns and hand grenades, killing 25 people and wounding 76. The gunmen were members of the URA of Japan who had been recruited by the PFLP for the assault. They had arrived at Lod Airport on an Air France flight from Paris, picked up their suitcases which contained the weapons, and opened fire on the crowd. One terrorist was killed by gunfire from the other two, a second was killed by his own grenade, and the third was captured. The PFLP claimed credit for the attack, saying that the three terrorists belonged to the SQUAD OF THE MARTYR PATRICK ARGUELLO. Arguello was killed in a 1970 hijacking attempt over London (see September 6, 1970 incident). The PFLP also said that the killings were in retaliation for the shooting of two Arab guerrillas in a hijacking three weeks before, on May 8.

According to the PFLP, the three Japanese gunmen had been instructed not to fire on the Air France passengers, but to wait ten minutes for an arriving El Al Israel Airlines flight in order to ensure that 90 to 95 percent of the victims would be Israelis or people with direct loyalties to Israel. The PFLP said, however, that in any case it did not regard tourists visiting Israel as innocent civilians: "The mere choice of our occupied territory as a place for tourism is in itself a bias in

favor of the enemy." The surviving gunman said that the URA had concluded the alliance with the PFLP as a means of thrusting itself on the world stage.

266. May 31

Iran. Iranian terrorists bombed the U.S. Information Service offices in Tehran, killing one person and injuring two.

267. June 1

West Germany. Police captured Andreas Baader, leader of the BAADER-MEINHOF GANG during a gunfight in Frankfurt. Co-leader of the gang, Ulrike Meinhof, was arrested two weeks later, on June 15.

268. June 3

United States. A lone hijacker, who claimed he was a member of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY, seized a Western Airlines jet and ordered it flown to Algeria after he had collected \$500,000 ransom. Algeria put him under house arrest and returned the ransom money.

269. June 8

Czechoslovakia. Ten Czechoslovakians hijacked a Czechoslovakian airliner to West Germany, where they sought political asylum. The pilot of the plane was killed.

270. June 9

Argentina. Bombs damaged the offices of four U.S.-owned firms.

271. June 10

Ireland. The West German embassy in Dublin was damaged by a bomb that had apparently been placed by supporters of the BAADER-MEINHOF GANG.

272. June 20

Yugoslavia. Nineteen Croatian guerrillas infiltrated into western Bosnia and Herzegovina. Near the town of Bugojno, they attacked and

killed 13 local security officers before they were defeated.

273. June 30

Argentina. Four armed men kidnapped Ernanno Barca, president of the Buenos Aires branch of the Italian bank, Banco di Napoli. Barca was released unharmed after the bank paid \$200,000 in ransom.

274. July 2

South Vietnam. A South Vietnamese student hijacked a Pan American World Airways jet after it had taken off from Saigon. The hijacker wanted the plane flown to Hanoi. He was killed by another passenger.

275. July 10

West Germany. A Lufthansa German Airlines airliner en route from Cologne to Munich was hijacked by an Algerian who demanded a \$100,000 ransom. The hijacker was captured by German police.

276. July 17

Colombia. Kjell R. Haeggloef, first secretary of the Swedish embassy in Bogotá, was shot to death by unidentified gunmen.

277. July 28

Uruguay. Members of OPR-33 kidnapped Hector Menoni, manager of United Press International in Uruguay, and released him unharmed on July 29.

278. July 31

United States. Hijackers who said they were BLACK PANTHER PARTY sympathizers, took over a Delta Air Lines jet over Florida and directed the plane to Algeria after collecting \$1 million in ransom. Upon their arrival, the Algerian authorities impounded the ransom money and took the hijackers into custody. The hijackers were released on August 4 and the ransom money was returned to Delta.

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279. August 5

Italy. BSO terrorists set on fire an oil storage facility in Trieste because it supplied oil to West Germany and Austria, both of which supported Israel. The fire caused an estimated \$7 million in damage.

280. August 15

Argentina. Six members of the ERP escaped from Rawson prison and hijacked an airliner to Santiago, Chile.

281. August 16

Italy. An El Al Israel Airlines plane was damaged shortly after take-off from Rome by a bomb concealed in its luggage compartment. The bomb had been hidden in a record player given to two English girls by two Arabs. A new guerrilla group calling itself NATIONALIST GROUP FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE claimed credit for the attack. Two Arabs were released by Italian authorities after a short detention.

282. August 22

Lebanon. A Southern Yemen DC-6 airplane en route from Beirut to Cairo was hijacked by three armed men who said they were members of a group called the EAGLES OF NATIONAL UNITY. The plane was flown to Benghazi, Libya, where the hijackers requested asylum. The Southern Yemen government said the hijackers were a reactionary group instituted by the Saudi Arabian government. The Libyan government freed the hijackers on August 27.

283. August 29

Greece. A bomb exploded in the U.S. embassy in Athens, causing slight damage. The POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY RESISTANCE GROUP claimed responsibility.

284. August 30

France. The son of the Jordanian ambassador to France was kidnapped and released the next day when his father paid a ransom of approximately \$40,000. At first it was believed that Arab

guerrillas were responsible, but later the Jordanian ambassador stated that he believed this was not the case.

285. September

Cambodia. A bomb explosion killed several bystanders and extensively damaged a car in which U.S. Chargé Thomas Enders was riding en route to the U.S. embassy. The occupants of the car were unhurt.

286. September 5

West Germany. Eight Palestinian guerrillas broke into the Israeli quarters at the Olympic Games in Munich, killed two Israeli athletes and took nine others hostage. The guerrillas demanded the release of 200 Palestinians imprisoned in Israel and safe passage for themselves and their hostages to another country.

In subsequent negotiations, Israel rejected the kidnappers' demands, but the West German government agreed to give the terrorists and their hostages safe passage to Egypt. The group was taken by bus to the airport where helicopters were waiting to take them to another airfield where a commercial plane was said to be waiting. At the airport, police sharpshooters opened fire on the terrorists. In the ensuing gunfight, five of the terrorists and all nine of the hostages were killed, several of them when one of the terrorists tossed a hand grenade in one of the helicopters carrying the hostages. Three of the terrorists were captured and later freed (see October 29, 1972, incident). The BSO claimed responsibility for the attack.

In retaliation for Munich, Israelis raided refugee camps in Lebanon on February 21, 1973, and killed 31. They also downed a Libyan airliner that strayed over Sinai, killing 107 aboard.

287. September 5

Argentina. The MONTONEROS kidnapped Jan J. Van de Panne, a Dutch citizen who headed the Philips Argentina electronics firm, and demanded \$500,000 ransom, which the company paid. Van de Panne was released unharmed on September 7.

288. September 11

Belgium. An unidentified caller lured an Israeli official to a Brussels cafe where he was shot and seriously wounded. The gunman was at first believed to be an Arab guerrilla, but later reports indicated that he may possibly have been a Moroccan who had once been employed by Israeli intelligence.

289. September 15

Sweden. Three Croatian emigrés hijacked a Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) airliner and ransomed its passengers for six Croatian terrorists held in Swedish jails. The aircraft was flown to Madrid, where the nine Croatians surrendered to Spanish authorities.

290. September 17

Australia. Croatian extremists bombed the Yugoslav tourist agency offices in Sydney.

291. September 19

United Kingdom. A letter-bomb mailed by Arab guerrillas exploded and killed a diplomat in the Israeli embassy in London. In the next few days, nearly 50 letter-bombs addressed to officials in Israel and Israeli embassies were intercepted throughout the world. All had been posted in Amsterdam on September 16. Eight more letter-bombs mailed from Malaysia were found in the first half of October. The BSO claimed responsibility.

292. October 4

France. A bomb exploded in an Arab bookstore in Paris. A group calling itself MASADA, ACTION AND DEFENSE MOVEMENT claimed responsibility. Israel disclaimed any knowledge of the group.

293. October 6

Algeria. Palestinian students entered the West German consulate in Algiers and held several hostages for about an hour, demanding release of three Arab terrorists held in Munich (see September 5, 1972 incident).

294. October 16

Argentina. Supporters of Juan Perón planted a bomb which exploded in the Sheraton Hotel in Buenos Aires, killing a Canadian tourist.

295. October 22

Turkey. Four men hijacked a Turkish airliner to Bulgaria and threatened to blow up the plane and its 69 passengers if Turkey did not release 12 terrorist prisoners, restore the right of workers to strike, and reorganize the universities. The four hijackers surrendered to Bulgarian authorities on October 23, after Turkey refused to meet their demands.

296. October 25

United States. Police intercepted letter-bombs mailed in Israel and addressed to President Richard Nixon, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, and Secretary of State William Rogers.

297. October 29

West Germany. Two hijackers claiming to be members of the BSO took over a Lufthansa German Airlines 727 en route from Beirut to Ankara and ordered it flown to Munich. The hijackers threatened to blow up the plane unless the West German government released the three BSO terrorists captured in the Munich attack (September 5, 1972). The West German government complied, and the hijacked plane was kept aloft while the three terrorists were released and flown to Zagreb, Yugoslavia where the hijacked plane landed to pick them up. The plane was then flown to Tripoli, Libya, and released. The hijackers were never captured.

298. November 2

Spain. Three youths bombed the French consulate in Zaragoza, fatally injuring the French honorary consul and slightly injuring two others.

299. November 3

Jordan. A French girl, identified as a member of the PFLP, was killed in Amman while handling

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a bomb. Police reported she had intended to place the bomb in the U.S. embassy in Amman.

300. November 5

El Salvador. A bomb was detonated in the Pan American World Airways main ticket office in San Salvador, causing considerable damage but no casualties.

301. November 6

India. A letter-bomb exploded in a post office in Bombay, wounding a post office worker.

302. November 7

Argentina. Enrico Barrella, an Italian industrialist, was kidnapped in Buenos Aires, and released unharmed on November 10 after \$500,000 ransom was paid.

303. November 8

Mexico. Four members of the ARMED COMMUNIST LEAGUE, a small guerrilla group, hijacked a Mexican airliner. They demanded arms, the release of five imprisoned guerrillas, a government promise to drop charges against two fugitives who joined them, and \$330,000 in ransom. The Mexican government complied, and the plane flew on to Cuba where the 11 guerrillas were granted asylum.

304. November 9

Argentina. A powerful bomb explosion damaged the San Miguel de Tucumán offices of IBM Corp.

305. November 10

United Kingdom. A letter-bomb mailed in India exploded as it was being opened by the managing director of a diamond brokers' firm in London. In the next few days, 52 more letter-bombs addressed to Jewish firms in Europe were intercepted in Bombay and New Delhi, and 20 more were intercepted by British authorities. Swiss authorities intercepted an additional five.

306. November 15

El Salvador. A small bomb exploded in a wom-

en's restroom in the Argentine/Brazilian pavilion of the Fifth International Trade Fair in San Salvador. The bomb was similar to that used in the bombing of the local Pan American World Airways office ten days before.

307. November 23

Jordan. A bomb was thrown into the house of an Arab National Union official in Amman. Jordanian authorities arrested three people who confessed to their involvement and admitted that it was an AL FATAH operation.

308. December 1

Egypt. Fifteen shots from a machine gun were fired at an Egyptian aircraft on take-off. The crew was not aware of the incident until the plane arrived in Cairo.

309. December 5

Venezuela. The residence of the Honduran ambassador to Venezuela was sprayed by machine-gun fire. There were no casualties.

310. December 6

Argentina. Felix Azpiazu, a Spanish industrialist, was kidnapped and released unharmed on December 8, after his firm paid \$100,000 of the \$180,000 ransom originally demanded by the kidnapers.

311. December 7

Greece. Time bombs exploded under the cars of two U.S. servicemen in Athens, causing only slight damage. An underground organization named INDEPENDENCE, LIBERATION, RESISTANCE said the explosions were a token protest against U.S. support of the Greek regime.

312. December 8

Australia. A vacationing U.S. businessman was killed when a bomb exploded in an automobile parked outside a Serbian Orthodox church in Brisbane.

313. December 8

France. The chief representative of the PLO

and AL FATAH in Paris was fatally wounded in an explosion that wrecked his Paris apartment. Palestinian sources blamed Zionist groups for the attack.

314. December 10

Argentina. Members of the ERP kidnapped Donald Grove, the managing director of the British Vestey Industrial Group, and released him unharmed on December 19 after Vestey paid a reported \$1 million in ransom.

315. December 20

Lebanon. Two rockets hit the U.S. embassy in Beirut. The BSO was suspected of the attack.

316. December 26

Turkey. Two BSO members who were driving out of Turkey were arrested when their car was searched and found to be carrying explosives, detonators, firing devices, and a plastic bomb. They said they were taking the explosives to Paris.

317. December 27

Argentina. Vicente Russo, an executive for the Argentine subsidiary of ITT Corp., was kidnapped and released unharmed on December 29. The company refused to say whether or not it had paid a ransom of \$500,000 to \$1 million.

318. December 27

Argentina. A group identified as DESCAMISADOS PERONISTAS MONTONEROS kidnapped an Italian executive of Standard Electric of Argentina. He was released on December 30, 1972, after a ransom was paid.

319. December 28

Thailand. Four members of the BSO took over the Israeli embassy in Bangkok and held six hostages for 19 hours. They demanded the release of 36 Arab guerrillas imprisoned in Israel, including the two surviving hijackers of the Sabena plane who were captured at Lod Airport in Tel Aviv on May 8, 1972, and the lone survivor of the May 31,

1972 Lod Airport attack. The guerrillas threatened to blow up the embassy if Thai security forces attempted an assault.

Two Thai officials and the Egyptian ambassador in Bangkok persuaded the guerrillas to release their hostages in return for safe conduct to Egypt. Thai officials said that the guerrillas were told that December 27 and 28 were important holidays to the Thais because of the investiture of the king's son. The guerrillas were asked not to do anything to spoil the ceremony. The guerrillas, accompanied by Thai officials and the Egyptian ambassador, flew to Cairo on December 29. On January 5, Thailand announced that Israel had agreed to release to their families the bodies of two slain Palestinian hijackers.

320. January 1

Jordan. A Jordanian army patrol captured a Syrian and a Palestinian who had been sent into Jordan from Syria by AL FATAH to cut the Trans-Arabian Pipeline.

321. January 7

Greece. Incendiary devices ignited under two automobiles owned by U.S. government employees in Athens. There were no casualties.

322. January 8

France. A bomb explosion destroyed the offices in Paris of an agency that arranges for the emigration of Jews to Israel. The BSO claimed credit for the incident.

323. January 10

West Germany. Arsonists set fire to the library in the Amerika Haus in Frankfurt, causing \$25,000 damage.

324. January 11

West Germany. A group of suspected Arab terrorists entered a restaurant in Kaiserslautern and immediately attacked other foreigners present. During the melee, a tourist whose parents resided in Tel Aviv was killed, and several other people were injured.

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325. January 17

Lebanon. A small charge of dynamite wrecked a basement restroom in the American University of Beirut. A preliminary investigation provided no clue to the identity or motive of the bomber.

326. January 17

Italy. Four cars belonging to U.S. military personnel in Terrenia were vandalized. Windows were broken and gasoline was thrown inside the cars and lighted.

327. January 20

Austria. Six members of the BSO were arrested in Vienna. They had planned to seize a transit camp used by Soviet Jewish emigrés.

328. January 23

Ethiopia. Members of the ELF kidnapped two Italian businessmen who resided in Eritrea while they were attempting to negotiate with a guerrilla group that was demanding protection payment. The businessmen were released on February 4, probably after payment of a ransom.

329. January 23

Haiti. Two armed men and one woman kidnapped Clinton E. Knox, U.S. ambassador to Haiti, and held him hostage in his own residence. When U.S. Consul General Ward L. Christensen arrived at the ambassador's residence, he, too, was taken hostage. In return for the two American hostages, the kidnappers demanded the release of 30 prisoners and a ransom of \$1 million.

In subsequent negotiations in which the French ambassador acted as intermediary, the kidnappers agreed to accept the release of 12 prisoners and the payment of \$70,000. The kidnappers released their hostages after 18 hours and flew with the released prisoners to Mexico. The Mexican government gave the group asylum but confiscated the money. The group claimed to be linked with the COALITION OF NATIONAL BRIGADES, an anti-Duvalier exile organization.

330. January 24

Iran. A small bomb exploded at the Pan American World Airways office in Tehran.

331. January 25

Cyprus. A representative of AL FATAH was killed by a time bomb that had been placed under his bed in a hotel room in Nicosia. Palestinians claimed that Israeli agents were responsible for the assassination.

332. January 26

Spain. The BSO claimed responsibility for the assassination in Madrid of an Israeli tourist who they said was an Israeli intelligence officer. The BSO said he had been "executed by firing squad" for his part in killing Palestinian representatives in Italy and France.

333. January 26

France. A heavily armed man, who was reportedly a French Legionnaire, was shot to death after he seized five hostages in an abortive hijacking attempt at Calvi Airport in Corsica.

334. January 27

Lebanon. A bomb exploded in an apartment building in Beirut, killing the unidentified man who was carrying it and wounding another person.

335. January 27

Italy. An Italian border patrol arrested three Arabs for illegally crossing the border from Austria. They were later identified as members of a BSO team that had been dispatched to seize the Jewish immigration center near Vienna. Three team members had been arrested in Vienna on January 20.

336. January 27

United States. A man of Armenian origin murdered the Turkish consul general and vice consul in Los Angeles in revenge for Turkish attacks on Armenians in 1915.

337. January 28

France. A powerful bomb blast damaged a branch of the Spanish Banco Popular in Paris. No one was injured.

338. February 3

Argentina. Norman Lee, an Argentine executive of a Coca-Cola bottling company in Buenos Aires, was kidnapped. In the face of the continuing threat of kidnappings and extortions, several foreign companies, including Coca-Cola, ITT, IBM, John Deere, and Otis Elevator, moved company executives and their families out of Argentina.

339. February 5

Argentina. An incendiary bomb was found in a car belonging to the Paraguayan ambassador.

340. February 9

Jordan. In Amman, Jordanian authorities arrested 17 BSO terrorists who were on a mission to attack the U.S. embassy and Jordanian government officials.

341. February 20

United Kingdom. Three Pakistani youths attacked the Indian High Commission in London and held staff members hostage, injuring some of them. British police shot two of the gunmen and arrested the third, who said they belonged to a group called BLACK DECEMBER, and that they had intended to take hostages in order to obtain an audience with Prime Minister Indira Ghandi to demand the release of Pakistani prisoners of war.

342. February 21

Greece. A car owned by an American serviceman was destroyed and that of a second U.S. military man was damaged by bombs that were presumably planted by opponents of the Greek regime in Athens. There were no injuries.

343. March 1

Sudan. Eight members of the BSO took over the Saudi Arabian embassy in Khartoum during a farewell party for U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission George Curtis Moore. They seized several hostages, including Moore, U.S. Ambassador Cleo A. Noel, and Belgian Chargé Guy Eid. The Jordanian chargé d'affaires and the Saudi Arabian ambassa-

dor and his wife and four children were also held. Many other diplomats who were attending the party escaped. The terrorists had hoped to capture the German ambassador also, but he had left the party earlier.

The terrorists demanded the release of 60 Palestinian guerrillas being held in Jordan, all Arab women detained in Israel, Sirhan Sirhan, the killer of Senator Robert Kennedy, and members of the BAADER-MEINHOF GANG imprisoned in Germany. Negotiations took place between the Sudanese government and the terrorists who were receiving coded instructions on the radio. The terrorists later dropped their demands on the Israeli and West German governments, but insisted on the release of the prisoners in Jordan. In a news conference on March 2, President Richard Nixon said that the United States would do everything it could to obtain the release of the hostages but would "not pay blackmail." The terrorists executed the two U.S. diplomats and the Belgian chargé on the night of March 2. The terrorists then tried to bargain for safe passage to another country, but this was rejected. The terrorists surrendered on March 3.

A court of inquiry—the equivalent of a grand jury—indicted the eight terrorists on five counts, including murder. Two of them were released for lack of evidence in October 1973.

344. March 3

Morocco. A watchman discovered a shoe box containing a bomb under a station wagon belonging to the American consul in Casablanca.

345. March 4

Lebanon. The Greek charter ship "Sanya" carrying 250 U.S. tourists bound for Haifa, Israel, sank in Beirut harbor following an explosion on board. There were no casualties. An official investigation revealed that the explosion was caused by a device placed against the side of the ship below the waterline. The BSO claimed credit for the incident.

346. March 5

Morocco. A package containing a bomb was

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discovered inside a paper towel dispenser in a public washroom at the U.S. Information Service Cultural Center in Casablanca.

347. March 6

United States. A time bomb was found in an abandoned rental car parked outside of the El Al Israel Airlines air terminal at Kennedy Airport in New York. The bomb was believed to have been planted by the BSO.

348. March 7

United States. Two more bombs were found in abandoned rental cars outside Israeli banks in New York. None of the charges exploded. A search of the vehicles revealed a quantity of paper with the letterhead of the BSO.

349. March 8

United Kingdom. Two bombs exploded in London killing one person and injuring 200. The IRA was believed to be responsible.

350. March 10

United Kingdom. A bomb believed to have been planted by the IRA exploded at a hall in Glasgow where Protestant supporters of British rule in Northern Ireland were to have held a dance.

351. March 12

Cyprus. An Israeli businessman, who was subsequently branded by Cairo's fedayeen radio as a "Zionist intelligence officer," was shot and killed on the steps of the Nicosia Palace Hotel. The BSO claimed responsibility.

352. March 15

France. French police arrested two Arabs who were allegedly trying to smuggle explosives into France so that they could blow up the Israeli embassy in Paris.

353. March 21

West Germany. A man and a woman entered the grounds of the U.S. consulate general in

Frankfurt. One fired a pistol and the other hurled a bottle against a window. Police found a number of molotov cocktails on the roof of a garage near the consulate general. On the same day, a number of windows were broken at the Greek Central Bank and several travel agencies in the downtown area, suggesting that the attack may have been part of a general protest by local radicals.

354. March 22

Greece. An explosive device with incendiary capability was detonated on the private vehicle of a U.S. government employee in Athens, causing minor damage. Painted on the door was the acronym EAN, which denoted a group called GREEK ANTI-DICTATORIAL YOUTH.

355. March 23

Belgium. A molotov cocktail was thrown through a basement window at the Greek ambassador's residence in Brussels, causing minor damage, on the date on which the embassy of Greece celebrated Greek Independence Day.

356. March 28

Argentina. Bombs placed by unidentified terrorists damaged a Jewish nursery school in Rosario. There were no casualties.

357. March 28

Argentina. Guerrillas kidnapped Gerardo Scalmazzi, manager of the Rosario branch of the First National Bank of Boston, and released him on April 4 after the bank reportedly paid between \$500,000 and \$1 million in ransom.

358. April 1

Lebanon. An explosion destroyed several cars in Beirut but caused no casualties. The BSO said the blast was an attempt by Jordanian intelligence operatives to assassinate Ziyad Al Hilu, a BSO official who participated in the assassination of Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tal in Cairo on November 28, 1971.

359. April 2

Argentina. Guerrillas kidnapped Anthony R.

DaCruz, a naturalized U.S. citizen who was employed as a technical operations manager for Eastman Kodak Co. in Argentina, as he was on his way to work. The kidnapers demanded payment of \$1.5 million for his return. DaCruz was released unharmed on April 7 after Eastman Kodak paid the ransom.

360. April 4

France. Several people who were alleged to be of Armenian origin threw tear-gas grenades into the Turkish consulate general and the Turkish airlines office in Paris.

361. April 5

Italy. A bomb exploded in the garden of the U.S. embassy Marine Guard quarters in Rome, breaking windows and causing moderate structural damage.

362. April 5

France. Basil Raoud Al Kubaisi, an Iraqi law professor, was shot to death in Paris by two unidentified men. The PFLP issued a statement in Beirut saying that he was shot while carrying out a PFLP mission.

363. April 6

Italy. A fire at the U.S. Information Service library in Rome, which was originally attributed to an electrical short circuit, was discovered to have been caused by an incendiary device.

364. April 8

Argentina. Francis Victor Brimicombe, president of Nobleza Tabacos, Argentina's largest cigarette company and a subsidiary of British-American Tobacco Co., was kidnapped outside of his home in Buenos Aires. He was released unharmed after an estimated \$1.5-\$1.8 million in ransom was paid.

365. April 9

Cyprus. Four Arab guerrillas blew out the entrance to a Nicosia apartment building where the Israeli ambassador resided. Three were arrested at the scene and the fourth was captured later.

Thirty minutes after the apartment house explosion, two cars crashed through the gates of the Nicosia airport. One car was stopped by police; the other, containing five guerrillas, drove up to an Israeli plane that was about to leave for Tel Aviv. There the guerrillas engaged in a gunfight with Cypriot police and an Israeli security guard, during which the Arabs tossed sticks of dynamite and grenades at the plane. Three Arabs were wounded in the fight and taken prisoner and one was killed. The fifth escaped.

Some reports credit the BSO with the operation. In a note found by the police, a group calling itself the NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF ARAB YOUTH claimed responsibility. The seven guerrillas who had been captured were sentenced to seven years imprisonment. In December 1973, Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios quietly released them, saying he did not want Cyprus to become a battleground for Middle East conflicts.

366. April 9

Italy. Two young men firebombed a USO facility in Rome, and attacked and disarmed a policeman on duty outside the building.

367. April 10

Lebanon. In a raid at Beirut, Israeli commandos killed 17 people, including three high-ranking Palestinian guerrilla leaders, and wounded several others.

368. April 12

Italy. A bomb blast demolished a car belonging to a British official assigned to NATO in La Spezia. No injuries were reported.

369. April 12

Greece. An Arab carrying a Jordanian passport was killed when a bomb exploded in his hotel room in Athens. Initial results of a police investigation indicated that the man had been carrying the bomb in his luggage.

370. April 14

Lebanon. Masked raiders destroyed a U.S.-owned oil storage tank, badly damaged two others, and slightly damaged a fourth in Sidon.

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371. April 14

Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Arabian National Guard discovered an explosive device wired to an oil pipeline near Rafha. The device was detached from the pipeline without incident.

372. April 16

Lebanon. Unidentified saboteurs tried to blow up the Trans-Arabian Pipeline to Zahrani, but only succeeded in denting it. The flow of oil was not affected by the minor damage. On February 27, 1974, a military court sentenced two Palestinian guerrillas to seven years imprisonment for the attack. The two men were said to have been working for the PFLP-GC and for the PFLP. The attack was in retaliation for an Israeli raid in Beirut on April 10, 1973.

373. April 16

United States. A shot was fired through a bedroom window of the home of the New Zealand chargé d'affaires in Washington, D.C. Painted on the house were the words, "Black September." The chargé speculated that the terrorists thought they were attacking the residence of the Jordanian ambassador who at one time had lived in the house.

374. April 21

Greece. A bomb exploded under the car of the Italian vice consul in Athens. A Greek citizen passing by suffered severe injuries. A car owned by an American employee of the European Exchange Service also was slightly damaged by a small bomb. Leaflets attributed the actions to the NATIONAL YOUTH RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION.

375. April 23

West Germany. Unidentified people threw rocks and firebombs at the U.S. consulate in Frankfurt.

376. April 23

Soviet Union. An attempt was made to hijack an Aeroflot flight bound from Leningrad to Moscow. The hijacker exploded a device which killed

him and the co-pilot, but the aircraft returned safely to Leningrad.

377. April 24

United States. An explosion at the Dominican Republic consulate in San Juan, Puerto Rico, caused slight damage and no injuries. In an anonymous call, a Spanish-speaking male said the explosion was the work of Dominican Republic exiles.

378. April 25

Japan. A firebomb was thrown at the main entrance of a U.S. ammunition storage area about 15 miles from Yokosuka Naval Base. There were no personal injuries or damage to U.S. government facilities.

379. April 27

Italy. An Italian employee of El Al Israel Airlines was shot and killed outside a department store in Rome. Police arrested a Lebanese citizen who said that he was a member of the BSO and had been ordered to kill the Italian because he was an Israeli spy responsible for the killing of an AL FATAH official.

380. April 27

Lebanon. Airport officials arrested three Arabs who were about to board an Air France flight to Paris. Their luggage contained explosives and timing devices.

381. April 29

El Salvador. An explosion caused extensive damage to IBM Corp. offices in San Salvador.

382. April 29

Lebanon. A stick of dynamite thrown at the residence of the Jordanian ambassador in Beirut exploded in a vacant lot, doing negligible damage and injuring no one.

383. April 30

Argentina. A bomb exploded in a building

owned by Goodyear Rubber Co. in Córdoba and seriously damaged the building but caused no casualties. The ERP later claimed responsibility for the attack.

384. April 30

Lebanon. Lebanese troops arrested four Arab guerrillas who were riding in a car with weapons, explosives, and a radio transmitter, as they approached the U.S. embassy in Beirut. They were believed to be members of the BSO. Police later reported that five other armed Palestinians were rounded up in connection with the abortive attack.

385. May 1

Spain. The British European Airways office in Barcelona was firebombed.

386. May 1

Afghanistan. A member of the Pakistani BLACK DECEMBER group shot at an assistant manager of the Indian Airlines office in Kabul. The assistant manager overpowered the assailant and held him for the police.

387. May 1

Argentina. Unidentified people kidnapped the son of the chairman of the Italo-Argentine Electric Co. and of a new Italian bank in Buenos Aires, who was a Swiss citizen. A ransom of \$1.5 million was paid and the victim was freed unharmed on May 4.

388. May 2

Spain. Two firebombs thrown at Pan American World Airways offices in Barcelona broke all the windows and caused considerable smoke damage.

389. May 2

Lebanon. Rockets were fired at the U.S. ambassador's residence in Beirut. There was no damage and no one was injured.

390. May 4

Burma. Rebel Shan tribesmen kidnapped two

Soviet doctors working in Burma and demanded the release of Chang Chipu, an imprisoned Shan leader. On May 30, government troops stormed a rebel hideout where the two hostages were being held, but the kidnappers had escaped with their hostages.

391. May 4

Mexico. Members of a Mexican group called PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES kidnapped Terrance G. Leonhardy, U.S. consul general in Guadalajara. They demanded the release of 30 Mexican political prisoners held in Mexico, the publication of their communiqué, a television appearance by the Cuban ambassador on May 6 to confirm that the 30 prisoners had arrived in Cuba, and the suspension of any search for Leonhardy by police and military authorities. Later, they asked for a ransom of \$80,000. The Mexican government acceded to all of the demands and Leonhardy's wife arranged for payment of the ransom. Leonhardy was freed unharmed on May 6.

392. May 7

Greece. A pipe bomb explosion heavily damaged a car in Athens. The car carried official non-diplomatic tags belonging to a U.S. European Exchange System vendor.

393. May 7

Greece. A pipe bomb exploded, damaging the automobile of a U.S. citizen employed at the Athens airport.

394. May 13

Greece. Pipe bombs caused extensive damage to automobiles belonging to two U.S. military men and to a Greek-American movie producer in Athens.

395. May 18

Brazil. Fire, believed to have been started by an incendiary device hurled at the home, damaged the home of a U.S. diplomat in São Paulo.

396. May 18

Venezuela. Four members of the PEOPLE'S

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REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ZERO POINT), a leftist guerrilla organization, hijacked a Venezuelan (AVENSA) airliner and ordered it flown to Caracas, Panama City, Mérida, and then Mexico City. The hijackers demanded the release of 79 prisoners held in Venezuela, which the Venezuelan government rejected. Mexican officials persuaded the hijackers not to destroy the plane, but rather to accept political asylum in Mexico or fly to Cuba. The hijackers accepted the latter offer and flew to Havana where they were taken into custody. All 32 passengers and crew flew back to Caracas on May 20, 1973.

397. May 21

Argentina. Several armed men kidnapped Oscar Castel, manager of a Coca-Cola bottling plant in Córdoba, and released him on June 2, 1973, after a ransom of \$100,000 was paid.

398. May 21

Argentina. ERP gunmen wounded an executive and an employee of Ford Motor Argentina, one of whom, Luis Giovanelli, later died. On May 23, the ERP issued a communiqué stating that Giovanelli had been shot resisting a kidnapping attempt, and warning that the kidnapping of Ford executives would continue unless the company paid \$1 million in ransom. On the same day, a bomb was defused at the Ford offices in Buenos Aires, and Ford agreed to pay the ransom. In accord with the ERP's instructions, the ransom was paid in the form of ambulances and medical supplies for provincial hospitals, and other goods for the poor.

399. May 24

France. An explosion, possibly caused by a bomb, damaged the Senegalese embassy in Paris. No one was injured and damage to other buildings was slight.

400. May 30

Colombia. A Colombian airliner was hijacked by two armed men who ordered the plane flown to Aruba, then to Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Aruba again, back to Argentina, and finally to Paraguay.

The hijackers demanded the release of 47 imprisoned guerrillas and \$200,000 ransom. The Colombian government refused both demands. The hijackers accepted \$50,000 instead, and escaped. The hijackers, who were believed to be members of the ELN, said they were acting out of political motives, but when one of the two was captured in Paraguay on June 8, he confessed that their motives had not been political.

401. May 31

Argentina. The ERP threatened to attack and kidnap top executives of Otis Elevator Co. and their families unless the company made \$500,000 in charitable contributions similar to those made by Ford (see May 21, 1973 incident) and doubled the wages of 1,300 Otis employees in Argentina. The company refused and ordered the families of 13 executives flown to São Paulo, Brazil.

402. June 2

Iran. Lt. Colonel Lewis Hawkins, an American military adviser in Iran, was shot and killed by gunmen who were believed to be members of a leftist guerrilla group.

403. June 6

Argentina. Six gunmen who were believed to be members of the ERP kidnapped Charles Lockwood, a British citizen and an executive of an Argentine affiliate of Britain's Acrow Steel. In a June 9 press conference, the ERP said it was not responsible for kidnapping Lockwood or for the threats against Ford and Otis (see May 21 and May 31, 1973 incidents). The kidnapers may have been members of ERP-AUGUST 22, a splinter group of the ERP. In the negotiations, the kidnapers asked for \$7.5 million ransom. Lockwood was held for 53 days while negotiations were carried on. The kidnapers finally accepted \$2 million in return for Lockwood's release on July 30.

404. June 9

West Germany. A BSO unit partially destroyed the Fritz Werner GMBH arms plant in West Berlin. The BSO issued a communiqué claiming responsibility for the incident and stat-

ing that it was because the company deals with Israel.

405. June 10

Nepal. A Royal Nepal Airlines plane was hijacked during a domestic flight by three armed men, one of whom was identified as a leader of a Nepalese student organization connected with the Nepalese Communist Party. The plane was carrying a bank shipment of approximately \$400,000, which the hijackers seized. They ordered the plane flown to India and escaped. The plane and the passengers were unharmed.

406. June 17

Italy. Two Arabs were seriously injured in Rome when they apparently detonated a bomb in their car, which was filled with explosives.

407. June 18

Argentina. Guerrillas kidnapped Hans Kurt Gebhardt, a West German clothing manufacturer, and held him for \$100,000 ransom. The ransom was paid and Gebhardt was released on June 25.

408. June 18

Argentina. Members of the ERP kidnapped John R. Thompson, president of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.'s subsidiary in Argentina, and demanded \$3 million ransom. They released Thompson unharmed on July 6 after the ransom was paid.

409. June 18

Guatemala. Members of the FAR kidnapped Roberto Galvez, the general manager of an American firm, and released him after the payment of \$50,000 ransom.

410. June 20

United States. Fire destroyed an automobile owned by a member of the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York. An anonymous caller, who was believed to be a member of the JDL, stated that the car had been firebombed to protest the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union and the visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the United States.

411. June 25

Argentina. Mario Baratella, vice president of the Italian-owned Bank of Rio de la Plata in Buenos Aires, was kidnapped by gunmen who were believed to be members of the ERP. The kidnapers demanded \$2 million in ransom. Baratella was released unharmed on July 5 after an undisclosed amount was paid.

412. June 28

France. Mohammed Boudia, an Algerian supporter of fedayeen terrorist operations and a suspected BSO member, was killed in Paris when a bomb exploded in his automobile.

413. July 1

Peru. A small bomb destroyed the iron gate of the French embassy in Lima. The bombing was believed to be a protest against the planned French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

414. July 1

United States. Colonel Yosef Alon, Israeli military attaché in Washington, D.C., was shot to death outside of his home. Arab terrorists were believed to be responsible. A Voice of Palestine radio broadcast said that Alon had been executed in retaliation for the assassination of Mohammed Boudia in Paris (see June 28, 1973 incident).

415. July 2

Argentina. Raul Bornancini, assistant manager of First National City Bank of New York in Córdoba, was kidnapped. The kidnapers demanded \$1 million in ransom. Bornancini was released unharmed on July 13 after a ransom was paid.

416. July 4

Argentina. A man who said he was a member of the ERP hijacked an Argentine airliner, and ordered it flown to Santiago, Chile, then to Cuba. He demanded that \$200,000 be paid to charitable organizations. The demands were refused. The Argentine government demanded that Cuba return the hijacker. The ERP issued statements denying that the hijacker had ever belonged to that organization.

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417. July 6

Argentina. Members of the ERP hurled incendiary bombs and shot at the residence of the Uruguayan ambassador in Buenos Aires. There were no injuries.

418. July 8

Argentina. The Uruguayan consulate in La Plata was seized for 15 minutes by two men and a woman who painted signs on the walls proclaiming "solidarity with the Uruguayan revolutionaries." The ERP claimed credit for the incident.

419. July 19

Greece. A lone Palestinian guerrilla armed with a machine gun and hand grenades attempted to attack the El Al Israel Airlines office in Athens. He was prevented from entering the office when a guard pressed a security lock that closed inner doors made of bullet-proof glass. The terrorist then fled to a nearby hotel where he cornered 17 hostages. Negotiations undertaken by the ambassadors of Egypt, Libya, and Iraq continued for several hours. It was finally agreed to let the terrorist fly to Kuwait, where he vanished. The hostages were unharmed. The man said he was a member of the ORGANIZATION OF VICTIMS OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES. Arab officials said that they had no knowledge of the organization.

420. July 20

Netherlands. A Japan Air Lines 747 was seized by one Japanese and three Arab hijackers shortly after it took off from Amsterdam. A fifth hijacker—a woman reported to be a Latin American carrying a Peruvian passport—was killed shortly after the takeover, when a hand grenade she was holding accidentally exploded. A Japanese purser was wounded in the blast. The three Arabs identified themselves as members of Palestinian groups and the Japanese hijacker was identified as a member of "the Japanese RED ARMY [URA] acting for the people of Palestine." All major Palestinian guerrilla organizations denounced the hijacking and disclaimed any responsibility for it.

The hijackers acted as if they were confused, lending credence to the belief that the woman

who had been killed was the leader and the others had not been fully briefed on their mission, which was to gain the release of URA members held in Japan and the recovery of the \$6 million in compensation money that Japan paid to the victims of the Lod Airport attack (see May 31, 1972 incident). It was reported in Lebanon that the hijackers also demanded \$5 million in ransom.

The hijackers ordered the plane flown to Lebanon, but Lebanese authorities refused them permission to land, as did authorities at Bahrain, their second choice. They finally landed in Dubai. Officials of Japan Air Lines arrived there to negotiate, but the hijackers rejected any negotiations and flew on to Damascus, then to Benghazi in Libya, where the hijackers released the passengers and destroyed the aircraft with explosives. A statement later issued by the ORGANIZATION OF THE SONS OF OCCUPIED TERRITORIES said that the plane had been destroyed in retaliation for the payment that the Japanese government made to victims of the Lod Airport incident. On July 29, 1973, Libyan Information Minister Abu-Zaid Omar Durda confirmed that the hijackers would be tried on charges of violent armed robbery in accordance with Islamic law.

421. July 21

Norway. A Moroccan waiter, who was living in Oslo, was murdered either by members of the WRATH OF GOD, a militant wing of the JDL, or by Israeli counter-terrorist agents, in the belief that he was involved in a planned BSO operation. Two Israelis were arrested on July 26, along with four people of other nationalities.

422. July 22

Peru. Bombs thrown from a passing car exploded at an annex of the Colombian embassy and at the Peruvian-North American Cultural Institute.

423. July 24

United States. An explosion injured a maintenance worker and damaged the top floor of a Times Square office building in New York where a pro-Castro Cuban exposition was going to be held. Police believed Cuban refugees were responsible.

424. July 25

Chile. The offices of the Czechoslovakian embassy in Santiago were damaged by a bomb explosion.

425. July 26

Honduras. A tear-gas bomb was fired into the offices of the Organization of American States in Tegucigalpa.

426. July 27

Chile. A bomb was thrown at the residence of the second secretary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. An automobile parked in front of the building was destroyed. There were no injuries.

427. August 2

France. Juan Felipe de la Cruz Serafin, a U.S. citizen and member of the militant anti-Castro CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE, was killed in a bomb explosion in his hotel room in Avrainville.

428. August 4

Yugoslavia. Terrorists bombed the Belgrade railroad station, killing one person and injuring seven others.

429. August 5

Greece. Two Arabs armed with machine guns and hand grenades opened fire on passengers at the Athens airport. They had intended to attack passengers waiting for a TWA flight to Tel Aviv, but instead erroneously struck passengers on a TWA flight bound for New York. Three passengers were killed and 55 wounded. The terrorists then seized 35 hostages, but later surrendered to Greek police.

There was some confusion as to the affiliation of the two men. They claimed to be members of the BSO, but an anonymous BSO spokesman denied it. On August 8, a new group calling itself the SEVENTH SUICIDE SQUAD claimed responsibility for the attack, which it named the "Bahr al-Bakr" operation after a Cairo suburb where Israeli planes bombed a school in 1970. All other Pales-

tinian guerrilla organizations condemned the attack. Two men, one a Palestinian and the other a Lebanese, were later arrested, tried, and on August 24, 1973 sentenced to death (see below, December 17, 1973 and February 2, 1974 incidents).

430. August 12

Ecuador. A bomb exploded near the U.S. consulate in Guayaquil, breaking thirty-five windows, but no one was injured.

431. August 15

New Zealand. The office of the U.S. Consular Agency in Christchurch was damaged by a bomb thrown from a speeding car. There were no injuries.

432. August 15

Chile. Police disarmed pipe bombs found at the homes of three U.S. embassy officials in Santiago.

433. August 18

United Kingdom. IRA agents or sympathizers launched a fire- and letter-bomb campaign in London, Birmingham, and Manchester. By September 28, more than 40 bombs had exploded. Many others were discovered and defused. At least 29 people were injured. Letter bombs were discovered at British embassies in Paris on August 28, and in Lisbon on September 17. A letter bomb sent to the British embassy in Zaire wounded a British official on September 17. British officials in Gibraltar and Brussels also received letter bombs.

434. August 20

Argentina. The airfield at La Plata was taken over by six members of the ERP, two of whom forced a pilot to fly a plane over La Plata and shower the city with ERP propaganda leaflets, while the others painted slogans and hoisted a flag at the airfield.

435. August 27

United States. A letter bomb, flown in a Royal Air Force plane from Britain, exploded in the hands of Nora Murray, a secretary to the British

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military attaché. The IRA was suspected of the bombing, although a spokesman for the political arm of the IRA denied knowledge of the incident.

436. August 27

Paraguay. Ian Martin, a British citizen and manager of Liegib's Meat Co., was kidnapped in Asunción. Although a ransom note signed by the ERP was found in Martin's car, Paraguayan authorities believed the kidnapping was the work of the MoPoCo, a dissident faction of the ruling Colorado Party. Martin was rescued unharmed on September 6 by Paraguayan police. Two of the kidnapers were killed and an undisclosed number were arrested.

437. August 27

Chile. Bombs exploded in Santiago at the homes of two Cuban diplomats, and in the car of another. No injuries were reported, but there was considerable property damage.

438. September 5

France. Five Palestinian commandos broke into the Saudi Arabian embassy in Paris and seized 13 hostages. They demanded the release of Abu Daoud, an AL FATAH leader imprisoned in Jordan. After 28 hours of negotiations, in which a number of Arab ambassadors participated as intermediaries, the commandos dropped their demand and asked only for safe passage out of the country. They agreed to release all except four of the hostages who were Saudi Arabians, and were allowed to board a Syrian plane which flew them to Kuwait.

On September 7, the commandos and their hostages transferred to a Kuwaiti plane and flew over Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The commandos threatened to throw the hostages out of the plane unless the Saudi Arabian government helped them in obtaining the release of Abu Daoud. (Abu Daoud was released by King Hussein on September 13.) When Saudi Arabian officials refused, the plane was ordered to return to Kuwait. The commandos then asked for another plane to fly them to Damascus, and were refused.

On September 8, the hostages were released and the commandos surrendered. The five said they were members of a group called the PUNISH-

MENT SQUAD. All of the principal Palestinian resistance organizations denounced the attack and disclaimed responsibility. The terrorists were released in October by the Kuwaitis, who sent them to fight against Israel.

439. September 5

Italy. Italian military police arrested five Arab terrorists when they said they were planning to shoot down an El Al Israel Airlines airliner at the Rome airport. One of the terrorists had two Soviet-made portable heat-seeking ground-to-air missiles. The five went on trial—two *in absentia*—before an Italian court. Three were found guilty, sentenced to five years and two months in prison, and then released on \$29,500 bond each. The two who were tried *in absentia* were thought to be hiding in Libya.

440. September 7

West Germany. A bomb destroyed the Israeli exhibit at the West Berlin International Radio and Television Fair. There were no injuries, but damage was extensive. A West German news agency later received a letter in which the BSO claimed responsibility.

441. September 8

United Kingdom. Two men and a woman were injured seriously when terrorists exploded two bombs in King's Cross and Euston railway stations in London. At least ten other persons suffered lesser injuries in the explosion. It was believed that the IRA was responsible for the bombings.

442. September 11

Zambia. A parcel bomb exploded and killed a British employee of the Zambian Ministry of Information and his wife, and injured their son. The explosion occurred outside the main post office after the victim had picked up the parcel and put it in his car. Extensive damage also was done to nearby vehicles. Two anonymous telephone calls were received at the *Times of Zambia* following the explosion. The first caller said, "Ian Smith did it," and the second caller said, "Tomorrow we will bomb the airport and British High Commission."

443. September 17

Zaire, Portugal, Gibraltar. Letter bombs were sent to the British ambassadors in Kinshasa and Lisbon and to a senior government official in Gibraltar. The letter bomb sent to the British embassy in Kinshasa exploded and injured a British security officer. The ones sent to Lisbon and Gibraltar were discovered and removed by police.

444. September 17

West Germany. Two explosive charges were detonated in Mönchen-Gladbach, adjoining the British Army of the Rhine premises, presumably as part of the IRA's worldwide letter-bomb campaign.

445. September 23

Argentina. David George Heywood of Nobleza Tabacos, a subsidiary of the British-American Tobacco Co., was kidnapped and held for ransom in Buenos Aires. He was released after his relatives paid a \$300,000 ransom on October 20. Two of the seven kidnappers were captured.

446. September 28

United States. A time bomb demolished four rooms in the Latin American section of ITT Corp. headquarters in New York, but no one was injured. The bombing, which coincided with several bomb blasts elsewhere in the world, was reported to be a protest against ITT's activities in Chile. The attack was linked to the WEATHERMAN faction of the SDS.

447. September 28

Austria. Three Jewish emigrés en route from the Soviet Union to Israel and an Austrian customs official were seized by two armed Arabs who claimed to be members of the EAGLES OF THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION, which is believed to be an offshoot of AL FATAH. The terrorists seized their hostages aboard a train, and later commandeered a car and drove to the Vienna airport. They demanded that the Austrian government close Schoenau Castle, a transit camp for Jewish emigrés operated by a Jewish agency. The Austri-

an government agreed and the terrorists released their hostages and were flown to Libya.

448. September 28

Dominican Republic. A left-wing revolutionary held as a hostage the 12-year-old son of Francisco Garcia, the Mexican ambassador. The gunman threatened to kill the boy unless he was given safe passage to Spain. His demand was granted and the boy was released unharmed at the Santo Domingo airport.

449. September 28

Italy. A blast occurred outside the office of ITT Standard S.A. in Rome. Police said unidentified people poured gasoline on the main doors of the office and ignited it, but the fire was quickly put out and damage was slight.

450. October 1

Argentina. Pan American World Airways and Braniff International received notes from a group identifying itself as a faction of the ERP demanding that each company pay \$1 million to the group. Neither company said what the terrorists threatened to do if the money was not paid.

451. October 4

Colombia. Two U.S. citizens employed by the Frontino Goldmines were kidnapped. On October 5, the kidnappers, who were thought to be members of the ELN, sent a letter demanding \$168,990 ransom to International Mining Co., owner of the mines. The board of directors of International Mining in New York decided to pay the ransom.

452. October 5

Italy. Two gasoline bombs were placed at the front door of the U.S. consulate general in Genoa. There were no injuries. Spanish-language leaflets found at the scene bore the inscription of the PROLETARIAN ACTION GROUP. The attack was believed to be related to Chilean politics.

453. October 9

Argentina. Bombs exploded in front of the

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offices of two U.S. companies, Coca-Cola and Firestone Tire & Rubber, and one German company, Mercedes-Benz, in Córdoba. There were no casualties.

454. October 10

Mexico. Terrorists kidnapped Anthony Williams, a British consul in Mexico, and demanded the release of 51 political prisoners and \$200,000 ransom. The Mexican government refused to release any prisoners. Williams was released unharmed on October 14. It was not known whether ransom was paid. A group calling itself the 23RD OF SEPTEMBER COMMUNIST LEAGUE claimed responsibility.

455. October 18

Lebanon. Five guerrillas who said they were members of a small left-wing guerrilla group called the LEBANESE SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION raided a Bank of America office in Beirut and held 40 people hostage. They demanded the payment of \$10 million to finance the Arab war effort against Israel, the release of Palestinian guerrillas held in Lebanon, and safe passage to Algeria or Southern Yemen. The Bank of America refused to pay the \$10 million. Both Southern Yemen and Algeria refused asylum to the terrorists.

After 25 hours, police and army commandos stormed the bank. John Crawford Maxwell, a U.S. citizen, had been executed by the terrorists. In the battle, one policeman was killed and six policemen were wounded; five bank employees and five passersby were also wounded. Two guerrillas were killed in the assault, one was critically wounded, a fourth surrendered unharmed, and a fifth was captured later. The surviving members of the guerrilla group were sentenced by a Beirut court on March 9, 1974. Adel Najin Abu-Asi was sentenced to death for the murder of John Crawford Maxwell.

456. October 20

Argentina. An Argentine Airlines 737 jet bound from Buenos Aires to Salta was hijacked by four armed terrorists who said they were TUPAMAROS. The plane eventually ended up in the small Bolivian border town of Yacuiba, and after

two days of negotiations, the hijackers surrendered to Bolivian authorities after accepting the offer of safe conduct to Cuba in exchange for the hostages.

457. October 21

Soviet Union. Two Palestinians, asserting they were members of the BSO, threatened dissident Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov and his wife. They warned him against making any further statements in support of Israel. (This was the first reported incident of Arab guerrilla activity in the Soviet Union.)

458. October 22

Argentina. The ERP kidnapped Kurt Schmid, a Swissair executive, and demanded \$10 million in ransom. After the payment of an undisclosed sum, Schmid was released on November 29—37 days after his disappearance.

459. October 25

Argentina. David Wilkie, Jr., president of Amoco Argentina, a subsidiary of Amoco International Oil Company, was kidnapped in Buenos Aires. His kidnapers reportedly were paid \$3.5 million for his release, which occurred on November 11.

460. October 26

United States. The Turkish Information Office in New York received a parcel containing a smoke bomb and a letter addressed to the Turkish consulate general from a group calling itself the YANIKIAN COMMANDOS. The bomb did not detonate.

461. November

Argentina. A regional manager of the Bank of London and South America, Nyborg Anderson, was kidnapped. A spokesman for the bank, which is a subsidiary of Lloyds Bank, said that the ERP was probably responsible. A \$1.2-million ransom was demanded.

462. November

Brazil. A letter bomb exploded in the offices of

the Chilean LAN-Chile Air Co. in Rio de Janeiro, injuring fifteen people.

463. November 7

Argentina. Col. Florencio Crespo of the Argentine infantry was kidnapped by left-wing guerrillas. In a communiqué, the ERP accused Col. Crespo of "collaborating with the United States" by receiving instruction in American military schools in the techniques of how "to repress the Argentine people and its revolutionary vanguards."

464. November 20

Venezuela. Kurt Nagel, honorary West German consul in Maracaibo, was kidnapped by gunmen and released two days later. Venezuelan authorities believe that the BANDERA ROJA, an extremist leftist group, was responsible for the kidnapping.

465. November 22

Argentina. An American executive of Ford Motor Argentina, John A. Swint, and three bodyguards were killed in Córdoba. The FAP announced that it was responsible.

466. November 25

Lebanon. Four Palestinian guerrillas belonging to ARAB NATIONALIST YOUTH FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE hijacked a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines jumbo jet shortly after it took off from Beirut. The plane was forced to fly first to Syria and then to Cyprus, Libya, and Malta. The hijackers demanded that KLM cease transporting arms to Israel, that the Dutch government drastically change its "pro-Israel stance," and that The Netherlands no longer render aid in the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel. All 247 passengers and 17 crew members were released unharmed on November 27, 1973. The hijackers surrendered after getting a safe passage guarantee from Dubai.

467. December 3

Greece. A bomb exploded outside a building housing a branch of the Bank of America in Piraeus. There were no injuries, but there was damage

to the bank building and adjacent area. On the same day there was an explosion in the basement of a branch of the Commercial Bank of Greece in Athens. Again, there were no injuries, but there was some damage to the building. A new anti-government group called GREEK PEOPLE claimed credit for the blasts.

468. December 6

Argentina. Victor Samuelson, an American executive of Exxon Co. was kidnapped by the ERP. The guerrilla group demanded that \$10 million in food and medicine be distributed to the poor, and later added a demand for \$4.2 million more in the form of medicine, health care and goods to be distributed in flood-ravaged northwest Argentina. Certain unspecified problems made the distribution of goods unfeasible and the company gave the group \$14.2 million in cash on March 11, 1974. This was the highest amount ever paid for any kidnap victim. Samuelson was released on April 29, 1974.

469. December 17

Italy. At least 32 people were killed and 18 were wounded at the Rome airport when five Arab guerrillas attacked a Middle East-bound Pan American World Airways jet airliner, spraying it with bombs and machine-gun fire, hurling hand grenades into it and setting it on fire. The guerrillas then commandeered a Lufthansa German Airlines plane and flew to Athens with a number of hostages. From Athens the hijackers flew to Damascus and then to Kuwait where they released 12 hostages and surrendered to the Kuwait government. At one point, the hijackers demanded the release of two Palestinian terrorists held in Greece for the August 5, 1973 attack at the Athens airport. On March 2, 1974, the five extremists were flown to Cairo "under the responsibility" of the PLO, which said that the five men would be tried by a revolutionary court for carrying out an "unauthorized operation" detrimental to the Palestinian cause.

470. December 18

United Kingdom. Two bombs in cars and a bomb in a parcel exploded in London, injuring 60

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people, in what are believed to have been reprisals for the jailing of IRA terrorists who bombed the Old Bailey in March 1973.

471. December 20

Spain. Premier Luis Carrero Blanco was assassinated in Madrid, apparently by six Basque nationalists. His chauffeur and a police guard were also killed in the explosion that lifted their car five stories off the street. The Basque terrorist group, ETA, in Bordeaux, France, claimed credit for the assassination, saying it was in revenge for the killing of nine Basque militants by the government and to fight repression in Spain.

472. December 21

Argentina. A group of armed men kidnapped an American engineer, Charles Robert Hayes, in La Plata. Hayes worked for McKee-Tesca Co., a joint venture between an Argentine company and Arthur G. McKee & Co., an engineering and construction firm headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio. The abductors asked \$500,000 for his release.

473. December 27

Ireland. Thomas Niedermayer, a West German industrialist associated with the Grundig Electronics Co. who is also his country's honorary consul, was kidnapped from his home. The list of suspects was topped by members of the IRA. Three possible motives for the abduction were: to obtain the release or transfer to Northern Ireland of two sisters, Dolours and Marion Price, who were imprisoned in England for their part in a car-bomb attack in London in March 1973; to raise ransom money from Grundig; or to frighten off foreign investment.

474. December 29

United Kingdom. Allison Thompson, a U.S. citizen from Santa Barbara, California, was arrested at London's Heathrow Airport when firearms were discovered in her luggage. Two men, Ather Naseem, a Pakistani, and Abdelkbir el-Hakkaoui, a Moroccan, were also taken into custody. They were charged with arms conspiracy in

an alleged plot to kidnap a high French official and hold him hostage for the release of 30 Moroccan political prisoners. Allison Thompson was later cleared of all charges by a British jury. El-Hakkaoui received a three-year jail sentence and Naseem one year.

475. December 29

Argentina. Seven armed men kidnapped Yves Boisset, a director of Safrar-Peugeot, a subsidiary of Peugeot of France, in Buenos Aires. Boisset was released on March 18, 1974, in apparent good health. The amount of ransom payment was not revealed, but French sources in Buenos Aires said the abductors demanded \$4 million. The kidnapping was attributed to the FAR, but the guerrilla group denied responsibility.

476. December 31

United Kingdom. Joseph E. Sieff, one of Britain's leading Zionists, was wounded by gun fire in his London mansion. Sieff was an honorary vice president of the Zionist Federation of Britain and president of the Joint Palestinian Appeal, which collects funds for welfare in Israel. The PFLP claimed responsibility.

477. December 31

Italy. Explosions in downtown Rome heavily damaged three buildings housing offices of companies owned by IIT Corp. Leaflets found on the scene said "IIT organized the *coup d'état* in Chile and it is made up of Fascist and reactionary elements."

478. December 31

Spain, Switzerland, Italy. Five bombs exploded in Barcelona, Zurich, and Turin. They were apparently thrown by Spanish extremists protesting the sentencing to death of a Barcelona student radical. In Turin the target was a building housing the Spanish consulate and the Spanish Chamber of Commerce, neither of which was damaged. In Zurich, a bomb exploded in a post office located beneath the Spanish consulate general. No injuries were reported.

479. January 4

Argentina. Douglas G. Roberts, Argentine director of Pepsi-Cola Co., was kidnapped. He was freed on February 2, 1974, apparently after the company paid an undisclosed ransom.

480. January 7

West Germany. Four Arabs who were believed to be BSO members were arrested in West Berlin and charged with attempting to smuggle into West Berlin explosives that were to be used in attacks on Israeli property.

481. January 21

United Kingdom. A bomb contained in a Bible was delivered to the London home of the Rt. Rev. Gerard William Trickle, Roman Catholic bishop to the British forces. It was believed that the bomb had been sent by Irish extremists in response to the bishop's comments in defense of British troops in Ireland.

482. January 23

Cyprus. Four bombs caused heavy damage at the post office in Limassol, wrecked two parked cars, and damaged a power line. Police blamed the blasts on followers of underground leader General George Grivas.

483. January 31

Singapore. Two Japanese belonging to the radical URA and two Arabs of the PFLP tried to blow up a Shell Oil Co. refinery, then seized eight hostages aboard a ferryboat and threatened to kill themselves and the hostages unless they were given safe passage to an Arab country. The terrorists had tried to blow up three oil storage tanks belonging to Shell Eastern Petroleum, a Shell International company, but only succeeded in setting one on fire. Five of the eight hostages were allowed to jump overboard and swim to safety but the other three were forced to stay with the guerrillas while they bargained with the Singapore government for safe passage to an Arab country.

On February 6, five PFLP members took over the Japanese embassy in Kuwait, holding about

12 hostages, including the ambassador, Ryoko Ishikawa. They demanded that the Japanese government supply an airliner to bring their comrades from Singapore to Kuwait. A Japan Air Lines plane carrying the four guerrillas from Singapore landed in Kuwait. After picking up the other five guerrillas, who had released their hostages, the plane went on to Aden, Southern Yemen, arriving on February 8. The guerrillas were freed by Southern Yemen authorities on February 10.

484. February 1

Mexico. Bombs exploded at Pepsi-Cola and Union Carbide plants in Guadalajara. Bombs also damaged a Coca-Cola bottling plant, a bakery, and federal offices in Oaxaca. Damage was put at more than \$400,000. No casualties or arrests were reported.

485. February 2

Pakistan. Three gunmen, members of a group called MOSLEM INTERNATIONAL GUERRILLAS, seized a Greek freighter in the port of Karachi and said they would blow up the ship and kill two hostages unless the Greek government freed two Arab terrorists who were being held in Athens under sentence of death for an attack at the Athens airport (see August 5, 1973 incident). The three gunmen freed the two hostages on February 3, more than 30 hours after they had been captured, and the gunmen were then flown out of the country after receiving assurances that Greece would lift the death sentence on the Palestinians in Athens. Subsequently the two terrorists held in Athens were expelled from Greece and put aboard an airliner for Libya.

486. February 3

United Kingdom. A 50-pound bomb that was apparently concealed in a suitcase smashed a bus which was carrying soldiers and their families back from leave to their camp in County Durham, as the bus was traveling through Yorkshire. Eleven people were killed and fourteen were injured. Officials in London attributed the attack to the IRA.

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487. February 3

United Kingdom. Four gunmen claiming membership in the IRA robbed a bank at Stansted Airport, near London, of \$80,000.

488. February 4

United Kingdom. A letter bomb exploded at the *Daily Express*, a London newspaper, injuring a guard.

489. February 12

United Kingdom. A 50-pound bomb exploded in the records section of the Latimer National Defence College, injuring ten people. Authorities blamed terrorists of the IRA.

490. February 12

Argentina. A plot to assassinate President Juan Perón, his wife Isabel, and Juan M. Bordaberry, president of Uruguay, was uncovered by the federal police in Buenos Aires. The foiled attempt was planned by left-wing Peronist guerrillas and Uruguayan guerrillas. Thirty Uruguayans—including six accused of being guerrillas—were arrested. Also detained was a well-known left-wing Peronist guerrilla, Carlos Alberto Caride, who reportedly was picked up as he was carrying a gun and grenades near an intersection where the presidential motorcade was to pass. Caride is a member of the FAR.

491. February 16

Colombia. Members of the M-19, a group modeled on the Uruguayan TUPAMAROS, occupied the University of Cali, and painted slogans calling for the dismissal of the government on the walls. They also issued a proclamation calling for the release from jail of 20 members of a leftist group.

492. February 23

Greece. Two Greek demolition experts were killed while they were attempting to defuse a bomb found in the U.S.-owned Dow Chemical plant at Lavrion. The bombs were believed to have been planted by people protesting U.S. support of the Athens government.

493. March 3

The Netherlands. Two Arabs hijacked a British Airways VC-10 that was en route from Bombay to London after it had stopped at the Beirut airport. The guerrillas planted explosives and ordered the pilot to land at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport. The hijackers freed the 92 passengers and 20 crew members and blew up the plane before being apprehended by Dutch security forces. They had told passengers that they belonged to the ARAB NATIONALIST YOUTH FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE. The PLO denied any responsibility for the operation. The two guerrillas were sentenced to five years imprisonment.

494. March 8

Northern Ireland. A powerful bomb blasted the front of the British Army's headquarters in central Belfast. No injuries were reported. The IRA allegedly was responsible.

495. March 14

Venezuela. A fire was set at a new supermarket owned partly by the Rockefeller family of the United States. Self-professed members of the RED FLAG guerrilla group claimed responsibility. Other groups, including the NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMED FORCES, also claimed responsibility for the sabotage.

496. March 15

Lebanon. Security police arrested six Arabs after they attempted to smuggle arms and explosives aboard a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines jumbo jet at the Beirut airport. One of the hijack suspects was a Lebanese employee of KLM. His five alleged accomplices carried Jordanian, Egyptian, and Yemeni passports.

497. March 17

Northern Ireland. Four masked guerrillas drove a hijacked truck into a U.S. Navy communications center outside Londonderry and opened fire on guards in an attempt to steal arms. The raiders tied up three Americans and took another American hostage, but he escaped. The gunmen fled on foot. No injuries were reported. The center relays NATO messages to and from the United States.

498. March 25

Mexico. U.S. Vice Consul John Patterson, stationed in Hermosillo, was kidnapped. A note demanding a reported \$500,000 ransom was found on the consulate floor. The note referred to the MEXICAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY, a group unknown to officials.

499. March 26

United Kingdom. Terrorist bombs rocked the headquarters of an army bomb-disposal regiment in northern England. A woman who managed an army canteen was slightly wounded.

500. March 26

Ethiopia. The ELF kidnapped three employees of Tenneco, Inc., a U.S. oil company, and two other people. The company broke off talks after one person who had been sent to retrieve the company's employees was kidnapped and another, a Dutch nurse, was killed. The ELF then kidnapped an American nurse on May 27 and demanded medical aid and equipment in exchange for her release. The rebels planned to "try" the three oil company employees on charges of exploiting the natural resources of Eritrea, a province in northern Ethiopia.

501. April 11

Israel. Three Arab guerrillas—one Palestinian, one Syrian, and one Iraqi—stormed a residential building in Qiryat Shemona, killing 18 people and wounding 16. The guerrillas, who were said to belong to the PFLP-GC, died in an explosion at the end of a gun and grenade battle with Israeli troops. One of the terrorists' communiqués demanded that Israel release 100 prisoners including Kozo Okamoto, a Japanese terrorist serving a life sentence for the attack on Lod Airport in Tel Aviv on May 31, 1972. The following day, after the 18 victims of the Arab terrorist raid were buried, Israeli forces carried out retaliatory raids across the Lebanese border. They entered six villages in southern Lebanon and blew up several houses belonging to Arab guerrilla sympathizers after the inhabitants had been evacuated.

502. April 12

Argentina. Alfred Laun, head of the U.S. Information Service branch in Córdoba, was wounded and kidnapped by the ERP. The guerrillas said that Laun would be "interrogated on counterrevolutionary activities in Vietnam, Santo Domingo, Brazil, and Bolivia, and for his active participation as a liaison in the Fascist military coup against our brother people in Chile." He was also to have been interrogated on his ties with the CIA. The guerrillas released Laun on April 13, 1974, apparently because of the seriousness of his wounds.

503. April 14

United States. A bomb blast at the Lebanese consulate in Los Angeles, apparently in reprisal for the Arab guerrilla raid on Qiryat Shemona (see April 11, 1974 incident), caused about \$1,500 damage. No one was injured. Just before the explosion, anonymous callers told two news services that the bombs would go off and hung up after declaring, "Never again!", the slogan of the JDL.

504. April 18

Egypt. An extremist organization led by an Iraqi national and having connections with Libya was behind an armed attack on the Technical Military Academy in Cairo. Eleven people were killed and 27 injured in the attack.

505. April 22

West Germany. Two Palestinian terrorists were convicted of plotting to blow up the West Berlin office of El Al Israel Airlines, the police registration office for foreigners, a hotel, and a Jewish-owned night club. The Palestinians were released on June 9 after West Berlin authorities received threats that other terrorists would strike at the World Cup soccer matches in West Berlin and at other locations in West Germany if the two imprisoned Arabs were not released.

506. April 23

Thailand. The PATTANI LIBERATION FRONT, a Muslim separatist movement in southern Thai-

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land, credited itself with the kidnapping of two women missionaries. The organization demanded that the United States and Britain halt all military and economic aid to Thailand, and that the Thai government halt its "persecution" of the people of Pattani and "legalize" their struggle for independence.

507. April 26

Ireland. Bridget Rose Dugdale was arrested in the theft of 19 paintings valued at \$19.2 million.

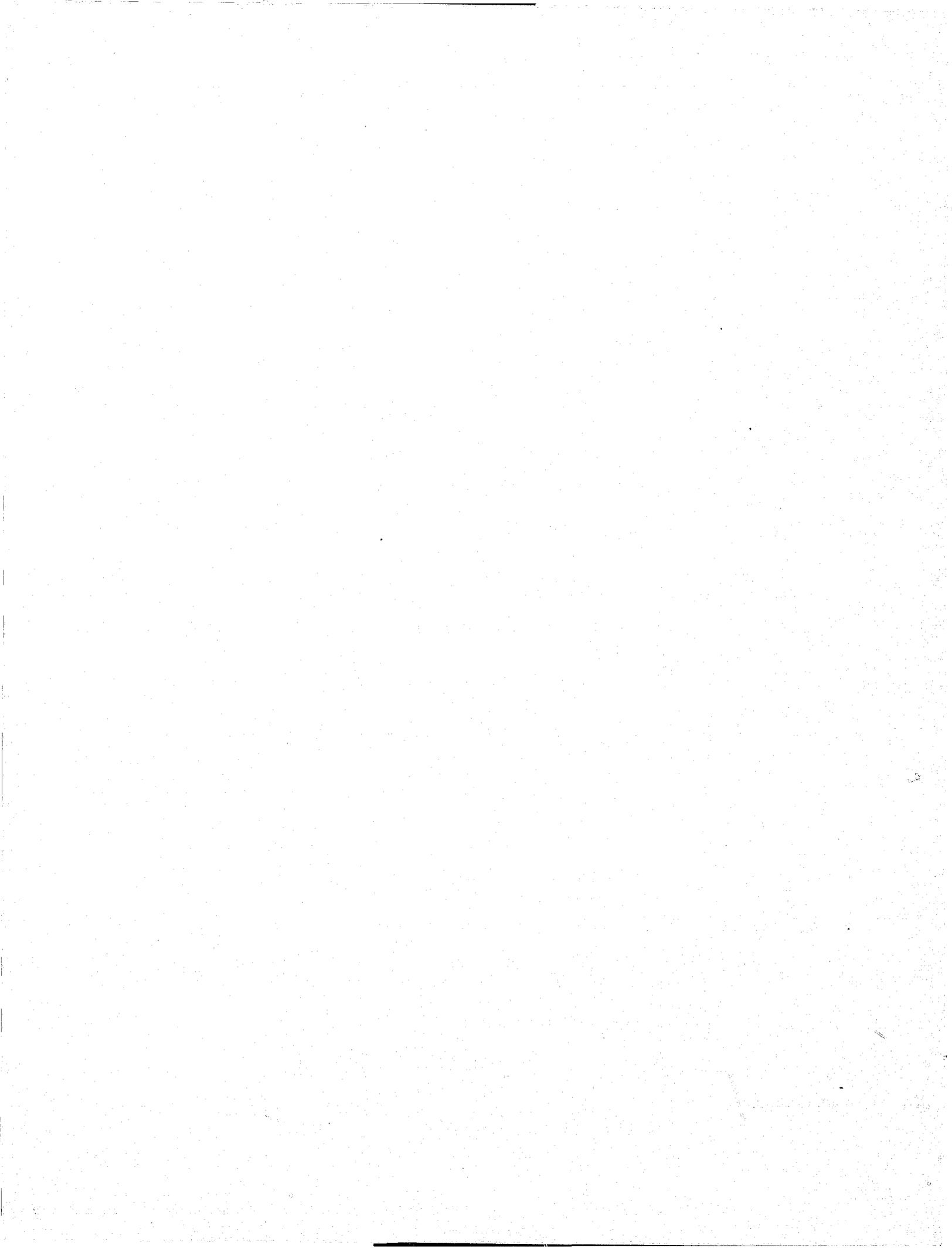
Four men were also members of the armed gang that took the paintings in a raid on the home of Sir Alfred Beit, an English millionaire. A week after the raid, a letter was received demanding the transfer of four convicted IRA guerrillas, Dolours and Marion Price, Hugh Tenny, and Gerald Kelly, from England to jails in Ulster. It also demanded \$1.2 million in cash by May 14. Otherwise, the paintings would be destroyed.

All 19 paintings were recovered unharmed on May 3, 1974. Bridget Dugdale was later sentenced to nine years in prison for her part in the art theft.

IV. INDEX TO GROUPS FREQUENTLY MENTIONED IN THE CHRONOLOGY

Acronym or Name	Complete Name of Group	Country or Area of Origin
Al Fatah	<i>Haarakat Tahrir Falastin</i> (Movement for the Liberation of Palestine)	Middle East
ALN	<i>Ação Libertadora Nacional</i> (Action for National Liberation)	Brazil
AOLP	Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine	Middle East
Baader-Meinhof Gang	<i>Rote Armee Fraktion</i> (Red Army Group)	West Germany
BSO	Black September Organization	Middle East
EAN	Greek Anti-Dictatorial Youth	Greece
ELF	Eritrean Liberation Front	Ethiopia
ELN	<i>Ejército de Liberación Nacional</i> (National Liberation Army)	Bolivia; Colombia
El Poder Cubano	<i>El Poder Cubano</i> (Cuban Power)	United States
ERP	<i>Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo</i> (People's Revolutionary Army)	Argentina
ETA	<i>Euzkadi Ta Azkatasuna</i> (Basque Nation and Liberty)	Spain
FAL	<i>Frente Argentino de Liberación</i> (Argentine Liberation Front)	Argentina
FAP	<i>Fuerzas Armadas Peronistas</i> (Peronist Armed Forces)	Argentina
FAR	<i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias</i> (Revolutionary Armed Forces)	Argentina; Guatemala
FLQ	<i>Front de Liberation du Québec</i> (Quebec Liberation Front)	Canada
FSLN	<i>Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional</i> (Sandinist Front of National Liberation)	Nicaragua
IRA	Irish Republican Army (Provisional Wing)	Northern Ireland

Acronym or Name	Complete Name of Group	Country or Area of Origin
JDL	Jewish Defense League	United States
MANO	<i>Movimiento Argentino Nacional Organización</i> (Argentine National Organization Movement)	Argentina
MLN (Tupamaros)	<i>Movimiento de Liberación Nacional</i> (National Liberation Movement)	Uruguay
MoPoCo	Popular Colorado Movement	Paraguay
MR-8	<i>Movimento Revolucionario-8</i> (Revolutionary Movement of the Eighth)	Brazil
MR-13	<i>Movimiento Revolucionario-13</i> (Revolutionary Movement of the Thirteenth)	Guatemala
OPR-33	Organization of the Popular Revolution-33	Uruguay
PFLP	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine	Middle East
PFLP-GC	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command	Middle East
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization	Middle East
TPLA or TPLF	Turkish People's Liberation Army	Turkey
Tupamaros	See MLN	
URA	<i>Rengo Sekigun</i> (United Red Army)	Japan
VAR-Palmares	<i>Vanguardia Armada Revolucionaria- Palmares</i> (Armed Revolutionary Vanguard-Palmares)	Brazil
VPR	<i>Vanguardia Popular Revolucionaria</i> (Popular Revolutionary Vanguard)	Brazil



END