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February 1976

International Terrorism: A Chronology (1974 Supplement)

Brian M. Jenkins and Janera A. Johnson

A Report prepared for
DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY



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PREFACE

This report was prepared for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency. It supplements an earlier Rand report by the same authors (*International Terrorism: A Chronology, 1968-1974*, R-1597-DOS/ARPA, March 1975), providing descriptions of additional incidents through calendar year 1974. The two reports together serve as a reference work on recent acts of international terrorism, and as a basis for examining possible trends. Most of the chronological material is based on press reports. Other sources include unofficial chronologies supplied by government agencies, and the *Arab Report and Record*, which is published twice a month in London.

CONTENTS

PREFACE	iii
Section	
I. Introduction	1
II. Additional Incidents of International Terrorism: 1968-April 1974	4
III. Chronology of International Terrorism: May-December 1974.....	10
IV. Index to Groups Frequently Mentioned in the Chronology	21

I. INTRODUCTION

The following chronology is a supplement to an earlier Rand report by the authors,* in which 507 incidents of international terrorism that occurred between January 1968 and April 1974 are described; this supplement lists 57 additional incidents that occurred during that period and 109 incidents that occurred during the remaining seven months of 1974.

While slightly fewer incidents were recorded in 1974 than in 1973—138 as compared to 163—it appears to have been a particularly bloody year. A total of 247 persons were killed, and 742 were wounded or injured. These numbers are greater than those of any previous year for which we have collected information. And the fact that most of these casualties occurred in a relatively small number of incidents—88 persons were killed in one incident alone, the apparent sabotage of a TWA jetliner on September 7, 1974—rather than as the result of many small incidents with a few casualties each suggests that the increase in reported casualties is not simply the result of better reporting.

However, it is important to keep the magnitude of terrorist-produced violence in perspective. The total number of persons killed in international incidents of terrorism during 1974 is roughly equivalent to the number of people murdered annually in Miami or New Orleans.

On the other hand, the reader should be aware that neither the number of incidents of international terrorism nor the total number of casualties occurring in them accurately reflects the total amount of terrorist violence in the world. There is a considerable amount of *internal* terrorist violence. Incidents of international terrorism, or, as some authors prefer, “transnational terrorism,” include only those events in which guerrillas or terrorists went abroad to carry out their attacks, deliberately selected victims or targets that had connections with a foreign state—embassy personnel, diplomats, foreign businessmen, even tourists—in order to gain international publicity or greater political leverage over their local government, attacked lines of international commerce, or created international incidents by other means. In other words, the chronology includes only those incidents with clear international repercussions, those potentially involving two or more governments. It does not reflect the internal terrorism carried out by governments against their own citizens and by terrorists operating within their own country and against their own nationals.

As an example, the chronology lists only a small fraction of the total terrorist violence resulting from the conflict in Northern Ireland, as most of this occurred within Northern Ireland. It does, however, list those incidents reportedly carried out by the Irish Republican Army in England. (We realize, of course, that in the eyes of the British government, if not of the IRA, Northern Ireland is as much a part of the United Kingdom as is England, and therefore IRA bombings in London or Manchester are no more international than those carried out in Ulster. However,

* Brian M. Jenkins and Janera Johnson, *International Terrorism: A Chronology, 1968-1974*, The Rand Corporation, R-1597-DOS/ARPA, March 1975.

we have made this admittedly arbitrary decision to label the former “international,” not in order to condemn these acts any more than we would condemn any other act of terrorism in any country, but in order to observe to what extent the struggle in Northern Ireland may be carried “abroad.”)

As another example, the number of incidents of international terrorism occurring in the course of recent political struggles in Argentina represents only a small fraction of the total violence carried out by left-wing and right-wing gunmen in that country. Here, a trend derived solely from the number of international terrorist incidents would be extremely misleading. The total number of incidents of international terrorism occurring in Argentina in 1974 dropped to 12 for the year, as compared to 32 reported in 1973, but the total amount of political violence in Argentina actually increased. The difference can be explained by the fact that most of the international incidents reported in 1972 and 1973 were kidnappings of executives of large foreign corporations. In 1974, the leftist organizations responsible for these kidnappings were subjected to increasing pressure by right-wing terrorists operating, many claimed, with government complicity and protection. Little time was left for kidnappings as left-wing and right-wing extremists traded shots. By the end of 1974, this violence escalated into a small-scale civil war, and the number of politically motivated murders quickly mounted into the hundreds.

Nevertheless, the Montoneros, an ultra-left Peronist group, managed to carry out a spectacular kidnapping and surpass the record held by their comrades in the People’s Revolutionary Army (ERP)—indeed, to surpass that of any recorded kidnapping—by demanding, and receiving, a \$60 million ransom for two members of the Born family, heirs to the mighty Bunge and Born international trading conglomerate. Such enormous ransoms as this one and the \$14.2 million received on March 11, 1974, by the ERP for the release of an official of the Exxon Corporation who was kidnapped in late 1973 decreased the requirement for the frequent kidnappings witnessed in 1972 and 1973.

The conflict in the Middle East continued to account for a large portion of the total number of incidents and casualties in 1974. The Organization of Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine claimed credit for the crash of the TWA jetliner noted above, in which 88 persons died. Apart from this episode, however, the focus of Palestinian terrorism shifted from attacks overseas to direct attacks on Israel. Seventy-two persons (including 17 terrorists) were killed and 121 persons were wounded or injured in a series of Palestinian commando raids on Israeli settlements. The first of these, an attack on Qiryat Shemona on April 11, seemed to mark the beginning of a new pattern of terrorist activity. Small teams of commandos, usually three or four, representing different Palestinian organizations crossed the border and shot their way into settlements, where they then attempted to seize hostages. Their demands—or intended demands—usually included the release of Arabs imprisoned in Israel.

Given the repeatedly demonstrated Israeli response of rejecting all terrorist demands and assaulting the terrorists, regardless of the hostages, this tactic appears to have been intended more to punish or to provoke Israel than to gain the release of prisoners. For the same reason, the attacks also appear suicidal, a characteristic not apparent in previous Palestinian terrorism. According to some observers, this new willingness of Palestinian commandos to undertake apparently suicidal missions was inspired by the demonstrated willingness of Japanese terrorists to under-

take such missions on behalf of Palestinians, as in the attack at Lod Airport on May 31, 1972. If the Japanese were willing to die for a cause not their own, Palestinians may have felt that they also must demonstrate their readiness to die for their own cause. Attacks on Israeli settlements took place on April 11, May 15, June 13, June 24, November 18, November 30, and December 6, 1974.

Following PLO leader Yasser Arafat's appearance before the United Nations General Assembly on November 13, 1974, Palestinian terrorist activities, except for a few small incidents, declined.

Bombings for which the IRA is believed responsible appear more frequently in this supplemental chronology than in the earlier report, not because IRA bombings increased, but because the IRA carried its bombing campaign "abroad" to England. Thirty-seven persons were killed and 411 were wounded or injured in a series of bomb blasts in downtown Manchester, Birmingham, and London, and at English pubs favored by British soldiers.

In May and July of 1974, a flurry of bomb attacks were carried out in France and Belgium by GARI—*Grupo de Acción Revolucionaria Internacionalista* (International Revolutionary Action Group), an anti-Franco, anarcho-syndicalist, Spanish exile group. The targets of these attacks included Spanish diplomatic missions, airline offices, and banks. Most of the bombs were small and produced few casualties; they provided little evidence of a large or sophisticated organization. The attacks may have been inspired by the revolution in Portugal and intended to spark a similar revolution in Spain.

Terrorist activity was by no means a monopoly of the left in Europe. Right-wing extremists calling themselves the "Youth Action Group" and "Group for the Defense of Europe" claimed responsibility for a series of bombings in France, and the neo-Fascist Black Order in Italy bombed the Rome-to-Munich express, killing 12 and wounding 48.

Anti-Castro Cuban extremists also increased their activities, as an organization calling itself the FLNC—*Frente de Liberación Nacional Cubana* (Cuban National Liberation Front)—claimed credit for a series of bombings in the United States, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Jamaica.

II. ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: 1968-APRIL 1974

6.1. March 15

Austria. A time bomb believed to have been planted by Croatian terrorists was disarmed at the Yugoslav consulate in Klagenfurt.

7.1. March 24

Austria. A time bomb believed to have been planted by Croatian terrorists exploded at the Yugoslav consulate at Graz.

7.2. April 13

Canada. Two time bombs exploded at the Yugoslav embassy in Ottawa. Croatian terrorists were believed to be responsible.

19.1. July 18

Denmark. A time bomb believed to have been planted by Croatian terrorists operating from Sweden was discovered at the Yugoslav embassy in Copenhagen and disarmed.

19.2. July 18

Norway. A time bomb believed to have been planted by Croatian terrorists operating from Sweden was discovered at the Yugoslav embassy in Oslo and disarmed.

28.1. September 3

United States. Croatian terrorists planted a bomb aboard the Kupres, a Yugoslav ship. The bomb was located and disarmed after a tip from the FBI.

34.1. November 10

Belgium. A bomb believed to have been planted by Croatian terrorists was located at the Yugoslav embassy in Brussels.

45.1. March

Germany. A bomb damaged an Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 707 jet at the Frankfurt Airport in Germany. Several cleaning women were injured. The Government of Ethiopia blamed the attack on the SYRIAN-ARAB MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERA-

TION OF ERITREA. The ELF claimed credit for the bombing, which it said was in retaliation for the use of Ethiopian Airlines planes to transport Ethiopian troops into Eritrea, where they attack Eritrean villages.

47.1. April

Denmark. A time bomb believed to have been planted by Croatian terrorists was disarmed at the Yugoslav embassy in Copenhagen.

55.1. June 18 (additional information)

Pakistan. Part of the Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 707 which was attacked by three armed members of the ELF burned. No casualties were reported. The terrorists, all three of whom were captured, told authorities that they carried out the attack to dramatize their opposition to Ethiopian rule in Eritrea. The three were convicted and sentenced to one year of hard labor.

On July 31, the ELF issued a communiqué warning travelers that they would risk their lives if they flew on Ethiopian Airlines. The communiqué said that the ELF would resort to attacks on Ethiopian airliners in retaliation for Ethiopian Air Force attacks on Eritrean villages.

64.1. August 17

United Kingdom. PFLP terrorists planted incendiary bombs in Marks and Spencers, a department store in London.

70.1. September 9

Ethiopia. Murray E. Jackson, the American consul general in Asmara, was kidnapped, along with a British businessman, by members of the ELF. No ransom demands were made. After signing a document stating that he had been "instructed" in the ELF's objectives and that he had not been mistreated, he was released several hours later.

88.1. December 12

Spain. Two men armed with pistols and explosives were killed by plainclothes security guards

as they attempted to hijack an Ethiopian Airlines jet shortly after takeoff from Madrid on a flight to Addis Ababa. In Damascus, the ELF admitted that the two slain men were members of the ELF but claimed that they had not intended to hijack the airliner, merely to hand out leaflets. On December 10, Spanish police had arrested a third suspected ELF member at the Madrid Airport for carrying explosives.

106.1. March

Ethiopia. In late March, five members of a National Geographic film crew, including an American producer, were taken hostage by members of the ELF. The ELF made no ransom demands but held the five persons hostage for 17 days. The hostages were released unharmed.

111.1. March 29

Lebanon. PFLP terrorists bombed the U.S. embassy in Beirut. There were no injuries.

113.1. April 15

Jordan. FEDAYEEN terrorists carried out a successful assault on the U.S. embassy in Amman. Damage was estimated to be approximately \$100,000.

114. April 21 (additional information)

Ethiopia. Jack Fry, a Peace Corps official, and his wife were kidnapped from a train by the ELF and released five days later. No demands were made.

129.1. June

Jordan. FEDAYEEN terrorists entered the homes of U.S. personnel in Amman, searched and looted the homes, and raped two wives of U.S. officials.

149.1. August 1

Belgium. A bomb believed to have been planted in the Yugoslav embassy in Brussels by Croatian terrorists failed to explode.

158.1. September 5

Jordan. Staff Sergeant Ervin Graham, an American soldier assigned to the U.S. defense at-

taché's office in Jordan, was held eight days by Palestinian guerrillas. He was interrogated and released. No ransom demands were made.

163.1. September 11

Jordan. John Stewart, the U.S. cultural affairs officer in Jordan, was kidnapped and held for one day by the PLA. He was interrogated. No ransom demands were made and he was released unharmed the following day.

173.1. October 21

Australia. A bomb was located at the Yugoslav consulate in Melbourne. Croatian terrorists were believed responsible.

205.1. March 15

Netherlands. Terrorists sabotaged the Gulf Oil Company refinery in Rotterdam. The terrorists were reportedly Europeans operating on a contract from RASD, an underground organization controlled by AL FATAH.

220.1. June 4

Red Sea. PFLP terrorists carried out an assault on the Liberian-registered oil tanker *Coral Sea*. Terrorists on a speedboat fired 10 bazooka shells at the tanker, causing some damage but no casualties. The attack occurred in the Strait of Bab el Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea. It was intended to deter tankers from using the Israeli port of Eilat on the Red Sea.

229.1. September 16

Israel. FEDAYEEN terrorists threw a hand grenade into a crowd of American tourists visiting Jerusalem. One child was killed and six others injured. Five American tourists were hit by shrapnel.

235.1. November 23

Australia. A bomb was thrown at a Yugoslav travel agency in Sidney. Croatian terrorists were believed responsible.

239.1. December 16

Switzerland. Three persons were injured by

1971-1974

parcel bombs sent by the BSO to the Jordanian mission to the United Nations in Geneva.

240.1. January

Kuwait. Two incidents, one confirmed as sabotage, damaged facilities of the Kuwait Oil Company, which is partially U.S.-owned.

247.1. February 5

Netherlands. A Dutch gas-pumping station at Ravenstein was sabotaged. French authorities arrested an Algerian in connection with the incident. The BSO was believed to be responsible.

251.1. February 22

West Germany. The BSO sabotaged an oil pipeline near Hamburg.

253.1. March 29

Sweden. A bomb was planted in Yugotours, a Yugoslav travel agency in Stockholm. Croatian terrorists were believed responsible.

266.1. May 31

Iran. A U.S. Air Force Brigadier General, Harold L. Price, was wounded in an attack by anti-Shah guerrillas.

271.1. June 15

West Germany. A bomb was planted in the Yugoslav consulate in Munich. Croatian terrorists were believed responsible.

307.1. December

Cyprus. A plan by BSO terrorists to hijack an Italian passenger ship between Cyprus and Israel was frustrated by police.

313.1. December 8

Ethiopia. Seven Ethiopian students attempted unsuccessfully to hijack an Ethiopian Airlines aircraft shortly after takeoff from Addis Ababa.

445.1. September 24

Lebanon. Unknown saboteurs tried to blow up

the oil pipeline of the Tapline Company in the An-Nabitiyah district of Lebanon. The explosion made a hole in the ground without causing any damage to the pipeline.

467.1. December 4

Israel. A terrorist, probably Arab, tossed a grenade into a Jerusalem shopping area, wounding 18 persons.

471.1. December 21

United Kingdom. Two bombs exploded outside the London Hilton Hotel bar in a new wave of IRA bomb attacks. There were no injuries in the double blast. Police described both devices as small and said damage was minimal.

475.1. December 30

United States. Two bombs damaged the 573-ton *Mereghan II* as it awaited cargo at a Miami river dock. In a call to the news media, a man who identified himself as a spokesman for a Cuban liberation group in Miami said the action was directed against the government of the Bahamas for the murder of Cuban nationals. (This Cuban liberation group may be the FLNC—*Frente de Liberación Nacional Cubana* (Cuban National Liberation Front)—a Miami-based exile group responsible for several attacks in 1974.)

479.1. January 6

United Kingdom. A suitcase filled with 30 pounds of explosives was discovered in the basement of the home of General Sir Cecil Blacler, the Adjutant General of the British Army. It was defused without incident. In a related incident on the same day, the London home of Major General Philip Ward, General Officer commanding the London District, was seriously damaged by a 10-pound bomb. General Ward had previously been the intended recipient of a letter bomb dispatched to his London address on December 22, 1973; a police constable was injured when the parcel exploded while being inspected. The IRA was suspected of responsibility for these attacks.

480.1. January 11

Switzerland. A bomb was placed in a telephone

booth adjacent to the building housing the Spanish consulate. The consulate itself was not severely damaged, but the lobby of the building was destroyed and the ground-floor post office was extensively damaged. There were no casualties. On the previous day, the offices of Air Iberia were sprayed with red paint by several youths. They wrote MIL—*Movimiento Ibérico Libertario* (Iberian Liberation Movement)—on the windows.

480.2. January 20

Mexico. A homemade bomb, thrown from a moving truck by unidentified individuals, exploded in the garden of the Cuban embassy, causing no injuries and little damage. Police later found a total of four unexploded bombs in the Cuban embassy compound. They were removed without incident.

482.1. January 24

United Kingdom. An unidentified man hurled a bomb into the Bank of Hapoalim, Israel's third largest bank, in London's financial district. One employee was slightly injured by flying glass.

483.1. January 31

United Kingdom. A British judge in Edinburgh was slightly injured by a letter bomb believed to have been sent to him by the IRA.

484.1. February 1

Botswana. Abraham Onkgopotse Tiro, permanent organizer of SASO, the SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS' ORGANIZATION, was killed by a parcel-bomb explosion. The parcel was stamped by the International University Exchange Fund in Geneva, Switzerland, according to the press, but the identity and motive of the perpetrator have not been determined.

488.1. February 5

Peru. A letter bomb posted in Mexico exploded in the Cuban embassy in Lima, slightly injuring a woman. The *Movimiento Argentino Nacional Organización* (MANO) issued a communiqué saying, "This is a first warning to those who, like the agents of Fidel Castro's international communism, seek to disrupt law and order in the republic and poison our people with Marxism-Leninism."

488.2. February 11

Israel. Three Christian establishments in Jerusalem—the office of Baptist House (operated by the U.S. Southern Baptist Convention), the U.S.-owned Zion House Bible Shop, and the chapel of the Swedish Theological Institute, were fire-bombed. The group responsible for the bombings is not known at this time. The JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE and extremist Yeshiva students were responsible for similar bombings in February 1973.

492.1. February 24

Mexico. Seven bombs exploded at U.S.-owned and other companies in Mexico during the night of February 24. There were no injuries. Pepsi-Cola and Union Carbide plants were bombed in Guadalajara; Coca-Cola, a bakery, and federal offices were targets of bomb attacks in Oaxaca. The perpetrators of the bombings were not identified.

492.2. March 1

France. The Sonolar factory, which is owned by a French subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, was destroyed by fire. A group calling itself WE MUST DO SOMETHING telephoned *Agence France Presse* to claim responsibility for the fire, which it said was a welcome for the Chilean ambassador to France.

493.1. March 7

Netherlands. A fire erupted in the Spanish tourist agency in The Hague. The building was partially destroyed. A local daily newspaper received an anonymous call from a woman who spoke with a Spanish accent and said that the fire was a protest against the execution of a Spanish anarchist in Madrid in early March.

493.2. March 7

Iran. A bomb was tossed into the British embassy compound during the evening. There were no injuries, but some windows in the chancery were broken by the explosion. A bomb also exploded in front of a Tehran theater the same day.

1974

NOTE: Delete incident 494 listed in *International Terrorism: A Chronology, 1968-1974*. The incident took place in Northern Ireland and the IRA was believed to be responsible; it should therefore not be considered an act of international terrorism.

494. March 13

Italy. A Molotov cocktail was hurled at an entrance adjacent to the USIS building. There were no personal injuries or extensive property damage, and it was not determined whether the USIS building was the actual target. Attacks of a similar nature made elsewhere in Milan on the same night were attributed by police to right-wing extremists.

496.1. March 16

Lebanon. The Iranian ambassador to Lebanon was the target of an unsuccessful bomb attempt by unknown persons. The explosion blew a tire and caused minor damage to the body of the car. The **LEBANESE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST MOVEMENT** claimed responsibility for the bombing.

497.1. March 24

Mexico. A bomb was thrown at the offices of *Cubana de Aviacion* by unidentified persons, causing considerable property damage. The **FLNO** claimed responsibility for the bombing.

498. March 25 (additional information)

Mexico. John Patterson, the U.S. vice consul stationed in Hermosillo, was kidnapped on March 25. A note demanding a reported \$500,000 was found on the consulate floor. Subsequently, the vice consul's body was found. The original note left at the consulate claimed that the **MEXICAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY** was responsible, but later, American authorities arrested and charged an American citizen with the kidnapping.

499.1. March 26

Jamaica. A bomb was thrown into the premises of the Cuban embassy and exploded, causing minor damage to the building. There were no personal injuries. The **FLNC** claimed responsibility for the bombing.

500. March 26 (additional information)

Ethiopia. The ELF seized the pilot and passengers of a helicopter downed in Ethiopia. The helicopter, which had been hired by Tenneco Oil, Inc., carried the pilot and four passengers, including two employees of Tenneco, an employee of Texaco, and a UN official. In return for their release, the ELF demanded that Tenneco assist the ELF in freeing 75 political prisoners held by the Ethiopian government, employ a journalist to publish the ELF story, and suspend further oil exploration until the ELF and the government came to peace; they also demanded that the hostages not return to Ethiopia. Tenneco agreed to discuss the demands. At one point during the negotiations, the ELF agreed to release two of the hostages. A second helicopter was sent by Tenneco to retrieve them on May 27, but its pilot was also taken hostage. The guerrillas then kidnapped two missionary nurses, one American and the other Dutch. The Dutch nurse was killed on the day of her capture. The American nurse and the pilot of the second helicopter were released unharmed on June 23, 1974. On June 26, the first pilot was released unharmed. The remaining four hostages were released unharmed on September 10, 1974.

500.1. April 6

United Kingdom. Blasts attributed to the IRA damaged an office building and railway station in Birmingham, England, and stores in suburban London, and injured two policemen in Manchester.

504. April 18 (additional information)

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. Among those arrested in the next few days was a Palestinian who was believed to be the ringleader. He confessed that the aim of his organization, the **ISLAMIC LIBERATION ORGANIZATION**, was to "overthrow existing regimes in Arab countries."

504.1. April 21

Chad. Moslem Toubou insurgents seized five European hostages in northern Chad. The hos-

tages included Christian Staewen, a physician and nephew of West German President Gustav Heinemann; Françoise Claustre, a French archeologist; and a Frenchman, Marc Combes. Staewen's wife was killed in the raid. Combes escaped to Libya. The insurgents demanded money and military supplies in return for the release of their hostages. Staewen was released some months later, after the West German government reportedly paid nearly \$1 million ransom. In April 1975, an intermediary sent by the French government to negotiate the release of Madame Claustre was executed by the insurgents, who demanded \$2.2 million for her release. They warned that unless

their demands were met, the Frenchwoman would be executed on September 23.

The government of Chad opposed any concessions and was angry with France for even negotiating with the rebels. As the deadline for her execution approached, the fate of Madame Claustre became a major political issue in France. The "execution" was postponed, and on September 27, the French government reportedly paid \$880,000 in cash to the rebels. The rebels continued to hold Claustre hostage, however, until details were arranged regarding the delivery of some 80 tons of military equipment, including jeeps, binoculars, and uniforms, but reportedly no weapons, which France promised the rebels.

III. CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM: MAY-DECEMBER 1974

508.1. May 3

France. GARI (International Revolutionary Action Group), a Spanish anarchist exile group, claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of a Spanish banker in Paris, Angel Suarez, manager of the Paris branch of the Bank of Bilbao. Suarez was freed on May 22, after payment of 3 million francs ransom. Police in Barcelona announced the arrest of eight suspects on July 7. The ransom was later recovered.

509. May 15.

Israel. Three Arab guerrillas belonging to the PDFLP crossed the border from Lebanon into Israel, where they attacked a van bringing Arab women home from work. Two women were killed, one was wounded. The three guerrillas then entered the Israeli town of Ma'alot, where they killed three more people before seizing about 90 teenagers in a school building. The guerrillas demanded the release of 23 jailed terrorists. Israel agreed but negotiations subsequently broke down, and minutes before the deadline, Israeli security forces rushed the school. The three Arabs were killed along with one Israeli soldier and 20 children. Seventy were injured.

510. May 19

United Kingdom. A car bomb exploded at London's Heathrow Airport, injuring three persons and wrecking 50 cars. The IRA was suspected of planting the bomb.

511. May 22

Belgium. A stolen automobile loaded with cans of gasoline exploded outside the office of Iberia Airlines in Brussels. The blast injured one person and caused heavy damage to the building, which also houses the First National Bank and the American-owned Westbury Hotel. Cars containing similar explosive charges were discovered and disarmed by Belgian police in front of Iberia Airlines offices in Liege and Antwerp. On the basis of

pamphlets found at subsequent similar incidents, Belgian authorities believe that GARI was responsible for the explosions.

512. June 4

Israel. Two Arab terrorists were captured on a mission to kill persons at random in Haifa. The terrorists, Israeli citizens from Galilee, had slipped across the Lebanese border on June 3 but were seized after a suspicious taxi driver tipped off the police.

513. June 13

Israel. Four Arab terrorists shot their way into Shamir, an Israeli settlement, killing three women before they themselves were killed. They carried leaflets from the PFLP demanding the release of 100 prisoners, including the captured survivor of the attack at Lod Airport in May 1972.

514. June 15

United Kingdom. A Rubens masterpiece, "The Adoration of the Magi," one of the world's most valuable paintings, was defaced with the letters "IRA" scratched deeply across its face. The seventeenth century painting, which hangs in the King's College chapel at Cambridge, had been bought at auction for \$660,000 in 1959. Today, according to art experts, it could be worth more than \$4 million. Apart from the initials scratched across the painting, there was no other immediate indication that the IRA was responsible for the act of vandalism.*

* There is a legitimate question as to whether an act of vandalism such as this belongs in a chronology of terrorism. While no threat to human life is involved, the damage here may considerably exceed that caused by little bombs that go off in front of embassies and airline offices at night. The destruction of an irreplaceable masterpiece may also be more shocking than little protest bombs to which the world has become somewhat accustomed and thus may be considered an act of terrorism. We have decided to include such acts when they appear to have been done for political purposes.

515. June 16

United Kingdom. A bomb exploded at Westminster Hall in London, injuring 11 people. Police said that the bombing was the work of the Provisional Wing of the IRA.

516. June 17

Argentina. Herbert Pilz, an executive of Mercedes-Benz Motor Company in Argentina, was kidnapped, presumably by left-wing guerrillas, in Buenos Aires. He was released unharmed on July 10. The amount of ransom paid for his release was not known, nor were his abductors identified.

517. June 24

Israel. Three Arab terrorists entered Israel and seized hostages in an apartment building in Nahariyya. They killed four persons and wounded eight before they themselves were killed in a gun battle.

518. July 3

Lebanon. A columnist and co-editor of *An-Nahar* was kidnapped in Beirut and released five days later. The leader of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, cooperated fully in the search. Three men—a Lebanese, a Syrian, and a Palestinian—were arrested in connection with the kidnapping.

519. July 3

France. A plastic bomb exploded in front of the Cuban embassy in Paris, demolishing the door frame and furnishings in the foyer and knocking out windows of neighboring buildings. No one was injured. In a telephone call to a Miami newspaper, the FLNC claimed responsibility for the incident.

520. July 15

Japan. A Japanese hijacker held 89 hostages aboard a Japan Airlines jetliner for more than five hours. He demanded the release of an imprisoned Japanese Red Army leader (Takaya Shiomi) and a plane to take them both to North Korea.

The hijacker was captured and the passengers escaped while the aircraft was being refueled at Nagoya, Japan.

521. July 16

France. A series of bomb attacks destroyed 13 buses in a parking lot and along the route of the Tour de France bicycle race near Lourdes and Saint-Lary, in which Spanish riders competed. GARI claimed responsibility for the bombings.

522. July 16

United Kingdom. Two persons were injured when a bomb went off in a building in downtown Manchester. Meanwhile, in Birmingham a bomb ripped through a 20-story office building but no one was reported injured. A telephone caller prior to the blast used a special code word employed in the past by the IRA to identify genuine bomb warnings.

523. July 17

United Kingdom. A terrorist bomb exploded in the Tower of London, killing one British woman and injuring at least 41 other persons, including four American tourists. The IRA was suspected of having planted the bomb.

524. July 21

Lebanon. Four assailants attacked Chilean ambassador Alfredo Canales Marquis and his wife as they were entering their apartment in Beirut. The attackers fired four shots at the ambassador, wounding him critically. All four assailants managed to escape. The LEBANESE REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION (Shibbu gang) claimed responsibility for the attempted assassination.

525. July 25

France. A homemade bomb exploded in front of a Spanish bank in Nimes. No one was injured. Spanish anarchists were believed responsible.

1974

526. July 28

France. Three policemen were injured when a bomb exploded on the roof of a covered playground near the Spanish consulate in Toulouse. The blast was believed to be the work of Spanish anarchists.

527. July 30

Lebanon. Four Palestinian guerrillas and a civilian were reported killed in the Beirut suburb of Dekwaneh, in a clash between members of the PALESTINIAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO) and the right-wing Falange Party.

528. August 3

France. Three car-bomb explosions took place outside the offices of right-wing newspapers (*L'Aurore and Minute*) and the Jewish Social Fund. French newspapers received a communiqué on August 5 with a PFLP signature claiming responsibility in the name of "Commando Muhammad Boudiá" (an Algerian member of the PFLP who was killed in Paris in 1973 when his car exploded; he was allegedly killed because he was a leader in the BSO). Two persons were slightly injured by the explosions.

529. August 4

Italy. *Ordine Nero* (the BLACK ORDER), a neo-Fascist terrorist group in Italy, claimed credit for a bomb planted aboard the Rome-to-Munich express. The bomb exploded just outside of Bologna, Italy, killing 12 and injuring 48. Three men were arrested on August 7, and two others were sought in connection with the incident. The same group had been responsible for a number of bombings in Italy.

530. August 5

Belgium. Bombs exploded during the night in front of three branch offices of the Spanish Bank in Brussels, and during the morning rush hour in front of the downtown office of Iberia Airlines. In the last blast, five persons were injured. Pamphlets found at one of the banks were signed by GARI.

531. August 6

Jamaica. A small bomb exploded on the grounds of the Cuban embassy in Kingston, causing slight damage and no injuries. The perpetrators were not identified, although they might have been associated with the FLNC, which had claimed responsibility for a bombing of the embassy on March 26.

532. August 14

Syria. A homemade bomb exploded at night near the entrance of the U.S. pavilion at the Damascus International Fair, causing moderate damage to the building and serious damage to the "Skylab" exhibit. One pavilion guard and one civilian policeman sustained minor injuries. According to the Beirut newspapers, a newly surfaced group, THE ARAB COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION, announced the following day that it was responsible for the bomb explosion.

533. August 15

South Korea. The wife of President Chung Hee Park was fatally wounded by an assassin's bullet intended for her husband. A 17-year old girl was also killed by a stray bullet. The assassin, identified as Mun Se Kwang, a Korean who had been living in Osaka, Japan, was seized after being wounded by security guards. South Korean investigators charged that the attempted assassination of President Park had been plotted by the North Korean government. Kwang had been a member of the Osaka branch of the KOREAN YOUTH LEAGUE, an anti-Park organization of Korean residents in Japan. He was reportedly recruited by North Korean agents in 1972 and assigned the mission of killing Park in November 1973.

534. August 25

West Germany. A guerrilla group calling itself the COMMANDO MUHAMMAD BOUDIÁ" claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on a mechanical crane construction factory in Mannheim. According to a report in the Beirut *Daily Star*, the group bombed the factory, which is owned by the Korf group, because Korf had invested in an Israeli steelworks two years earlier. Nobody was injured

in the explosion, which caused an estimated \$2,400 damage.

535. August 25

West Germany. A homemade bomb exploded in front of a window of the Israeli State Travel Office. The blast resulted in damage to the office estimated at about \$20,000 and slight damage to two cars parked in front of the office but caused no injuries.

536. August 27

Argentina. Ricardo Goya, labor relations manager of the French-owned IKA-Renault Motor Company in Cordoba, was assassinated by a group of men who blocked his vehicle as he was driving to work and machine-gunned him. The PERONIST ARMED FORCES (FAP) claimed credit for the assassination.

537. September 1

Lebanon. An explosion damaged the offices of Iran Airways in Beirut.

538. September 2

Greece. A large bomb exploded in the parking lot of the U.S. chancery in Athens, killing two terrorists who were carrying it. The explosion caused extensive damage.

539. September 7

Greece. A Trans World Airlines jet bound for the United States with 88 persons aboard crashed in the Ionian Sea off Greece. There were no survivors. The ORGANIZATION OF ARAB NATIONALIST YOUTH FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (ANYO) claimed responsibility for the crash. This was at first doubted, but a British team of investigators later reported that the crash was caused by an explosion in the rear of the plane.

540. September 8

Argentina. A bomb thrown from a passing automobile damaged the offices of a USIS center in Rosario, but did not cause any injuries. The three occupants of the car, believed to be associated with the MONTONEROS, continued to throw four

more bombs at other places in the city. During pursuit by police, a bomb in the terrorists' car exploded, killing all of the occupants.

541. September 11

Argentina. A series of bombs exploded at U.S. and other foreign companies in Buenos Aires and other cities. In early September, a number of the bombings were carried out by extremist groups to mark the anniversary of Allende's overthrow in Chile on September 11, 1973.

542. September 11

Argentina. On September 11, a bomb exploded at the residence of the Chilean consul at Salta, causing considerable damage but no injuries.

543. September 13

Netherlands. Four members of the JAPANESE UNITED RED ARMY seized 11 hostages at the French embassy in The Hague, including the French ambassador to The Netherlands, Jacques Senard. The kidnappers demanded a \$1 million ransom and the release of Yutaka Furuya, a Red Army member who had been arrested on July 21 at Orly Airport, Paris, for possessing counterfeit currency and false passports. The French government agreed to the demands and Furuya was flown to Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport. The gunmen freed their hostages on September 17. The guerrillas were flown in a French jet to Syria, where they surrendered to Palestinian guerrillas. The terrorists returned \$300,000 of the ransom, which they had obtained from the French government. Syria promised safe conduct for the terrorists to a country of their choice and left them in the custody of the PLO. The Paris office of the PLO denied that its organization had asked Syrian authorities to hand over the Japanese guerrillas and said it "had nothing to do with The Hague affair."

544. September 13

France. The explosion of a bomb thrown at the Albanian embassy in Paris resulted in minor damage. The perpetrators were not known.

545. September 13

France. The explosion of a bomb placed at the

1974

entrance of the Air Algeria office in Marseilles shattered the front door and caused extensive damage inside the office. Cars parked in front of the building were also damaged. Police said no one had claimed responsibility for the explosion.

546. September 14

Argentina. Three men driving past the Chilean embassy in Buenos Aires fired a machine-gun burst at the building, injuring the driver of a car parked in front of the embassy. Simultaneously, several antitank grenades were fired at the embassy from an adjacent public park. The FAL claimed responsibility for the attack.

547. September 15

France. Two persons were killed and 34 wounded when a young man threw a hand grenade into a crowd in the popular Paris "Drugstore Saint-Germain," a complex comprising a cafe, a pharmacy, and other shops. The attacker escaped. An extreme right-wing organization calling itself the GROUP FOR THE DEFENSE OF EUROPE claimed responsibility for the attack.

548. September 15

Syria. A medium-sized bomb exploded on the ground floor of an empty building under renovation and publicly designated for future use by the USIS in Damascus. The blast caused damage to three stories of the structure and many other buildings in the neighborhood. Six Syrian pedestrians were injured. A Beirut newspaper reported that responsibility for this incident had been claimed by the ARAB COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION, the same group which took credit for an explosion at the U.S. pavilion at the Damascus International Fair on August 14.

549. September 16

Argentina. About 40 bombs exploded, most directed against ceremonies commemorating the military revolt which ended Juan Peron's first period of rule. MONTONEROS slogans and banners were in evidence at many of the bombings. Targets included three Ford showrooms; Peugeot and IKA-Renault showrooms; Goodyear and Firestone tire distributors; Riker and Eli Lilly pharmaceuti-

cal laboratories, Union Carbide Battery Company; Bank of Boston and Chase Manhattan Bank branches; Xerox Corporation; and Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola bottling companies.

550. September 19

Argentina. The MONTONEROS killed two persons and kidnapped Juan and Jorge Born, directors of Bunge and Born Company, one of the largest international trading conglomerates in Latin America. The two persons killed were the Borns' chauffeur and the manager of one of the companies. A communiqué at first reportedly demanded \$60 million ransom in cash and supplies. The kidnapers said that the Born brothers would be "tried for the acts committed against the workers, the people, and the national interest by the monopolies to which they belong." The captives were found guilty and "sentenced" to one year in a "people's prison." Juan Born was released several months later. Jorge Born was released on June 20, after the corporation agreed to pay the ransom. Most of it was paid in cash, which the Montoneros said they would use to buy arms and build a popular organization. The Argentine government opposed the payment, which they noted equaled one-third of the country's national defense budget, and most of the negotiations had to be carried on in Europe. Argentine police attempted to intercept \$1.2 million in food and clothing which Bunge and Born had agreed to distribute in slum areas as part of the ransom. Later, two executives of the company were arrested by Argentine police.

551. September 19

Peru. A powerful bomb exploded at the Bolivian consulate in the Hotel Presidente building in Arequipa, damaging the consulate and eight other offices. Two people were injured. According to a Peruvian newspaper report, the police found a document at the scene linking the incident to the CONDOR organization. The CONDORS possibly have ties to the Bolivian National Liberation Army.

552. September 27

Dominican Republic. Gunmen kidnapped Barbara Hutchison, director of the USIS in the Dominican Republic. They took her to the Venezue-

lan consulate, where they had seized six other hostages. The kidnapers demanded the payment of \$1 million ransom and the release of 37 prisoners imprisoned in the Dominican Republic. Both demands were refused. After 13 days of negotiations, the kidnapers released their hostages in return for safe passage out of the country.

553. September 29

Argentina. General Carlos Prats Gonzalez, former commander of the Chilean Army under the late President Salvador Allende, and his wife were killed in a bomb blast as they drove toward their Buenos Aires home. (The General had gone into voluntary exile in Argentina after the 1973 coup in Santiago.) Suspicion immediately fell on a right-wing terrorist group that calls itself the ARGENTINE ANTI-COMMUNIST ALLIANCE. However, the possibility that Chileans might have been behind the bombing has not been ruled out.

554. September 30

Argentina. Alfonso Marguerite, a senior executive of the trading conglomerate Bunge and Born Company, was kidnapped in Buenos Aires. The abductors were members of the ERP.

555. October 5

United Kingdom. Bombs ripped two pubs in Guildford, England, that were filled with male and female British soldiers and other customers. The police attribute the attack to the IRA. The death toll was set at five (three men and two women) at the Horse and Groom pub, where the first blast went off. Two of the men were military personnel. The total injured in both explosions was put at 54, including 13 members of the Women's Royal Army Corps who were hospitalized. The pubs were known to be gathering places for British soldiers. Police arrested 13 suspected members of the IRA on November 30.

556. October 6

Italy. Four terrorists invaded Face-Standard in Milan, a local ITT communications subsidiary, and set fire to a warehouse, causing about \$9 million damage. The same evening, the Avis Milan offices were bombed, with damage reported to be

about \$15,000. An unsigned note delivered to the Milan office of the Italian news agency stated that the warehouse fire was revenge for ITT's role in Chile.

557. October 8

Puerto Rico. The anti-Castro Cuban exile group FLNC and/or a group known as M-7 originally claimed responsibility for the bombings of two theaters on October 8 and the bombing of a Mexican airline office on October 9. On October 13, an individual called United Press International in San Juan and stated that the LATIN AMERICAN ANTI-COMMUNIST ARMY was responsible for the bombings. (The FLNC has been known to use different organization names for terrorist incidents in the United States.)

558. October 10

Syria. An explosion occurred at the Damascus office of the National Cash Register Company. An office boy was killed and a cleaning woman wounded by the blast. The ARAB COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION claimed responsibility.

559. October 10

United Kingdom. Three bombs exploded in two London military clubs. Two of the blasts caused slight damage at the Victory Ex-Servicemen Club in western London, and another destroyed a room in the Army and Navy Club in Pall Mall. One person was slightly injured. The IRA was suspected of responsibility.

560. October 11

Lebanon. An explosion damaged the First National Bank of Chicago in downtown Beirut. No injuries were reported. The ARAB COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION claimed responsibility. A statement found in the entrance to the bank demanded the release of Adel Abn Asi, a Lebanese under death sentence for a bomb attack on the Beirut branch of the Bank of America on October 18, 1973.

561. October 22

United Kingdom. A bomb exploded in the

1974

Brooks Club in London, injuring three people. The IRA was suspected of responsibility.

562. October 29

United States. Three men claiming to be members of the JDL burst into the New York office maintained by the PLO, fired several shots at employees, and beat the assistant director with a lead pipe.

563. November 5

Italy. Three Molotov cocktails were thrown into the Milan Trade Center, which is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Commerce, causing minor fire damage to an office. Police assume the attack was made by the same group of leftists who fire-bombed other U.S. facilities in Rome during Secretary of State Kissinger's visit.

564. November 6

Jordan. A Caravelle airliner of Royal Jordanian Airlines was hijacked during an internal flight between Amman and Aqaba. The hijackers identified themselves as members of the JORDANIAN FREE OFFICERS movement. The number of hijackers involved is not clear, although one of them was a security guard on the plane. Conflicting reports listed the number of passengers on board as between eight and 21 people. The plane was flown to Benghazi, Libya, after being refused permission to land at Beirut Airport. On arrival at Benghazi's Benia Airport, the hijackers released the passengers and crew, after being granted political asylum in Libya. The plane, with passengers and crew, took off again later the same day and returned to Amman.

565. November 6

United Kingdom. Four British soldiers in England were killed in reprisal for the death of a Maze prisoner. The Provisional Wing of the IRA claimed responsibility.

566. November 7

United Kingdom. A bomb exploded in King's Arms Tavern in London, killing one man and injuring 19 other persons, including several sol-

diers. A caller to a London newspaper claimed responsibility for the bombing, saying that he was a member of a new left-wing RED FLAG 74 group.

567. November 7

Ecuador. Two bombs exploded near the conference site of a meeting of the Organization of American States in Quito. The meeting was intended to lift economic sanctions against Cuba. One bomb damaged the Bolivian embassy and injured two persons. The other damaged the Brazilian Cultural Center.

568. November 9

United States. A bomb exploded, causing extensive damage at a United Nations information center bookstore in Los Angeles, California. No one was injured. Police estimated the damage to the building at \$5,000. The blast also destroyed between \$10,000 and \$15,000 worth of UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) Christmas cards and UN calendars. An anonymous phone call referred to the bomb as "a thank you note from the PLO to the United Nations for letting them address the United Nations." In closing, the caller added the words, "Never again," which has been a slogan of the JDL.

569. November 9

United States. The Pan American Union building, headquarters of the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C., was bombed. There were no injuries, but damage was estimated at \$100,000. An anti-Castro group was suspected of being behind the bombing. A caller allegedly connected with the bombing identified himself to United Press International as a member of the CUBAN MOVEMENT C-4.

570. November 14

Mexico. An American real estate dealer's wife, Sara M. Davis, was kidnapped in the Mexican resort of Cuernavaca. The captors demanded a ransom of nearly \$1 million in food and land for the poor. Two communiqués found in a Mexico City subway station were signed by the UNITED POPULAR LIBERATION ARMY OF AMERICA.

571. November 18

United States. A lone gunman entered the Philippine embassy in Washington, D.C., where he wounded one embassy official and seized Eduardo Z. Romualdez, the Philippine ambassador to the United States. He demanded that his son, whose exit visa from the Philippines had been delayed, be permitted to join the rest of his family in the United States. The Philippine government agreed and the son was immediately flown to Washington, whereupon the gunman released his hostage and surrendered to authorities.

572. November 18

Israel. Three Arab terrorists slipped into an apartment house in Beit Shean and killed four unarmed civilians before they themselves were killed by an Israeli assault team. Five more people were wounded during the brief battle, and another 18 were injured when they jumped from windows of the building. Evidence indicated that the terrorists had intended to trade their hostages for 20 terrorists being held in Israeli jails and for Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, the spiritual leader of Greek Catholics in Jerusalem, who had been accused of smuggling arms to guerrillas. According to the gunmen's plans, the French and Austrian ambassadors would have been summoned as negotiators to insure their safe flight to Damascus. The PDPFLP claimed credit for the attack.

573. November 18

Mexico. A wave of bombings hit a number of Mexico City commercial establishments. The targets included a Sears store and a U.S.-owned restaurant and drugstore. Mexican police recovered literature at the bombing sites traceable to the 23RD OF SEPTEMBER COMMUNIST LEAGUE.

574. November 21

United Kingdom. Nineteen persons were killed and 202 were injured in Birmingham, England, when bombs exploded in crowded downtown pubs. Although the blasts had the earmarks of an IRA attack, the police investigated a claim by a group called RED FLAG 74 that it had planted the bombs.

575. November 22

Dubai. Four Palestinian terrorists hijacked a British Airways VC-10 jet and forced it to fly to Tunis after a refueling stop in Tripoli, Libya. An Indian stewardess was shot in the back during a shootout on the plane, but her wound was not serious. In addition to the hijackers, the plane carried 22 passengers, 13 crew members, and 12 ground-service employees who had been aboard the aircraft when it was seized. The hijackers demanded that Egypt release 13 Palestinian guerrillas imprisoned in Cairo. (Eight had been convicted by Sudan for the slaying of three diplomats in Khartoum on March 1, 1973, and five were awaiting trial by the PLO for the December 17, 1973, attack on the Rome airport.) The demands were at first rejected by both the government of Egypt and the PLO.

The hijackers released four passengers on November 22. Thirteen more were released after the five terrorists involved in the Rome Airport raid were freed by Egypt and flown to Tunis. Two other Palestinian guerrillas held by The Netherlands also were released at the hijackers' demand and were flown to Tunis. The seven released Palestinian prisoners then boarded the plane.

The hijackers shot and killed a West German hostage, Werner Gustav Kehl, on November 23, but the remaining hostages were released on November 25. The hijackers then demanded asylum in Tunisia. The Tunisian government agreed to their demands and the gunmen and the seven Palestinians surrendered to Tunisian authorities on November 25.

On November 27, the PLO announced that it had arrested 26 persons in Lebanon and other Arab countries for their alleged involvement in the hijacking and that it would try the suspects in public. On December 7, the Tunisian government handed over the 11 terrorists (the four hijackers and the seven other guerrillas who had been released from Cairo and The Netherlands) to the PLO. They left Tunis in PLO custody for an undisclosed destination. The four who hijacked the plane have been tried and sentenced, according to a January 24, 1975, PLO announcement. The sentences were believed to be long prison terms. Their actual whereabouts, however, remain a mystery.

1974

576. November 25

United Kingdom. At least 20 persons were hurt by bombs planted in sidewalk mailboxes in London. IRA guerrillas were suspected.

577. November 25

Argentina. Leftist guerrillas were believed responsible for explosions at a branch of the First National City Bank of New York and two General Motors Corporation showrooms in Buenos Aires.

578. November 27

United Kingdom. Two bombs exploded in the Chelsea district of London, injuring six persons. One of the bombs went off in a curbside mailbox, the other outside the Chelsea army barracks. The IRA was suspected of responsibility.

579. November 30

Israel. Two Palestinian guerrillas identified as AL FATAH members entered the town of Rihaniya, where they entered a house, shot an Israeli Moslem to death, and wounded his wife. The attackers then surrendered to Israeli forces. The guerrillas apparently believed they had entered a Jewish village and were searching for hostages to exchange for five imprisoned terrorists in Israel.

580. December 5

Mexico. A member of an urban guerrilla group, the 23RD OF SEPTEMBER COMMUNIST LEAGUE, held two French diplomats at gunpoint in their embassy for five hours. The gunman was tricked by police into believing that his demand for political asylum in France would be met. The diplomats were released unharmed, and the kidnapper was captured on his way to the airport.

581. December 6

Israel. Palestinian guerrillas raided the Rosh Hanikra kibbutz and wounded two Israelis. One terrorist was killed. The PLO claimed responsibility for the attack.

582. December 9

Pakistan. A bomb exploded at the USIS Center in Peshawar, slightly injuring two employees and

causing extensive damage. The perpetrators were not known.

583. December 10

Lebanon. Three PLO offices located in Beirut were severely damaged by rocket attacks. Four people were reported injured. The rockets, which were equipped with timing devices, had been strapped to the roof-racks of three cars that had been parked near the offices of the PLO headquarters, the Palestine Research Centre, and the Occupied Homelands Administration building. The cars had been rented by four men—holding British, Irish, Mexican, and West German passports—who had all left the country before the attacks occurred. The agency which had rented a car to the man with the West German passport was destroyed in a bomb explosion on December 12. Israelis or an underground Lebanese extremist group was suspected of responsibility.

584. December 11

Israel. A man hurled hand grenades into a movie theater audience in Tel Aviv, killing two people, including himself, and wounding 54. The PFLP claimed responsibility. The terrorist was a Ghana-born holder of a British passport who had lived in Turkey.

585. December 15

United States. A bomb exploded at the Bahama Cruise Line offices in Miami, Florida, causing moderate damage but no injuries. The LATIN AMERICAN ANTI-COMMUNIST ARMY, a name believed to be used by the FLNC to confuse authorities, claimed credit for the bombing.

586. December 15

France. On December 15, bombs exploded outside Trans World Airways and Coca-Cola offices in Paris, causing slight damage. On December 16, another bomb exploded at the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, shattering windows. There were no injuries in any of the explosions. Members of the extreme right-wing YOUTH ACTION GROUP claimed responsibility. According to a French police statement quoted in the press, the group said that the blasts were a protest

against the meeting in Martinique of the Presidents of France and the United States.

587. December 16

United Kingdom. Bombs exploded outside three telephone exchanges in central London, killing one man and injuring at least four persons. The first explosion occurred outside an exchange in Chelsea. Three policemen were injured as they were clearing the area. The second bomb, apparently under a parked car, exploded near a telephone exchange off Shaftesbury Avenue in the West End theater district. Nobody was injured. The third went off at a telephone exchange on Chenies Street near Tottenham Court Road. The bomb was thought to have been left in a parcel outside the exchange. An employee was badly injured. The bombings have been attributed to the IRA.

588. December 16

United States. A bomb exploded in the Eastern Steamship Lines office in Miami, Florida, causing a small fire and minor damage. The company owns two cruise ships operating between Miami and the Bahamas but it is American-owned and has no connection with the Bahamian government. According to the FBI, the bomb appeared to be different from those used in previous bombings by Cuban exile revolutionary organizations. It appeared likely, however, that the incident was related to the previously stated intention of the FLNC to direct its attacks against the Bahamian government.

589. December 18

France. A Uruguayan military attaché, Colonel Ramon Trabal, who formerly was an intelligence officer, was shot and killed in Paris. A group calling itself the RAUL SENDIC INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE, named after a leader of the TUPAMARO urban guerrillas, claimed responsibility for the killing.

590. December 18

United Kingdom. A bomb exploded in a car parked across the street from Selfridge's depart-

ment store on Oxford Street in London. Five persons were slightly injured in the blast. Scotland Yard attributed the bombing to the IRA.

591. December 18

United Kingdom. Two bombs went off in garbage cans located in downtown Bristol, causing injuries to 20 persons. Police blamed the IRA.

592. December 20

Israel. A bomb explosion injured 13 persons in central Jerusalem. The bomb exploded on Ben Yehuda Street, an avenue of cafes, shops, and offices, just after lunchtime when the street was crowded with shoppers. The PDFLP claimed credit for the blast.

593. December 21

Lebanon. Two bombs exploded in the British-owned Spinneys department store in Beirut. A group calling itself the ARAB COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION claimed credit for the explosions. It set a New Year's Eve deadline for the free distribution of one ton of sugar, one ton of rice, and 1,000 cans of powdered milk to poor families in Beirut. No one was injured.

594. December 21

United Kingdom. A bomb exploded in Harrod's, one of London's most exclusive department stores. The IRA was suspected of setting the explosives. No injuries were reported.

595. December 22

Israel. Terrorists threw a hand grenade at a busload of Christmas pilgrims from the United States who were touring Jerusalem, wounding a teenage American girl and an Arab bystander. The PLO claimed responsibility.

596. December 22

United Kingdom. A bomb exploded at the home of former Prime Minister Edward Heath in London. No one was injured. The incident has been attributed to the IRA.

1974

597. December 27

Nicaragua. Nine members of the FSLN, a leftist guerrilla group in Nicaragua, invaded a private home where a party was being given in honor of Turner B. Shelton, the U.S. ambassador. Ambassador Shelton had already left the party, but the guerrillas seized 25 hostages, including the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, Nicaragua's ambassador to the United States, and the Chilean ambassador to Nicaragua. Four people were killed in the initial assault. The kidnapers demanded that the Nicaraguan government pay them \$5 million, release 14 prisoners, and fly the kidnapers and the

prisoners to Cuba. They also demanded that the government broadcast an anti-government statement. The government agreed to release the 14 prisoners and pay \$1 million. The guerrillas released their hostages 61 hours later and were flown to Cuba.

598. December 31

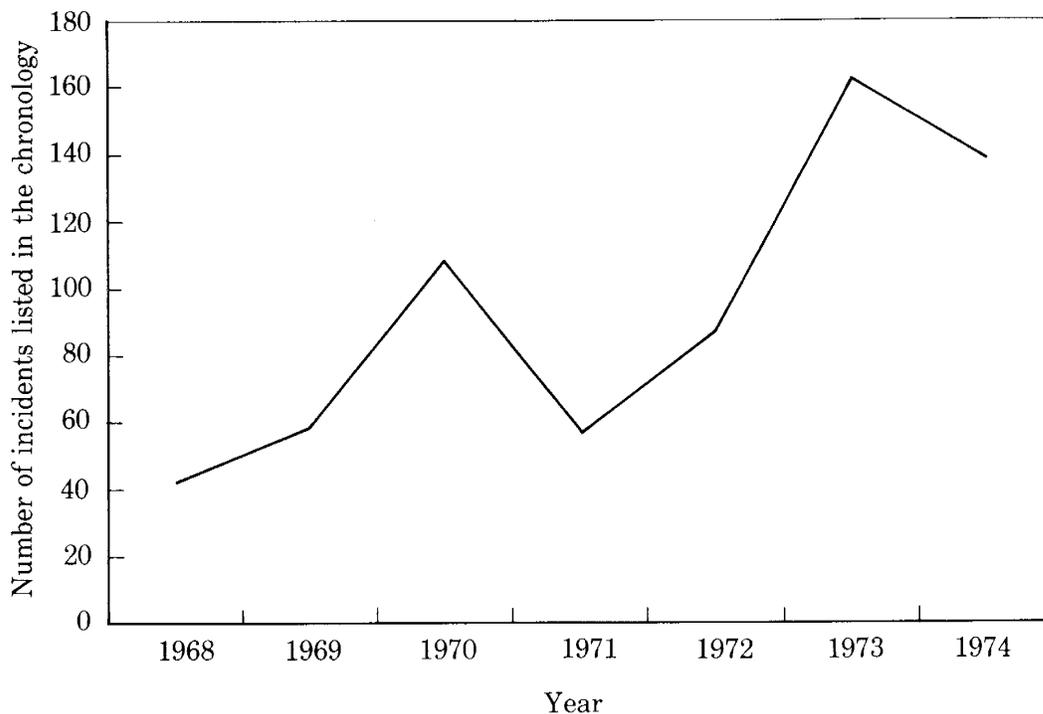
South Africa. A bomb concealed in a book exploded in the Johannesburg post office, injuring an employee. It was addressed to a family of Jewish origin, according to the police. Police have not said where the parcel was posted.

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>Açyo Libertadora Nacional</i> (Action for National Liberation)	Brazil
ANYO	Arab Nationalist Youth for the Liberation of Palestine	Middle East
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
FLNC	<i>Frente de Liberación Nacional Cubana</i> (Cuban National Liberation Front)	United States
FLQ	<i>Front de Liberation du Québec</i> (Québec Liberation Front)	Canada

FSLN	<i>Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional</i> (Sandinist Front of National Liberation)	Nicaragua
GARI	<i>Grupo de Acción Revolucionaria Internacionalista</i> (International Revolutionary Action Group)	Spain
IRA	Irish Republican Army (Provisional Wing)	Northern Ireland
JDL	Jewish Defense League	United States
MANO	<i>Movimiento Argentino Nacional Organización</i> (Argentine National Organization Movement)	Argentina
MIL	<i>Movimiento Ibérico Libertario</i> (Iberian Liberation Movement)	Spain
MLN (Tupamaros)	<i>Movimiento de Liberación Nacional</i> (National Liberation Movement)	Uruguay
MoPoCo	Popular Colorado Movement	Paraguay
MR-8	<i>Movimiento 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
PDFLP	Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine	Middle East
PFLP	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine	Middle East
PFLP-GC	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine—General Command	Middle East
PLA	Palestine Liberation Army	Middle East
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization	Middle East
RASD	A counterintelligence organization believed to be controlled by Al Fatah, devoted to the assassination of Israeli intelligence agents. Linked directly with the Black September Organization.	Middle East
SASO	The South African Students' Organization	Africa

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</i> Revolucionaria-Palmares (Armed Revolutionary Vanguard-Palmares)	Brazil
VPR	<i>Vanguardia Popular Revolucionaria</i> (Popular Revolutionary Vanguard)	Brazil



Total number of incidents listed in the chronology, by year

A total of 654 incidents are listed in this chart, although the number assigned to the final entry in this supplement is 598. The discrepancy is due to the insertion of incidents that occurred in previous years. The total number of entries is a reflection of the total amount of international terrorist activity; it is not a precise count of the actual number of incidents. For example, a single entry in the chronology may refer to a series of letter bombs or some other multiple event.

