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A Worldwide Combine Of Terrorists Hinted

By TAD SZULC

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WASHINGTON, July 13 — The Central Intelligence Agency and other Western intelligence services have reportedly traced numerous connections between the Japanese terrorist "Red Army," a Palestinian guerrilla organization, the Uruguayan Tupamaros, the Irish Republican Army and a number of other revolutionary movements.

Intelligence officials here said today that an international revolutionary organization was developing from contacts between the Japanese terrorists, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the other groups, among them the Turkish People's Liberation Army and the Italian "Red Brigade."

Officials said that a central office was established in Zurich, Switzerland, late last year and that agents and "safe houses" were maintained in Beirut, Lebanon, and other Middle Eastern countries, in a number of European cities and in Tokyo.

According to the intelligence officials, the killing of 26 bystanders at Tel Aviv airport May 30 by three Japanese terrorists of the "Red Army," operating in concert with the Marxist-oriented Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was the first known instance of such international cooperation between guerrilla groups.

The intelligence officials said there was increasing evidence of clandestine contracts among many individual movements.

Representatives of some of the guerrilla groups conferred secretly with officials of the Irish Republican Army in Dublin between May 26 and 28, according to the intelligence officials.

Each of the underground groups represented in the new international organization has carried out guerrilla actions, such as kidnappings, killings of officials and bank robberies in the country in which it is based.

Intelligence officials said that many of the revolutionary leaders appeared to have concluded that their efforts would be more effective if they were coordinated internationally.

In the case of the Popular Front and the Japanese terrorists, the intelligence officials said, they had reached an "action" agreement late in 1970, after a series of hijackings of airliners by Palestinian commandos.

As a result of the agreement, they said, a training camp for Japanese revolutionaries was established near Beirut, Lebanon, in January, 1971, by an unidentified Japanese woman and by Leila Khaled, a member of a Palestinian commando team that sought to hijack an Israeli airliner between London and New York in September, 1970. Miss Khaled was released by the British authorities in October, 1970, in exchange for a group of Arabs imprisoned in West Germany.

The intelligence officials noted that Miss Khaled's companion, who was killed in the attempted hijacking, was Patrick Arguello, an American of

Puerto Rican parentage and a member of an American group sympathizing with the Palestinian's cause.

In November, 1971, a Popular Front delegation reportedly visited Tokyo secretly, leaving behind a liaison agent with the "Red Army."

Subsequently, the officials said, a number of Japanese terrorists, including those who were to participate in the Tel Aviv airport killings, were sent to a training camp of the Popular Front in Baalbek, Lebanon.

The intelligence officials noted that the surviving Japanese terrorist from the airport massacre, Kozo Okamoto, had testified at his current trial in Israel, that he had received a fake passport in Frankfurt and then joined his two companions in Rome for the trip to Tel Aviv. They said this confirmed reports that the guerrillas had well-organized supporters in a number of European capitals.

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