

Secret Report Claims Terrorists Are Aided By Radical Governments

LONDON (AP) Secret reports to members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization say an international terrorist network is operating globally with help from radical governments.

The reports, which attempt to detail how the network is organized and financed, were submitted by the intelligence and security agencies of individual NATO governments, and the headquarters of the alliance pooled and collated them. Then they were summarized by one of the member governments and distributed to each of the other 14 NATO members.

A copy of the summary shown confidentially to The Associated Press claims the terrorist network counts on support from Iraq, Syria, Libya, South Yemen and Cuba, and has access to arms from Eastern Europe.

Other sources, including

cabinet ministers, ambassadors and police from 12 countries, agree there is evidence of significant links between terrorist groups in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America.

They are among the officials now studying the secret NATO reports which make these points about the terrorist network:

- The network has no globally agreed name. In the Middle East it is known as the "Arm of the Arab Revolution," the group which claimed responsibility for the kidnaping of the oil ministers in Vienna, Austria, last December. The leader of that raid, Carlos Martinez, born Ilich Ramirez Sanchez in Venezuela 26 years ago, is a key operative in the terrorist international.

- A major force in the network is the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine

(PFLP) headed by George Habash. The Mideast link in the chain has supplied funds, arms, training and escape routes.

- Other activist members of the network include the West German group led by the jailed **Andreas Baader** and Ulrike Meinhof, the Japanese Red Army and South American extremists with Cubans among them.

- The European base for the network is Paris. Special missions from the terrorist international have met there with representatives of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), Turkish terror squads and far-left and Maoist groups from Scandinavia to Spain.

Last summer in Paris, a Lebanese terrorist-turned-informer, Michael Moukarbel, led French counterintelligence men to Carlos Martinez. Carlos shot and killed

Moukarbel and two French agents and escaped. But his trail led to terrorist apartments in London and Paris, to arms caches and counterfeiting equipment, to a treasure trove of documents about past operations and future missions, including death lists allegedly compiled by Carlos.

These discoveries form part of the dossiers now being studied by the NATO governments. There is no way to evaluate these dossiers independently. For one thing, officials refuse to discuss details, saying they don't want to show the terrorists exactly how much is known about the network.

Sources who have seen the dossiers say they cover financial arrangements for the terrorist network. Moukarbel was a paymaster for the terrorist international in Europe. His papers pointed to the money, logistical and other help from friendly governments.

These dossiers also purport to show how the terrorist network is organized, for example that Habash's PFLP is the main source of East European arms filtering through the system. The arms include the Soviet RPG7 rocket launchers used by terrorists in Northern Ireland.

None of the sources would comment directly on whether the network has a high command or master mind. But public comments indicate that there is substantial coordination among terrorist groups. For instance, both France and the PFLP have stressed the importance of the Carlos incident.

Not all terrorists operating in Europe are part of the international network. Some of the smaller independence groups appear to be operating largely on their own.