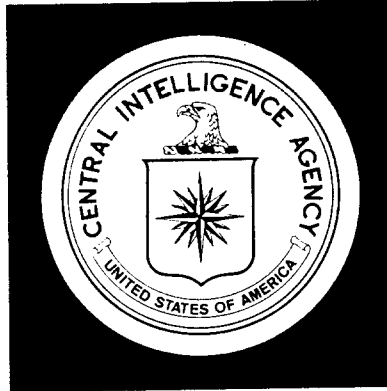


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WEEKLY REVIEW

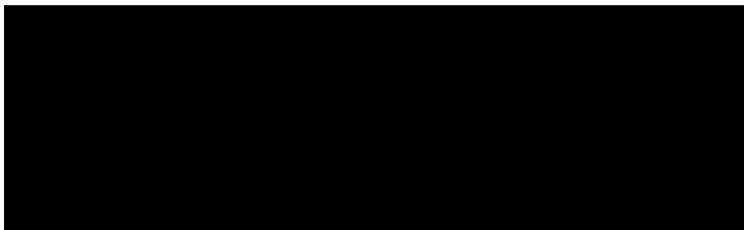
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3 November 1972



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CONTENTS (3 November 1972)

The WEEKLY REVIEW, issued every Friday morning by the Office of Current Intelligence, reports and analyzes significant developments of the week through noon on Thursday. It frequently includes material coordinated with or prepared by the Office of Economic Research, the Office of Strategic Research, and the Directorate of Science and Technology. Topics requiring more comprehensive treatment and therefore published separately as Special Reports are listed in the contents.

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MIDDLE EAST
AFRICA

14 Israel-Fedayeen: Retaliation



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Israel-Fedayeen
PRE-EMPTIVE RETALIATION

Israeli aircraft on 30 October bombed four Arab guerrilla bases close to Damascus, the first such action since the bombings of 15 October and Tel Aviv's enunciation of a pre-emptive strike policy vis-a-vis the fedayeen. The raid came less than 12 hours after the West German Government had acceded to the demands of two Black September hijackers of a Lufthansa 727 and released the three Arab terrorists involved in the Munich slayings.

An Israeli spokesman denied the action was directly connected with the prisoner release. The government and public were incensed over what they called Bonn's "hasty capitulation" to the hijackers, however, and the strikes seemed designed to demonstrate that, while other countries might be soft on terrorists, Israel was not. Tel Aviv recalled its ambassador from Bonn and the Israeli parliament passed a resolution calling for "no submission" in dealing with the fedayeen "criminals and murderers."

Subsequently, the Israelis struck again, this time at a Syrian military camp near the northern

Lebanon-Syrian border. This was in retaliation for a Syrian artillery barrage against the Golan Heights, which Damascus had undertaken in response to the Israeli air strikes on 30 October. On 31 October, the Israelis moved more troops, armor, and heavy artillery into the heights, apparently to reinforce troops there and to indicate to Damascus they were ready for any contingency.

These Israeli actions reflect some frustration in dealing with the new Palestinian terrorist tactics, particularly in regard to bringing other countries to act. Israel can readily cope with terrorism along its cease-fire lines, in the occupied Arab territories, and within Israel itself. The problem is with terrorist activities abroad. Last week, for example, Dutch authorities released a Palestinian found to be carrying an arsenal of explosive letter bombs and weapons as well as a half-dozen passports, including an Algerian diplomatic one. Tel Aviv cannot understand such action by the Dutch or Bonn's "surrender" of the Munich prisoners. The Israelis, as a result, see the task of controlling the terrorists as devolving more and more upon themselves, and this reinforces Israel's determination to hit the fedayeen and their Arab hosts wherever and whenever it can.

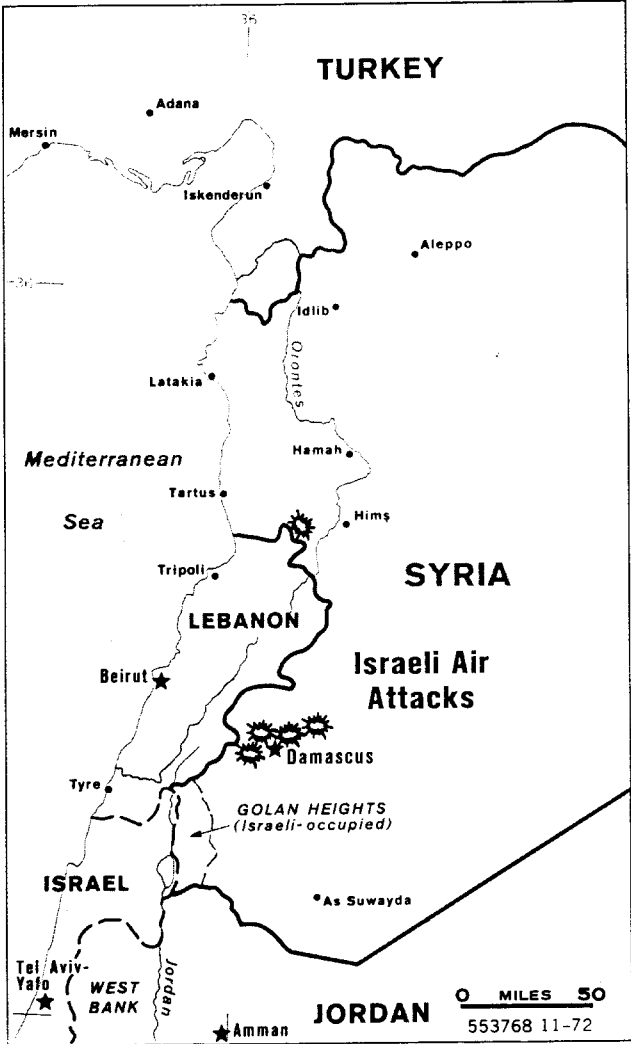
Israel's selection of Syria over Lebanon as a target is somewhat curious, as the hijackers had organized themselves at Beirut and boarded the aircraft there.

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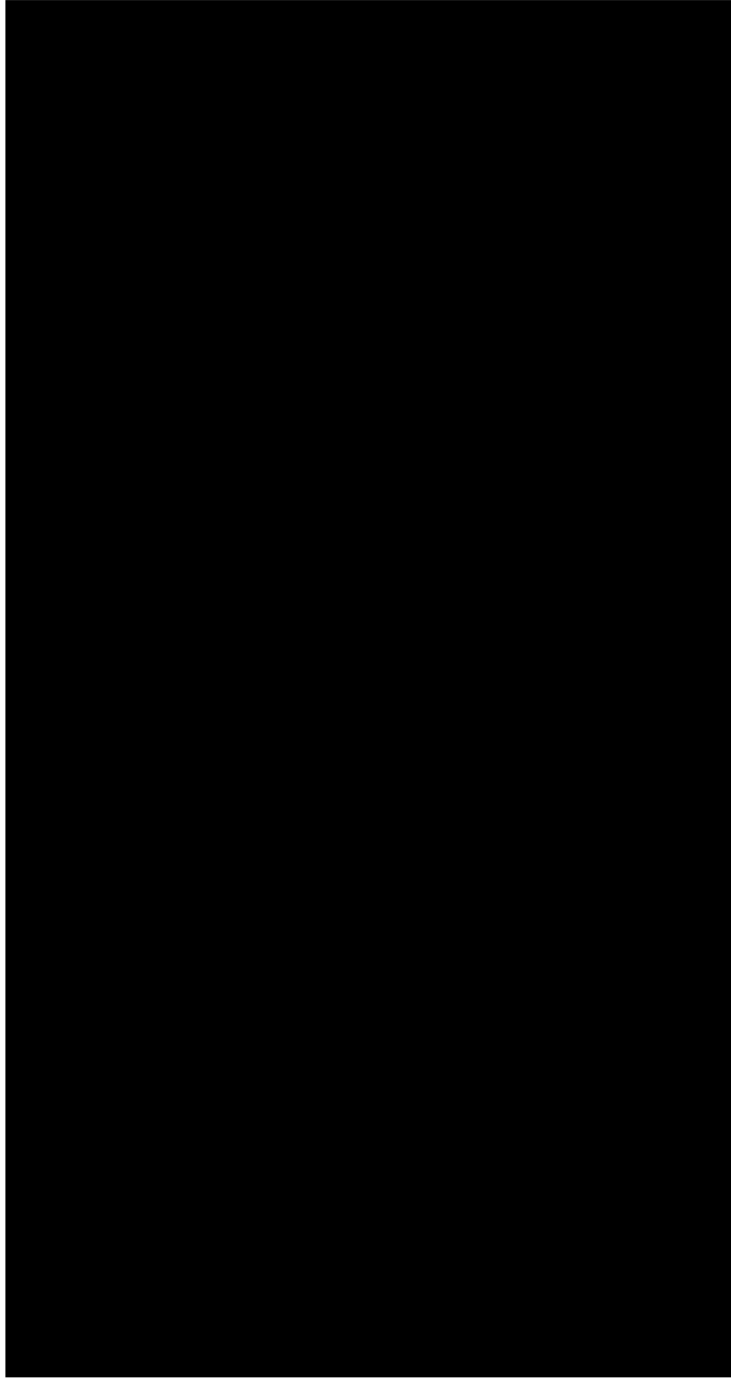
Meanwhile, Libya's lionizing of the hijackers and Munich slayers has drawn special attention in the semi-official Israeli newspaper *Davar*. The day after the prisoner release, *Davar* stated, "the country of destination of the Munich murderers



Three Arab terrorists put aboard jet bound for Zagreb at Munich Airport.



which will give them shelter... shall in the eyes of Israel become a partner to the Munich murders and as such can expect any punishment." Israel has the capability to strike fedayeen bases in Libya. [REDACTED]



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