TERRORISM:
Special Studies,
1975–1985

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A Guide to

TERRORISM: Special Studies, 1975-1985

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REEL INDEX

Reel 1

1974-1977

Frame


The report presents a chronology of incidents of international terrorism that took place between 1968-1974. Most of the material is based on press reports, although other sources were used as well. 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, executives or the offices of foreign corporations), or created international incidents by attacking airline passengers, personnel and equipment. International activities of such groups--an Irish Republican Army (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.


Since the mid-1960s, international terrorism has moved to the foreground of international concern as a new and pressing problem bedevilling the normal conduct and course of international politics, business, and travel. Diplomatic
and business kidnappings, airplan hijackings, letter bombs, political assassinations, and mass murders have emerged as a technique of urban terrorism in Latin America, the Middle East and Africa, Europe, and North America. Through the extremities of their actions and the publicity they achieve by catapulting their internal political struggles onto the stage of world affairs, "the terrorists" are able to gain a diplomatic leverage out of all proportion to their numbers or influence within their own states. In return for the release of kidnapped hostages or the safe return of a skyjacked airplane, these dissident extremists have frequently gained the release of their compatriots jailed as "political prisoners," monetary ransom, and/or the widespread publication of their political grievances and goals. The papers which comprise the substance of this volume formed the basis for the oral presentations delivered at that panel. Because of the continuing and, in fact, burgeoning number of terrorist activities and the problems they present for the international community, it was decided to disseminate the views of the panelists more widely to the public at large. Greater knowledge and understanding of the phenomenon of international terrorism may contribute to the search for and development of more effective methods for its control. The following papers were presented at the convention: The profile of a terrorist—a cautionary tale; International terrorism—from definition to measures toward suppression; The diplomatic kidnappings—an overview; The diplomatic kidnappings—a case study; International terrorism and the overseas business community; The potential role of an international criminal court; and The United States government response to terrorism—a global approach.

International Terrorism: A New Kind of Warfare.


The author briefly discusses what terrorism is, how it operates, how and why it seeks especially international attention. The author further discusses terrorism's new targets and new capabilities, and its effect on international order.

Terrorism and Kidnapping.


The author examines terrorism in general and kidnapping in particular. The author discusses the theory of terrorism, its utility and its effectiveness seen
from the terrorists' point of view, the reason for its apparent increase in recent years, and some recent and possible future trends. The author further discusses kidnapping by terrorist groups, some of the motives for kidnapping, and the reasons why kidnapping is still a very unpopular crime in this country.

0187  **International Terrorism: A Chronology (1974 Supplement).**


This paper provides a chronological listing and description of incidents of international terrorism. Incidents that occurred between 1968 and April 1974 but which were not reported in the earlier volume are described, along with a chronology of incidents between May and December 1974. The two reports together serve as a reference work on recent acts of international terrorism and as a basis for examining possible trends. An index to frequently cited activist groups is also included.

0213  **Red Brigades: A Description of a Terrorist Organization.**


A review of current literature on active terrorist or revolutionary organizations reveals minimal information for analyzing the Red Brigades (BR) of Italy. Questions such as how they are organized, the number of active members, their age, origin, educational background, and political orientation are largely unanswered in a collective form. The purpose of this study is to present a descriptive analysis of the Red Brigades. A secondary purpose is to present a study which enables the criminologist, sociologist, and politician to better understand the organization in order to develop techniques for dealing with the demands for social and governmental change through terrorist activity. The scope of this study will include a systematic review of the popular literature (U.S., Italian, and German) on the topic. Although the majority of material published on the group deals with the sensationalism of the Aldo Moro kidnapping and assassination and the General Dozier abduction, other documents do exist in scattered form. By compiling and analyzing the items, a better view of the BR was obtained.
High Technology Terrorism and Surrogate War: The Impact of New Technology on Low-Level Violence.


The author examines the impact of technological developments on low-level violence. He examines the topic in somewhat broader terms, looks at current trends in technology, both military and civilian, and what they could mean in the long run to guerrillas and terrorists, and also what they could mean for society. The author argues that due largely to technological developments modern guerrilla and terrorist groups are being afforded a growing capacity for disruption and destruction. The support of terrorists by any nation or group of nations in turn will further increase the terrorists' capacity for violence. It may also prevent effective international cooperation aimed at controlling international terrorism.

The Terror Trap.


Nuclear, chemical and biological blackmail by terrorist organizations and individuals could become a reality in the near future. The United States has adopted a tough strategy of supporting both bilateral agreements and multilateral connections seeking to institute universal sanctions against states which harbor terrorists. Although ideologically opposed to individual acts of terrorism, the Soviet Union still interprets, supports, or opposes the methods, activities, and purposes of various terrorist groups proportionately with their perceived accommodations with Soviet national interests, despite a policy of reducing international tensions with the West through détente. Both superpowers must recognize that the techniques of terrorism can be used by anyone regardless of ideology or nationality, and that mutually beneficial decision making alone will not solve the problem, but is a prerequisite to reversing current trends of escalating terrorism and to achieving world peace, security, and genuine détente.

Terrorism and the Military Response.

This research memorandum discusses the terrorist threat to the United States, with emphasis on the fact that the U.S. military has increasingly been a target of terrorist activity. Situations which may require the use of U.S. military force are considered, and the specific problems and legal limitations of a military response are analyzed. Finally, recommendations are made regarding how the military services can better contribute to the fight against international terrorism.

**Counterterror Campaign—The Road to Success or Failure?**


The basic question is whether or not a counterterror campaign is a suitable course of action for a government to pursue when faced with a mass-based insurgency. Historical examples were researched and a philosophical approach taken to determine if such a campaign is functional or dysfunctional. The purpose and effects of a terror campaign are also discussed for comparison purposes. The analyses conclude that while a terror campaign can be functional for an insurgent organization, a counterterror campaign is not functional and contributes to the lack of faith the people have in their government. This in turn leads to a reduction in popular support and the defeat of the government.

**Will Terrorists Go Nuclear?**


This report contains the testimony given by the author before the Committee on Energy and Diminishing Materials of the California State Assembly, November 19, 1975. He summarizes research on the problem of international terrorism, conducted under his direction and aimed at providing the concerned U.S. government agencies with a better understanding of terrorist tactics, trends, and potentialities.

**Terrorism and the Nuclear Safeguards Issue.**

This paper is based on testimony before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., February 26, 1976.

Nuclear Theft: Real and Imagined Dangers.


This report examines the possibility of theft of fissionable material from the U.S. nuclear power industry by non-governmental individuals or groups. The study investigates the availability of fissionable material, vulnerable portions of the nuclear fuel cycles, weapon construction, and the regulations regarding the protection of fissionable material. The study uses a morphological approach to evaluate the capability of potential thieves by group size and classification. Possible motivations for committing nuclear theft are discussed.

Third Party Involvement in International Terrorist Extortion.


This thesis examines the hypothesis that when international terrorists conduct successful extortionary events, they are encouraged to carry out similar events. The thesis contains a methodology for collecting information about extortionary terrorist events in a format suitable for aggregate data analysis. This methodology was used for recording data on all international terrorist extortionary events which could be found for the period 1968-1975. Bivariate analysis was used in an effort to reveal the determinants of terrorist success in kidnappings, hijackings, and barricade incidents. It was found that the variables which contribute to terrorist success are so interrelated that no single determinant of terrorist success could be isolated. Tests of the hypothesis were unable to produce conclusive results. Whether or not terrorist success encourages further terrorist extortionary activity could not be proven in this study.

Hostage Survival: Some Preliminary Observations.

For approximately the past three years, the Rand Corporation, under the joint
sponsorship of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)
and the Department of State, has been studying various aspects of
international terrorism. A major focus of this research effort has been on
situations in which U.S. officials abroad or foreign officials in the United States
might be held hostage by terrorists. This paper—drawn from material reported
earlier to DARPA and State—describes some preliminary observations on the
experience of the hostages. It is based largely on interviews with former
hostages, including both American and foreign officials, businessmen who
have been kidnapped abroad, and several private American citizens who were
kidnapped and held for ransom in the United States. The observations here are
preliminary; they are being circulated in the form of a paper for the sake of
timeliness. A more detailed Rand report is forthcoming.

0683  Comments on a Paper Presented by Doctor Brian M. Jenkins, Rand
Corporation, at Session III of the Department of State Conference on
International Terrorism, March 26, 1976.

Columbia University, New York Institute of War and Peace Studies. J. Bowyen
Bell. 1976. 7pp.

Focuses on the problems and prospects involved in weapons technology
transfer for the revolutionary-terrorist.

0690  The Cross and Laporte Kidnappings, Montreal, October 1970.

Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Eleanor S. Wainstein. February

Analyzes events surrounding the kidnapping of British Trade Commissioner
James R. Cross and Quebec Labor Minister Pierre Laporte by members of the
militant French Canadian Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ). Laporte was
murdered; the Canadian government was eventually able to negotiate Cross's
release unharmed, but only after invoking the War Measures Act. The report is
one of a series of case studies of international incidents involving diplomatic
kidnapping and hostage negotiations. Policy implications of government
actions, conduct and treatment of the hostages, and details of the release
negotiations are emphasized.
The Growing Utility of Political Terrorism.


This paper addresses the growing utility of terrorism in effecting political change. The rationality and morality of terrorist movements are discussed with an explanation of current world conditions and technological advances which make terrorism an attractive alternate to formal warfare. Terms of reference are defined and a likely scenario for the use of terrorism during the 1977-1990 frame is postulated.

International Terrorism Threat Analysis.


The last decade has witnessed a marked increase in the incidence of international political terrorism. International political terrorism has emerged as a political weapon employed on a worldwide basis by those who are dissatisfied with, or alienated from, the legitimate international and/or national political process. International terrorism is perceived to represent a threat to a wide range of United States national security goals. The hypothesis examined in this thesis is that the threat which international terrorism represents to the United States' national security can be measured as a function of the threat perceptions of experts concerned with combating terrorism and is correlated with terrorists' methods of operation, perceived saliency of the enemy and the treatment of the event by foreign broadcasts (FBIS). Scale values are calculated which represent the consensus of expert judges' perception of threat. Content analysis of terrorist statements is employed to measure the saliency of the terrorist enemy perceptions. The methodology of multiple regression analysis is used to determine the underlying aspects of terrorism which combine to explain the level of threat represented by a terrorist incident. The conclusions of this thesis provide the decision maker with valid early warning indicators of emerging terrorist threat and a perspective for allocating resources to counter terrorism.

The Potential for Nuclear Terrorism.

Text of a speech given May 8, 1977, at the Conference on Nuclear Arms Proliferation and Nuclear Terrorism at the Arms Control Association, Washington, D.C.

**Some Characteristics of Political Terrorism in the 1960s.**


Political terrorism is a distinctive revolutionary strategy in which sustained campaigns of violent action are directed against highly visible public targets. It is a relatively new strategy, one that has been resorted to especially by alienated, youthful members of the middle classes, and it has been increasing rapidly throughout the world. It is a particularly threatening form of political violence, both because of its destructiveness and its potential revolutionary consequences. It has a pronounced international dimension as well, whereby revolutionary terrorists rely on substantial support from similarly disposed groups and nations elsewhere. The preceding statements are part of conventional wisdom about political terrorism.

**A Survey of Terrorist Capabilities, the Threat to Nuclear Resources, and Some Recommended Improvements for Defensive Security Postures.**


Terrorist activities have greatly increased in the last five years, and the capabilities demonstrated by various groups indicate that there is a significant threat to United States Air force (USAF) nuclear resources. This study focuses on recent overt terrorist attacks which have displayed a high degree of technical expertise. Analysis of information is directed toward identifying security improvements (against overt attacks) for fixed defensive postures associated with USAF nuclear weapon storage and alert aircraft areas. This was done through the development of a terrorist threat model and an assessment of base security postures to determine if the best defense against probable terrorist capabilities is in effect.
U.S. Preparation for Future Low-Level Conflict.


Low-level conflict, including international terrorism, may well be the kind of conflict that will increasingly confront the United States; the outcomes of such conflicts may directly affect American national facilities and interests, such as sources of raw materials and the sea lanes for transporting them. The outcome of such conflicts may also affect the perceived strength of the United States.

Countering Terrorism on Military Installations.


This study examines the implications that threats of terrorism have for current and future missions of the Army. It determines the future role of the military police in countering terrorist acts. It recommends revision required in the Army's law enforcement doctrine, structure, training, equipment and planning to counter acts of terrorism when they occur. The authors examine the question of whether the Army should adopt broad policy guidance or specified guidance to subordinate commands in dealing with acts of terrorism and make recommendations. They examine the Army's capability to thwart criminal/terrorist efforts at sabotage, blackmail, or other disruptions on U.S. Army installations worldwide. They conclude that appropriate countermeasures, including education and awareness training, should be implemented at installation level both in CONUS (continental United States) and OCONUS.


This document contains the proceedings of a two-day symposium/workshop held in April 1976 on the application of behavioral science to the problems of physical security. The formal papers are divided into three topical sections: Threat Analysis--Behavioral Factors and Consequences; Human Reliability--Response Forces vs. Adversary; Methods of Measuring Behavioral Impact--Quantitative vs. Qualitative. Timely questions and challenges were explored in open discussion sessions following many of the presentations. The volume concludes with a brief summary of the panel-type workshop on the subject of threat analysis held on the second day.

0421  
**Jewish-Zionist Terrorism and the Establishment of Israel.**


Terrorist bombings of public buildings, attacks on public officials, hijackings and assassinations of political leaders are not new phenomena in Middle East politics. In recent history, incidents initiated by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its various components have captured headlines around the world. As recently as World War II, however, another terrorist war was fought over the same territory and for the same purposes—the creation of a Palestinian state. This time, though, the terrorists were Jewish. This paper looks at the activities of the Jewish "terror" organizations in their quest for a Jewish state. Through three chronological, more or less parallel, tracks the paper deals with the formation of the military and paramilitary groups, their organization, leadership, philosophy and actions which eventually forced Great Britain to yield to Zionist demands for a Jewish state in Palestine.

0548  
**Diplomatic Privilege and Immunity—Abuse and Exploitation by International Terrorists.**


International terrorism is a serious problem in the world today, threatening the security and stability of large world powers as well as relatively weaker third world nations. Violence and terror as tools for modern revolution are commonplace and terrorists are constantly seeking new ways to increase their mobility, strength, credibility, and visibility. Diplomatic agreements have been developed over the years as a means of protecting the official government representatives serving in consulates and embassies in foreign countries from official harassment and interference with their official duties. Privileges and
immunities from civil and criminal actions are granted between nations which maintain diplomatic ties because officials are personal representatives of their heads of state. Abuses associated with the implementation of political terrorism are taking place and are apparently increasing. States sponsoring international terrorists have seized the initiative and are exploiting the privileges granted to diplomats as a means of increasing the capabilities of the terrorists. The battle against terrorism is an important one, and counter-measures to combat terrorist abuses of diplomatic privilege must be developed.


The document contains the proceedings of the third annual symposium on "The Role of Behavioral Science in Physical Security," held in May 1978. The symposium provided a forum for the exchange of information between specialists in physical security and behavioral science through the presentation of eight papers and four structural workshops: Human Sensory Capabilities/Limitations; Human Engineering of the Workplace; Human Motivation, Attitudes, Error/Reliability; Personnel Selection, Placement, and Training. The symposium concluded with a summary and synthesis of the results of the workshops and a panel discussion on new research thrusts.

Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program.


The report includes an analysis of the current threat against civil aviation along with information regarding hijacking attempts, security incidents, bomb threats, and passenger screening activity. It also summarizes ongoing activities to assure adequate protection of civil air commerce against hijacking/sabotage and related crimes, and other aspects of the Civil Aviation Security Program.
International Terrorism in 1978.


Most established patterns of international terrorist behavior in 1977 continued into 1978, including attacks on Western diplomatic and business facilities, an emphasis on simple types of operations, and a preference for striking targets in industrialized democracies. Significant changes have included the escalation of international terrorism in Central America and setbacks to some European and Palestinian terrorist organizations. The year also ushered in some East European anti-terrorist cooperation with the West and the first international anti-hijacking agreement with potentially effective enforcement measures.

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Leftist Terrorist Motivation.


As international terrorist activities escalate and campaigns across national boundaries and borders increase, the United States is increasingly vulnerable to both internally and externally caused terrorist action. This study drew on existing documentation of leftist terrorists' ideological leanings and their motivations as perceived by analysts of this phenomenon. The study was limited to consideration of eight major leftist terrorist groups which operated between 1960-1978; Tupamaros, Irish Republican Army (IRA), Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Baader-Meinhof, Japanese Red Army, Weathermen, Black Panthers, and Symbionese Liberation Army. The philosophical influences on each group were examined as were the psychological and sociological motivations ascribed to them. Based upon the
relevant data in the sources, theories were derived about the motivation of contemporary leftist terrorists; and these theories were tested as they applied to the eight groups. Several conclusions regarding contemporary leftist terrorism were formulated, and a recommendation for further behavioral study was made.

0927 The Role of Civil Preparedness in Nuclear Terrorism Mitigation Planning.


An assessment of the objectives and capabilities of terrorist groups leads to the conclusion that although an explosion of a small nuclear bomb in a city is improbable, planning for an adequate emergency response is necessary. At the Federal level current planning places primary emphasis on management of terrorist events themselves, rather than on subsequent mitigation. The responsible agencies that will be involved must develop working relationships which will allow a rapid and coherent response to the massive damage and casualties that would result. Some state planning has been made, but local authority planning is very limited. These plans, and their integration at all levels of government, would be greatly enhanced by the drafting of models which could be adapted to individual state and local requirements. Preliminary assessments of effects of low-yield nuclear explosions in cities show significant changes, produced by massive building structures, to conventional data. Such data when further developed will provide important guidance to urban nuclear emergency planners. A new methodology is proposed for modeling the economic impact of terrorist attacks tailored to the nationwide incapacitation of unique industrial processes.

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1979 cont.-1981

0001 Contemporary Italian Terrorism: Analysis and Countermeasures.


Current Italian terrorism, whose most menacing manifestations derive from groups that profess to be acting in the name of Communism, has been
attributed to diverse roots. To some, it is a phenomenon that is self-contained and self-supporting. To others, it is sponsored by the "forces of reaction" that include not only local neo-Fascists but agents of Western powers as well. To yet others, East European patron states are behind Italy's terrorist bands. This last hypothesis is partially built upon recurring evidence of clandestine operations conducted in Italy since 1945 by the intelligence services of the Soviet Union and its East European satellites. The mounting intensification of Italy's various terrorist actions has heightened the demand for more effective enforcement of existing legislative, judicial, and police countermeasures and for adequate intelligence collection on all matters relating to terrorism. Of currently available technical measures, intelligence collection is perceived as being the least efficient because of operational drawbacks resulting from the 1977 reform of the intelligence and security services and because of continuing political exploitation of certain deviations within those services prior to the reform. This study, therefore, endeavors to examine contemporary Italian terrorism through the end of 1978 and dedicates particular attention to the role of Italian intelligence before and after the reform of 1977.

A Theory on Terrorist Activity in America and Its Effect on the United States Army.


The purpose of this thesis is to examine those factors which may contribute to the employment of the U.S. Army in countering terrorist activity in the United States, and the subsequent effect such an action may have on the military and civilian sectors of the society. The study is focused on an analysis of terrorist strategies and tactics, and on possible mass destruction weapons, and examines how a terrorist organization, operating in the United States, might gain an appreciable degree of popular support through the use of nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons. The investigation considers how a terrorist might exacerbate the situation to encourage anti-military sentiments and continued terrorist attacks against military personnel and facilities. The study also addresses the domestic legal issues pertaining to the use of military forces in the civil community; and examines international law as it relates to the question of whether or not the United States may be required to extend prisoner of war status to captured terrorist personnel. The study concludes that a terrorist organization may employ a nuclear weapon in a manner designed to shift responsibility for the act to the nuclear power industry, and then attempt to provoke committed military forces into overreacting to anti-nuclear demonstrations.
International Terrorism in 1979.


Most patterns of international terrorist behavior recorded in 1978 continued into 1979: attacks on diplomatic and business facilities; simplicity in operations; a preference for targets in industrialized democracies. The number of attacks declined worldwide, however, as did the number and proportion of attacks against U.S. citizens. Several terrorist groups stepped up their operations, however, to publicize their respective causes. Intergovernmental cooperation in combating terrorism was spearheaded by a West European agreement on extradition and prosecution and by the passage of a UN convention against the taking of hostages.

Some Characteristics of Contemporary Political Terrorism.


This paper surveys the use of terrorist tactics by private groups for political purposes.

Perspectives on Terrorism.


On March 25-26, 1976, the Department of State sponsored a conference of some 200 American and foreign specialists on the problems of terrorism. The intent of the conference was to pose and display the numerous controversies that exist in the field, not to resolve such differences or to formulate new policy.

Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program.


This report includes an analysis of the current threat against civil aviation along with information regarding hijacking attempts, security incidents, bomb threats, and passenger screening activity. It also summarizes ongoing activities to assure adequate protection of civil air commerce against hijacking/
Many European officials have predicted that the United States will be hit by the kind of terrorism Western Europe experienced during the last decade and is still experiencing. Their reasoning derives not from any particular piece of intelligence that the United States is about to become a new theater of terrorist warfare, but from less specific indicators. Some of these European observers believe that the prominent American role in the Middle East will make the United States a target for terrorism if Palestinian aims are not satisfied. Some believe that Europe's terrorist groups will inspire American imitators. If there were an imminent domestic terrorist threat, these Europeans fear we would not know about it. They are dismayed by what they perceive as the deliberate destruction of the American intelligence apparatus abroad and in the United States. They believe that a nation of 200 million has more potentially dangerous subversive groups than the few now being monitored under the new stringent rules governing domestic security investigators.

The report includes an analysis of the current threat against civil aviation along with information regarding hijacking attempts, security incidents, bomb threats, and passenger screening activity. It also summarizes ongoing activities to assure adequate protection of civil air commerce against hijacking/sabotage and related crimes, and other aspects of the Civil Aviation Security Program.

The purpose of this paper is to outline how data bases containing numeric data on terrorism might be analyzed. The first part is devoted to a definition of the research problem and a brief statement of the objectives and substance of the
proposal. The second section discusses the design and content of numeric data bases on terrorism, and relates this to the appropriate use of quantitative methods. The next section discusses the levels of analysis of terrorist behavior, and their importance to the analysis of terrorism. The next section presents a general strategy and specific proposals for the analysis of numeric terrorism data. The final section presents an agenda for research, where specific issues of interest are identified.

0501 **Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program.**


The report includes an analysis of the current threat against civil aviation along with information regarding hijacking attempts, security incidents, bomb threats, and passenger screening activity. It also summarizes ongoing activities to assure adequate protection of civil air commerce against hijacking/sabotage and related crimes, and other aspects of the Civil Aviation Security Program.

0542 **Terrorism in the 1980s.**


Events of the last few years have demonstrated repeatedly that by using terrorist tactics, political extremists with a limited capacity for violence can attract worldwide attention to themselves and their causes. They can arouse worldwide alarm and create international incidents that national governments are compelled to deal with. To protect against terrorist attacks or to respond to terrorist-caused crisis situations, governments and corporations must expend resources out of all proportion to the actual threat posed. In this paper the author reviews the broad trends in terrorism during the last ten years and tries to identify some of the developments we may look for in the 1980s, especially what we have experienced here in the United States and what America may expect in the coming decade.

0556 **The Study of Terrorism: Definitional Problems.**

Terrorism has become part of our daily news diet. Hardly a day goes by without news of an assassination, political kidnapping, hijacking, or bombing somewhere in the world. As such incidents of terrorism have increased in the past decade, the phenomenon of terrorism has become one of increasing concern to governments and of increasing interest to scholars.


As part of its research on the phenomenon of terrorism, the Rand Corporation has maintained a chronology of incidents of international terrorism. This chronology, now consisting of approximately 1,400 incidents that have occurred since 1968, provides a useful historical record and a data base for analysis. The takeover of the American embassy in Teheran in November 1979, and the Dominican Republic's embassy in Bogota in February 1980, prompted a review of this particular terrorist tactic for possible emergent patterns or trends. This report examines 43 seizures and five attempted seizures of diplomatic facilities which occurred in the past decade.

**Fighting Terrorism: An Enduring Task.**


An interview with ADN-Kronos, an Italian news service, was first published in *II Messaggero*. Subsequently it appeared in several European newspapers. *The Washington Post* carried an abbreviated version of it on February 1.

**International Terrorism: Choosing the Right Target.**


Is the Soviet Union supporting and fostering international terrorism? The simple answer is yes. The Soviet Union does provide support for terrorist activities, but that does not adequately explain the existence and persistence of worldwide terrorism. More important, in pointing the finger at Moscow, however guilty it may be, we should be careful not to diminish opportunities to do something effective to combat international terrorism.
Terrorism Data Bases: A Comparison of Missions, Methods, and Systems.


This study describes the growing number of data bases devoted to the subject of terrorism. It examines the relationship between the use of terrorism data and the design of the data bases, the scope and content of the data bases, the structure of terrorism data, and the systems used for retrieval and analysis of the data.

A Strategy for Combatting Terrorism.


A discussion of international measures required to combat terrorism. The United States does not have control over the policies of foreign governments against terrorist actions. Therefore, a very real requirement for international cooperation and agreement exists. Only common policies can bind together nations that hold different views about the rationale and consequences of terrorist activity.

Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program.


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Options for U.S. Policy on Terrorism.


This report presents a synthesis of policy-relevant conclusions and recommendations from three areas of Rand's continuing research on terrorism:
response to hostage situations; use of force against terrorism; the long-term campaign against terrorism. The purpose is to provide insights that may clarify policy issues and inform policy decisions.

0743  **Intelligence: Its Role in Counterterrorism.**


Terrorism is defined and the goals of terrorist groups are examined in light of how goals relate to terrorist activity. Considering the advantages that accrue to terrorist groups, the methodology of assessing terrorists' capabilities and ideology is discussed. Terrorism analysis tends to be event-oriented, and the significance of a terrorist group's track record as it relates to what actions the group is likely to attempt is explored. Various agencies within the U.S. government have a terrorism analysis role, but responsibilities and objectives vary; a brief discussion of these agencies and their perspective for terrorism analysis is included. The role of intelligence in both pre-and post-incident analysis is discussed, and a system is suggested for portraying threat magnitude that could standardize assessments and thereby make them more meaningful to those who rely on analysts' judgments to make decisions on security requirements.

0760  **An Assessment of Perceptions of United States Army Provost Marshals Pertaining to Counterterrorism Policy and Programs on Army Installations.**


This study is based on a worldwide survey of United States Army provost marshals (senior military law enforcement officers) assessing their perception of: the numbers of past incidents of terrorism directed against Army installations; the availability and adequacy of intelligence concerning local terrorist activities; the degree of threat their local commands face from terrorists; the adequacy of measures of counterterrorism preparedness of their local commands; the overall adequacy of protection currently provided likely terrorist targets within their areas of responsibility.
Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program.


The report includes an analysis of the current threat against civil aviation along with information regarding hijacking attempts, security incidents, bomb threats, and passenger screening activity. It also summarizes ongoing activities to assure adequate protection of civil air commerce against hijacking/sabotage and related crimes, and other aspects of the Civil Aviation Security Program.

Transition from Terrorist Event Management to Consequence Management, Executive Summary.


This report documents the results of a program to provide the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with an analysis and delineation of the role of FEMA and other governmental agencies in responding to terrorist events and to identify procedures to insure the orderly transition and time phasing from event management to FEMA consequence management. This report addresses the question, "Does FEMA have a role in the transition." The analysis provides a baseline definition of the present situation vis-a-vis terrorist event and consequence management. This report also includes an assessment of the programmatic requirements and background necessary to develop a comprehensive and organized consequence management program for the pre-, trans-, and post-event phases of major terrorist incidents.

Right-Wing Terrorism in Europe.


This study presents an analysis of right-wing terrorism in Europe. It considers the phenomenon of right-wing terrorism--its methods, aims, and prospects. It examines the right-wing or neo-Nazi/neo-Fascist organizations presently
active in Italy, West Germany, and France. It analyzes the origins of recent violent right-wing activity and touches on the recent historical background of these groups, their ideology and mindset, targeting and modus operandi, international connections, and their possible effect on U.S. interests. The likely future actions of right-wing terrorists cannot be predicted, but it can be said at this time there seems to be no danger that right-wing terrorists can actually "take over" anywhere. But they can--and do--create a climate that has destabilizing effects on the countries in which they operate and therefore on the North American Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance as well; thus, they pose an indirect danger to the security of the United States.

0141 Psychologic Aspects of Terrorism.


Increasing incidences of terrorist exploitation and sensitive political interfaces are occurring. Military and paramilitary commanders are likely to become involved in the resolution of incidents precipitated by such organizations. Personnel known to staff such organizations are examined in terms of background, educational and social factors. Special attention to the behavioral background reveals stunted development of parental identification and a lack of fulfillment of basic personality needs. Counterforce commanders should be aware that observed behavior such as championing an oppressed minority masks internal emotional dissonance and is an outlet for subconscious rage. Death threats and authoritarian tactics will tend to reinforce the underlying process. Opportunities to ventilate and negotiations with (real or illusory) escape scenarios will provide optimal interventions to preserve hostages and to amass overwhelming counterforce.


The report includes an analysis of the current threat against civil aviation along with information regarding hijacking attempts, security incidents, bomb threats, and passenger screening activity. It also summarizes ongoing activities to assure adequate protection of civil air commerce against hijacking/sabotage and related crimes, and other aspects of the Civil Aviation Security Program.
Contemporary Terrorism.


Colonel Danner's paper centers on the subject of political violence as it relates to current events in world affairs. He traces the trends and transitions in this subject, which he terms contemporary terrorism. He compares the vulnerabilities of various types of governments to terrorist acts and makes a series of suggestions on how the United States might organize to better combat the threat of political violence. The tone of this paper is a mixture of good research and the strong feelings of a U.S. Army infantry officer on this subject.

United States and Western Europe Terrorist Groups--Current Status and Future Perspective.


This study reviews selected recent and historical terrorist activity in the U.S. and Western Europe. It discusses the current status of terrorist groups in the U.S., Ireland, Germany and Italy. Definitions of terrorism from authorities in the academic, political and intelligence arena are set forth. Philosophical difficulties with the concept of terrorism are discussed, including the moral dilemma terrorism episodes present to the world community. Terrorism's weaknesses are illustrated both philosophically and practically. Contemporary U.S. terrorism is viewed in the context of a recurring social phenomenon, the most recent incarnation dating approximately from the mid-sixties. Statistical accounting of claimed U.S. terrorist incidents from January 1980 to December 1981 is set forth, revealing a total of 71 incidents by various groups including Armenian, Jewish, Cuban, Croatian, Puerto Rican and others. Actions concerned with Puerto Rican terrorism are shown to account for more than 40 percent of all incidents during the two year period as well as the most significant damages and injuries. A Western European terrorism overview is presented with specific details relating views of government officials on aspects of foreign direction, revealing a general consensus of no direct evidence of Soviet or foreign control of plans and/or operations. Connections between various national terrorist groups are acknowledged but no unified orchestration perceived on the part of many. Terrorism is compared with other social phenomena to place terrorism in its proper context for threat assessment. Material is
set forth which indicates a relatively stable incidence of terrorism over the period viewed.

0303 **The Effectiveness of Counter-Terrorist Policies.**


The purpose of this study is to examine the policies that have been used against urban terrorism, and to evaluate their effectiveness. In order to see if a particular policy is effective, the level of terrorist activity is plotted over time, and then examined to see if the fluctuations bear any relationship to the introduction and operation of the policy.

0450 **Mobilization and Defense Management Technical Reports Series. International Terrorism: The DOD Approach.**


This paper analyzes the Department of Defense (DOD) approach to the defense and protection of its members against terrorism when serving abroad. The common as well as unique factors of DOD and each service were analyzed to determine if the guidance, service approaches and organization provide the network required to ultimately provide protection to the DOD member and his family serving abroad.

0508 **Proceedings of the Annual Symposium on the Role of Behavioral Science in Physical Security (8th), Conflict and Confrontation in a Civilized Society Held at Springfield, Virginia on June 7-8, 1983.**


These proceedings include all papers submitted for publication that were presented at the 8th Annual Symposium on the Role of Behavioral Science in Physical Security: Conflict and Confrontation in a Civilized Society which was held in Springfield, Virginia on June 7 and 8, 1983. Articles include: "Some Observations on the Behavior of the Terrorist Adversary"; "Social Psychology of Selective Violence in Society: Terrorism"; and others.
The Army is faced with a dilemma. The conflict least likely to occur—conventional superpower hostilities in Europe—dominates Army thinking, training and resource allocation; but the hostilities most likely to occur—low intensity conflict (LIC)—is an area which the Army needs to be better prepared to meet. The study defines low intensity conflict and proposes Army roles. Three scenarios are used to highlight the problems of the future Army with respect to doctrine, organizations and tactics. The key issues raised revolve around developing doctrine, organizations, training, tactics, and equipment for LIC operations. The study recommends that the Army devote a significant portion of its resources to developing a new combat organization especially tailored to be effective in the low intensity environment. The study points out that the Army must overcome major internal and external barriers. The public must recognize and support the Army's commitment to evolutionary change and a pilot program must be started for the future.

Volume II provides a syllabus outline for low-intensity warfare curriculum and a proposed organization for Special Operation and Ranger forces within the Army. In addition, the following critical aspects of low-intensity operations are described, in greater detail, in separate appendices: a conceptual overview of the nature of unconventional warfare; a description of the risks posed by Soviet proxy operations in low-intensity warfare; a description of the psychological operation the Army must be prepared to use in LIC; a discussion of the use of terrorism as a strategic tool of LIC; and a discussion of the technological demands of future LIC missions and the need for an improved system of research and development.

What is armed conflict apt to be like in the remainder of the twentieth century? This report examines the components of modern warfare, the complex interrelationships among them, and the types of conflict that are likely to occur in the next two decades. The report foresees three major components of nonnuclear armed conflict: conventional war, guerrilla warfare, and international terrorism. It focuses on low-level conflict-warfare that is short of open, full-fledged conventional warfare between nations—because such limited warfare has been increasing over the past 20 years, and because the United States has found itself directly or indirectly engaged in a number of low-level conflicts.

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Subnational Conflict in the Mediterranean Region.


Almost since the beginning of Western civilization, the Mediterranean Sea has been a theater of conflict, a boulevard for battleships and invading armies, a moat between great empires, diverse cultures, religions, and political systems. What the nations of the Mediterranean have in common, besides a shoreline, is 25 centuries of warfare—warfare between the Romans and the Carthaginians, between Moslems and Christians, between the corsairs of the Barbary Coast and the merchant fleets of the European kingdoms, between the weaker non-European countries and the colonial powers, between revolutionary regimes in North Africa and the Middle East and the industrial nations of Western Europe. The Mediterranean continues to be an arena of international and internal conflict. This meeting on interdependence and security in the Mediterranean took place as Syrian and Israeli troops still occupied Lebanon, and only a week after French Legionnaires, Italian Bersaglieri, and American Marines covered the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from Beirut.
As part of its continuing research on subnational conflict, the Rand Corporation has compiled a number of chronologies of terrorist and related criminal activity. As a reflection of increased concern that terrorists will turn their attention to maritime targets, it has received numerous requests for its list of incidents involving harbors, offshore platforms, and ships at sea. The chronology lists 111 events involving guerrillas, terrorists, pirates, or ordinary criminals. Rand has tried to list all reported guerrilla and terrorist attacks.

This paper reviews recent trends in terrorism and discusses possible future developments. Different versions of this paper, or portions of it, have been used in a number of recent discussions with government officials and in several public addresses. An abbreviated version was published in *Newsday*, July 17, 1983.

Confronts some of the difficulties and genuine dilemmas inherent in dealing with terrorism.

Lacking conventional power, extremists use terrorist tactics to create an atmosphere of fear and alarm. In this atmosphere, people will exaggerate the strength of the terrorists and the importance of their cause, giving the terrorists the power to compel governments to behave in certain ways to avoid
further attacks or divert vast resources to protect themselves. Terrorism is aimed at the people who are watching. The specific target, the victim or victims, may be secondary, even irrelevant to the terrorists, so long as they achieve the psychological effects they desire. How much security is enough depends on a level of fear, a subjective measure. If terrorists had a more limited range of targets, and attacked more often, we could more easily assess the effectiveness of various security measures. As it is, we remain uncertain whether the absence of an attack is due to security or to the fact that terrorists never intended such an attack in the first place. Obviously, we must take precautions, not only against terrorist attacks, but also against the psychological effects of terrorism and the measures we take in the name of security. The problem is that there is no line between prudence and paranoia; if we let ourselves go, we could work ourselves up into a frenzy of fear that not even the terrorists could improve on.

0080 Nuclear Terrorism Effects Study.


This report discusses the technical problems associated with predicting the consequences of a nuclear terrorism event, a summary of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory capabilities, and some suggested approaches to the problem. The normal method applied to evaluate the nuclear effects is to scale free-field calculated nuclear effects to the small-yield urban environment. This approach can be very misleading because the size of the structures that surround the detonation may radically change the important characteristics of the explosion which in turn may change the nuclear effects on the surrounding population and area. Of the approaches presented as solutions to this problem, the system approach is recommended. The possibility of prioritizing the effort using a risk analysis approach is also discussed.

0098 U.S. Strategy to Counter Domestic Political Terrorism.


Contents: The Threat of Domestic Terrorism: Nature and Dimensions; Combatting the Threat: Unprecedented Policy Decisions; The Antiterrorism Program of the United States Government; Antiterrorist Policy, Organization, and Strategy: A Critical Appraisal; The Threatened Role of Intelligence in Combatting Terrorism; The Hanafi Muslim Incident: A Case Study of
Successful Hostage Negotiations; Coping with the Future: Recommendations for Improvement.

Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program.


This report provides details on the effectiveness of security screening of passengers and all property intended to be carried into the aircraft cabin. It also provides a statistical summary of aircraft hijackings and alleged violations of federal aviation regulations pertaining to security screening.


These proceedings represent the papers available for publication which were presented at the 9th Annual Symposium on the Role of Behavioral Science in Physical Security, Symmetry and Asymmetry of Global Adversary Behavior, held on April 3-4, 1984 in Springfield, Virginia. The table of contents includes: The Future of Conflict to the Year 2000; Domestic Terrorism: Threat Analysis and Countermeasures; The Face of Terrorism--Policymaking and the Eye of the Beholder; Preparing Personnel to Live with a Protean Terrorist Threat; Terrorism: The Challenge to the Private Sector; Asymmetries in Dealing with Terrorism; A Discussion of the Factors Affecting Congressional Legislation on Terrorism: 535 and Counting; Terrorism, Intelligence, and the Law; Motives and Tactics of Terrorist Groups.

Recent Trends in Palestinian Terrorism.


Contents: The PLO since Lebanon; Palestinian attacks against Israeli targets; surrogate terrorist attacks against Israeli and Jewish targets in Europe and Latin America; surrogate operations against other national targets; internecine Palestinian/Arab terrorism; regional distribution.
Military operations in response to terrorism are likely to involve a handful of hostile countries in the Third World where the United States has incontrovertible evidence that agents in the employ of a government have carried out a terrorist attack, that a government has instigated a terrorist attack or permitted one to occur through willful negligence, or that a government is able to bring the perpetrators to justice but refuses to do so. If we apply these criteria to the hundreds of terrorist attacks directed against the United States in the last decade, a military response might have been contemplated in only a handful of episodes—less than one percent: the holding of American hostages in Teheran, but none of the other takeovers of American embassies; if it had come about, the assassination of American officials by hit teams from Libya; the bombings of the American embassy and the American Marine Headquarters in Beirut. Finally, the critics point out, the conflict does not end if and when we strike back. Retaliatory operations may only generate further terrorist attack, requiring further military action. Would this not divert us from whatever original foreign policy goal being pursued?
Although there has been a general decline in neo-Nazi/neo-Fascist terrorism since the 1980 bombings, the threat posed by right-wing extremists in Germany, France and, to a lesser extent, Italy has not subsided. Each of these countries has a tradition of right-wing militancy, political and racial intolerance, and violence. Events involving the neo-Nazis and neo-Fascists have already demonstrated that where hatred and intolerance exist, the potential for violence and terrorism exists as well. The extremists who bombed the Bologna train station and Munich Oktoberfest came from the same milieu of "kooks" and "little fuehrers" whose preening and parading in Nazi uniforms and vituperation of leftists, Jews, Arabs, guest workers and the like was viewed as "harmless" exhibitionism and demagogic fulminations. Previous state, public and media apathy may, in fact, have emboldened the militants to commit more egregious acts of violence. The activities of the right-wing terrorists in building a clandestine international support network, exploiting the nationalist affinity which exists between themselves and their left-wing counterparts and, in the case of the German neo-Nazis, commencing operations against United States military personnel stationed in Germany, prove that the rightists have not been dormant. To presume that right-wing extremists no longer pose a threat would be self-deceptive, if not dangerously naive.

This thesis is concerned with giving a complete understanding of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The thesis emphasizes three important factors which help to explain what the PLO is, how it operates, and why it acts as it does: Organizational Structure, Environmental Constraints, and Belief Systems. The Organizational Structure section includes data on PLO organization including the Palestine National Council, Executive Committee, Central Council, Commando Groups, and the medical, educational, trade unions, cultural, and social institutions. The section concerning the Environmental Constraints deals with the various PLO leaders, PLO ideology, strategy, military, and economic history. The Belief System section consists of an Operational Code of the PLO as an institutional entity. After developing all three factors the thesis gives three examples of recent PLO behavior. By understanding the factors of Organizational Structure, Environmental Constraint, and Belief
Systems one can more easily and logically comprehend how these factors operate to influence the behavior of the PLO and its leaders.

**Prevention of Terrorism and Rehabilitation of Terrorists: Some Preliminary Thoughts.**


Despite many other disagreements among experts on terrorism, it is at least agreed that individuals who become terrorists feel alienated from society. This alienation may be the product of distinct social, economic, political, or psychological factors or a combination of them. The person who drifts into terrorism, then, feels himself to be an outsider. His self-perception as an outsider may be based on his ethnic or religious affiliation, his inability to find personally satisfying or financially rewarding employment, or his estrangement from the political mainstream in his country, or he may regard himself as one of the few true idealists in an unjust world. Thus, being impressionable, many terrorists are perfectly good prospects for psychological efforts at rebuilding their thought structure. But even though they may be very open to such efforts, the number of appeals to which they may respond is perhaps very limited. Economic appeals will rarely be enough, at least not to the very limited extent such appeals can be made in reality. Except for those on the lowest levels, ideas may well be the lever with which to move them, be it in the direction of forsaking terrorism or in the direction of preventing them from taking it up in the first place. Above all, perhaps, they will probably respond to being taken seriously and respected as individuals, because that is precisely what they lacked most in their youth, and, it appears, craved most. How to do this in actual detail is, of course, a different matter.


Contents: The Problem of Terrorism in Contemporary Societies; Legacy of the Age of Andropov; "Religionization" of Conflict; Incentives for Terrorism; Hostility, Conformite, Fraternite: The Group Dynamics of Terrorist Behavior; The Psychological Impact of Communication on the Hostage and Family: A Hostage Experience in Colombia; The London Perspective on International Terrorism; Reflections on International Terrorism as Seen From the Middle East; Repentant Terrorist Legislation: A Preliminary Analysis of Problems and
Terror and Reprisal--An Ethical Perspective.


The problem is posed as to how, from an ethical perspective, an established military force such as the United States Army should respond to the challenge of terrorism. A basic ethical position is asserted which holds that the fact that an individual is a person imposes normative limits on what others can do to him, and what he can do to others. Terrorism is analyzed with respect to this ethical position, and is found to be an unacceptable form of human conduct. The legal and moral limitations which the military operates under are discussed, and specific recommendations are made concerning acceptable actions which can be taken by established military forces as they attempt to counter terrorism. The conclusion is that acceptable military actions with respect to terrorism, and in general, involve treating people as persons rather than objects, and strict avoidance of deliberate or even reckless attack on noncombatants.

Irgun Zvai Leumi: The Jewish Terrorist Element of the Arab-Israeli Conflict.


There is a broad variety of literature that examines the moral, psychological, and sociological aspects of terrorism. Current terrorist organizations from all over the world tend to adopt the tactics and techniques of past successful terrorist organizations. One past successful organization was the Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Jewish terrorist element of the pre-1949 Zionist movement. This project provides an historical assessment (1895-1948) of the development and effectiveness of the Irgun during the struggle for an independent Jewish state. The Irgun's methodology, tactics and leadership are contrasted to today's Palestine Liberation Organization. Also the Irgun's impact on future terrorist organizations is approached.
Addendum

These documents, when filmed, were listed as "no date available." This was due to the lack of clear dates on the original documents. After further research by University Publications of America (UPA) staff, approximate dates have been found.

0842 Unconventional Threat Assessment.


The thrust of the first part of this presentation is to demonstrate that terrorism is amenable to systematic analysis. In doing so, it defeats the common wisdom assumption that terrorism is mystical and unmanageable by highlighting both the complexity of the problem and the types of patterns that emerge from a careful analysis of the phenomenon. The second part suggests that the best way to look at terrorism is to get away from the traditional focus on terrorist incidents, and begin analyzing the activities of the terrorist groups that perpetrate them. It then moves to a discussion of an organizational structure that can enhance investigations and make the most of the data that are collected during the investigative approaches and tools that can be utilized in developing accurate and effective assessments of future terrorist threats.

0878 The Challenge of Terrorism to the Military.


Specific items addressed are past and future terrorism concerns, including terrorist incidents, problems of hostages, terrorist arsenals, plausibility of mass destruction terrorism, conventional weapons, unconventional weapons, bacteriological warfare as a terrorist weapon, chemical warfare agents and technological challenges ahead.

0859 International Terrorism: Trends and Potentialities.


Terrorist tactics will continue to be a mode of political expression and a means of attracting worldwide attention, achieving limited political goals, and
compelling opponents to divert resources to protection against terrorist attacks. Although few terrorist groups can claim to have attained any of their long-range objectives, the use of terrorist tactics has won them publicity and often gained them concessions. They are likely to regard these tactical victories as enough of a success to preclude the abandonment of terrorist tactics.

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