A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

TERRORISM

Special Studies, 1992–1995

Third Supplement

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**Subject Index** ........................................................................................................... 23
The executive branch of the U.S. government requires a massive amount of information to make policy decisions. The many departments, agencies, and commissions of the government devote much of their energies to gathering and analyzing information. However, even the resources of the U.S. government are not adequate to gather all the information that is needed; therefore, the government contracts universities, colleges, corporations, think tanks, and individuals to provide data and analyses. Because the great majority of these studies are difficult to find and obtain, University Publications of America (UPA) publishes some of the most important ones in its Special Studies series. The *Terrorism, Special Studies, 1992–1995, Third Supplement* collection consists of studies on terrorism that became available during the period 1992–1995.
ACRONYMS/INITIALISMS

The following acronyms and initialisms are used frequently in this guide and are listed here for the convenience of the researcher.

CIA  Central Intelligence Agency
DOD  Department of Defense
FBI  Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency
FY  Fiscal Year
International Terrorism and Third World Conflict.

Terrorist incidents during the 1980s drove the Reagan administration to adopt a series of policy initiatives to combat the threat. The U.S. combatting terrorism policy as stated in the Vice President’s Task Force Report on Combatting Terrorism has enjoyed some success in dealing with the international terrorist threat. Terrorist activities no longer dominate today’s headlines. However, logic would indicate that the United States is enjoying a temporary lull in overt terrorist acts directed against our interests and that the terrorism genie is not dead but merely resting. The demise of superpower influence during the 1990s will most likely lead to increased regional instabilities and smaller but more intense disagreements—an atmosphere ripe for the use of terrorism. State-sponsored terrorism, classical terrorist groups, and terrorism used as a tactic by insurgents and the drug cartel will flourish in this environment. The U.S. government has developed an infrastructure based on the lead agency concept to deal with the international terrorist threat. This endeavor led by the Department of State uses an array of foreign policy tools in the multilateral, bilateral, and unilateral areas. The interagency approach has proven to be effective in coordinating U.S. government activities—the U.S. military and the U.S. Air Force are integral players in this effort.

Terrorism in the United States.

This report is intended to provide the American public with an informative analysis of the terrorist threat inside the United States as well as a better understanding of the concept of terrorism.
1991

0105
This report details and analyzes incidents recorded in RAND's Chronology of International Terrorism for 1987. A statistical abstract based on the chronology, several pertinent charts and tables, and a bibliography of terrorist perpetrators are contained in the appendixes. It was prepared under the International Security and Defense Policy Program in the National Security Research Division as part of the RAND Terrorism Research Group's continuing work on the subject of international terrorism. RAND provided support for this analysis from its own research funds. This report should be of interest to policy makers and to the general public as well. Forthcoming reports will be published for the years 1988 and 1989 and thereafter will work backward to provide a complete set of analyses for the entire decade.

0217
Criminal Acts Against Civil Aviation.
Criminal Acts Against Civil Aviation is a compilation of hijackings, bombings, and other significant criminal acts against civil and general aviation interests worldwide.

1992

0297
Technology Against Terrorism: Structuring Security.
This report focuses on interagency coordination of efforts in counterterrorist research and development, integrated security systems, and the role of human factors in aviation security. In addition, it furnishes details on a number of technologies that play a role in counterterrorism.

0441
Drugs and Terror: A Threat to U.S. National Security.
One of the most ominous developments in recent years is the union of drug traffickers and terrorists. This growing problem, called narcoterrorism, threatens U.S. national security. This threat causes corruption at every level of government and society. In 1989 President Bush declared that drug
abuse was the gravest domestic problem facing our nation and was a national security threat. There has been little or no improvement since then. Secretary of Defense Cheney has stated that the detection and countering of the production, trafficking, and the use of illicit narcotics is a high-priority national security mission of the Department of Defense. The social impact of the widespread drug abuse in the United States, the staggering effect on the economy, and Third World instability all have substantial national security implications. Narcoterrorism links the drug problem with the terrorist problem, and it is an international and domestic security threat.

**Principal Threats Facing Communities and Local Emergency Management Coordinators.**


Under the language of Senate Report 101-128, Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1990, which accompanied the 1990 FEMA appropriations bill, FEMA was directed to prepare a study on the principal threats facing communities and local emergency management coordinators. This study ranks the principal threats to the population according to region and any other factors deemed appropriate; these reports are updated annually and are submitted to the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations in compliance with that mandate.

**Environmental Terrorism.**


The willful and wanton destruction of the environment by Saddam Hussein in the Gulf War raised deep concerns over deliberate, conflict-induced ecosystem damage. A corollary to that destruction is the concept of environmental terrorism: the employment of violence or threats of violence against the environment for political purposes. This study examines the lack of a definition of international terrorism and its subset, environmental terrorism. The susceptibility of the environment to terrorist attacks is reviewed to determine whether the target audience of terrorism, the world's population, is sufficiently concerned about the ecosystem to care about a terrorist attack. The vulnerability of the environment to damage is evaluated and found to be vulnerable at the local, regional, and global levels. The roles of various international, federal, state, and Army agencies in combating
environmental terrorism are reviewed to see if changes are in order. Finally, several recommendations are offered to thwart the threat of environmental terrorism.

0660

Century Twenty-One: An Age of Terror and Violence.
This study presents the view that violence both within and between societies, as demonstrated by events over five thousand years of human history, will continue well into the twenty-first century. It argues that terrorism (which it defines) is efficacious, inexpensive, and appealing enough to various alienated, estranged groups to make it an even more widespread phenomenon than it has been since 1945. It may even assume more ghastly forms, and the United States (and other nations) should prepare to cope with it.

0679

The Legal Use of Terror as a Weapon.
This study investigates the legal use of terror as a weapon to accomplish national goals and objectives. This study does not advocate using terrorism. Terrorism, for the purpose of this paper, is illegal. Legal terror, by the criteria of this paper, conforms to the standards of the laws of land warfare. Specific criteria are established to define what constitutes using legal terror as a weapon. These criteria are used to analyze specific case studies to determine if the United States has used legal terror in the past. There are two major factors in defining legal terror. First, the target must be legally viable as defined by the laws of land warfare. Secondly, the method of engaging that target must also conform to the laws of war. The conclusion of this study is that legal terror is a legitimate weapon. It has been used in the past and will probably be used in the future.
Role of Security Forces in Counterinsurgency.


This thesis presents case studies representing distinct geographical areas, varying from rural to urban warfare, differing in conflict duration and political motivation of insurgents. The four cases discuss the counterinsurgent response to the Tupamaros in Uruguay, National Liberation Front (FLN) in Algeria, Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland, and Viet Cong in Vietnam. The author has analyzed seven salient issues concerned with the role of security forces in counterinsurgency: contribution of security force operations towards national strategy of counterinsurgency and low-intensity conflict; timing of employment of security forces and the nature of response; type of forces suitable for counterinsurgency operations; civic action and the security forces’ role in it; elimination of external support, especially from adjacent states; efficacy of employing security forces in combatting insurgency in another country; and effect of national and international public opinion on actions of security forces.


Peacemaking is the use of national power to separate belligerents and compel a peaceful settlement of a conflict. This study examines peacemaking using the British experience in Northern Ireland from 1969 to 1972 as a case study. This study examines why British strategy failed to bring peace to Northern Ireland, proposes what Britain should have done, and identifies lessons for future planners of peacemaking operations. This study uses an analytical model synthesized from three existing models to structure the investigation. It identifies the problem and the strategy, and uses the U.S. military’s doctrinal imperatives for low-intensity conflict to analyze them. This study concludes that the military successfully separated the violent sects and created an opportunity, but the British government failed to seize it and adequately address the problems. Britain was drawn into the conflict by forfeiting its neutrality, thereby losing legitimacy as a peacemaker.
Among the lessons drawn by the study is that peacemaking is not primarily a military operation, but a political and social endeavor enabled by use of the military.

**Probable Trends in Terrorism in Western Europe.**

Terrorism is a continuing international concern that has particularly plagued the security of Western Europe. This thesis analyzes probable trends in terrorism in the 1990s in this region. The thesis examines the sources of terrorism affecting Western Europe: indigenous and foreign terrorist organizations. Semtex and nuclear materials that could contribute to future terrorist acts are discussed, as well as current nationalist separatist movements in Western Europe, with particular emphasis on the Basque ETA (Euzkadi Ta Azkatasuna, or "Homeland and Liberty") and the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC). The potential significance for terrorism on immigration and the implementation of the Single European Act in 1993 is considered. Finally, the thesis reviews cooperative efforts to combat terrorism within Western Europe. The cooperative effort by European governments to deter and deal with terrorism must be expedited to keep pace with the new challenges that are bound to arise.

**State Terrorism and the Death Squad: A Study of the Phenomenon.**

Regimes around the globe are conducting wholesale homicide of its citizens. The problem is widespread. Presently, this form of state-sanctioned terrorism is the policy of at least thirty countries. Over the previous fifteen years at least two million have been extrajudiciously executed; and there is little evidence the situation has improved. The causality of death squads stems from government response to challenges (perceived or real). Frequently regimes reinterpret the challenge as being directed toward the state, justifying the use of any means at the disposal of the government. The most direct plan of action is to put these countries under concentrated public scrutiny, compelling them to abolish their death squads or face sanction. There is a need to advance this issue in all forums—especially the criminal justice arena.
1993


Providing antiterrorism assistance training and equipment to friendly countries represents a key element in the U.S. government policy to combat terrorism. The policy operates on the premise that education and training can equip foreign governments with the capabilities to combat terrorism in a manner consistent with the values of democracy and respect for human rights. The numerous U.S. government antiterrorism training and assistance programs described in this FY 1992 report succeed in part because of the diverse and specialized resources provided by the various U.S. departments and agencies.

0621 Emerging Iran: Implications for United States Foreign Policy.

The revolution in Iran during 1979 represented a major challenge for the United States. Through its sponsored hostage-taking and international terrorism, the new leadership in Tehran became a hated symbol to the American public. As the remaining economic and military superpower, the United States cannot ignore Iran, as it occupies a central position in the Southern Asian land mass. With the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Iran borders seven countries of key concern: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkey, and Iraq. In addition, five other strategically important countries lie in close proximity in the Gulf: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates. Maintaining peace in the Middle East is an evolving process whereby the United States continues to struggle to keep regional order and balance. Critical for regional balance is the important role each Middle Eastern country plays and how they vie for dominance. The future role of Iran is important for long-term stability in the Middle East. This paper examines Iran emerging as a major force in the Middle East and the implications toward U.S. foreign policy decisions. The paper describes the buildup of military and nuclear forces as examples of Iran reemerging as a regional power. Considerations highlight the effectiveness of the Iranian government as it influences foreign policy decisions and implications and recommendations for U.S. foreign policy toward Iran.
A Statistical Analysis of Terrorism and Instability in Latin America.
Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.
In this research the effects of socioeconomic factors on terrorism and government instability in Latin America are studied. A commonly held opinion is that terrorism and instability are caused by repressive conditions. The objective of this research was to generate a methodology to forecast terrorism and instability given certain socioeconomic indicators. This methodology was generated for individual countries, two groups of countries, and a composite developing country. Twenty-eight socioeconomic factors were evaluated and reduced based on correlation analysis. Patterns of terrorism and instability were investigated through data analysis and factor analysis. Multiple regression was used to develop predictive models. Although autocorrelation was present in most of the models, all terrorism trends except in the individual country models of Paraguay and Venezuela were fairly well fitted by the models. Similar results were observed in modelling the trend of instability generated for Argentina. Data analysis showed that there was a correlation between terrorism and some socioeconomic factors. Generally, countries having a relatively high level of standard of living experienced less terrorism.

Patterns of Global Terrorism, 1992.
Until recently, terrorism had receded from the attention of most Americans. Terrorism is now back in the headlines and we see ominous signs that the problem will escalate, compounded by the resurgence of regional and ethnic conflicts around the world. Since the previous year, we have had the bombing of the World Trade Center, the killing of two CIA employees outside CIA Headquarters, and several airplane hijackings. These incidents remind us of our vulnerability to violent attacks. Despite these worrisome trends, there is some good news to report. International terrorism in 1992 fell to the lowest level since 1975. This dramatic drop continues a pattern of decline that began several years ago but was interrupted in 1991, when acts of terrorism associated with the Gulf War raised the year's total. That war, however, heightened international concern and cooperation, so that other terrorist acts were not carried out. It is believed that the main reason for the steady decline in terrorism has been the growth of international cooperation and recognition of the danger terrorism represents to the world community. States have been increasingly willing to oppose terrorism and to assist in
countering terrorist acts. The United Nations Security Council condemnation of Libyan terrorism and the imposition of sanctions against that country are the latest and most significant indications of this changed attitude. In addition, the United States has continued its leading role in opposing terrorism. We have succeeded in focusing attention on three aspects of the issue that are critical to success: the ending of state sponsorship, the strengthening of the rule of law, and the refusal to reward terrorists through concessions.

Air Piracy and Terrorism Directed Against U.S. Air Carriers.
Air piracy and terrorism have presented an increasing challenge to the air carriers of the United States and to the air carriers of the rest of the world. The air carriers of the United States represent a particularly lucrative target because airlines are symbols of nations. Airliners, which may be carrying as many as 350 hostages or victims, can be pirated and controlled by a small force, or they can be blown up by a small explosive device placed in baggage or cargo. Terrorist groups and air pirates differ significantly in their goals, aims, means, and capabilities, as well as in many other characteristics. They represent causes and ideals that cover the ideological spectrum. No matter their cause or ideal they cause confusion and fear in the government and population of their target country. This study examines air piracy and terrorism historically and provides a survey of more recent highly publicized and political acts against U.S. air carriers.

Unconventional Operations Forces of Special Operations.
The term Unconventional Operations (UO) vice Special Operations (SO) will be introduced, defined, and explained. The paper will clarify why Army Special Forces (SF) are a principal UO force and explain why the UO mission is critical. Most importantly, it will show why the numbered active duty Special Forces Groups (SFGs) should primarily focus on this mission and not be diverted to missions duplicated by other Special Operations Forces (SOF) or General Purpose Forces. Unconventional operations provide a realistic option for the uncertain future. Unconventional operations forces, focused and resourced, can provide a low risk option for the future
as U.S. foreign policy continues to evolve. These unconventional operations forces can, and most likely will, play an increasingly active role around the world, especially during the next ten to thirty years of global transition.

Reel 3

1993 cont.


This is one in a series of monographs describing and assessing the role of the United States Army Reserve in winning the war in the Persian Gulf. Much media attention was given to the activation, training, and nondeployment of Army National Guard combat maneuver brigades judged insufficiently ready to perform their missions. This report, in contrast, tells the story of the activation, training, deployment, and successful employment of an Army Reserve maneuver battalion. It is the story of the Third Battalion, 87th Infantry, United States Army Reserve, performing a counterterrorism mission in Germany in support of Operation Desert Storm. The battalion was trained to augment the security and defense of the Panama Canal if ever necessary, but was sufficiently flexible to perform a similar mission as part of V Corps near Frankfurt. In this manner, the continuing security of key facilities, American military personnel, and their dependents in Germany was ensured when V Corps troops were deployed to the war theater.


President Mubarak of Egypt and Prime Minister Rabin of Israel have urged President Clinton to join with them in a "war on Islamic terror." Both men insist that Iran is formulating a plot against the West; and that the World Trade Center bombing is an example of terrorist activities that are part of this plot. The author examines these claims and argues that they are not credible, that all of the evidence they cite is circumstantial, and that much of it is contradictory. He concludes that the conspiracy does not exist. He suggests that both men are confronting dangerous security situations at home, and are having difficulty coping with these situations. They hope to
enlist the aid of the United States to maintain themselves in power. The author suggests that this call to mount a war on so-called Islamic terrorism is potentially damaging to U.S. security in the Middle East. Specifically, it could complicate the ability of the American military to guard vital U.S. interests in this part of the world.

**Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans, 1992.**

This report, published by the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Office of Intelligence and Threat Analysis, is intended to provide a comprehensive picture of the range of political violence that American citizens and interests have encountered abroad during 1992. In addition to examining terrorism-related acts, this study also includes other instances of violence affecting Americans.

**A Modern Day Response to Piracy in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore.**

This paper examines the complex problems and issues regarding piracy attacks on merchant ships within the area of responsibility for the United States Pacific Command (CINCPAC). Piracy attacks against merchant ships of all flags, including U.S., continue worldwide at an alarming rate with minimal governmental response. The Straits of Malacca and Singapore, Phillips Channel, and the South China Sea have the dubious distinction as the most active piracy waters and will be featured in this paper. Piracy is a national security concern to the United States as it impacts the national military and security strategy. CINCPAC is a unified and specified command that is responsible for the application of national instrument of power to serve the U.S. strategic interest within the Pacific and Indian oceans. CINCPAC is primarily concerned with the military support for the United States security strategy. CINCPAC has options available at the operational level of warfare to apply military capability consistent with the Pacific Command Strategy against the piracy problem in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore to ensure the maintenance of the U.S. strategic aims in this region.
Urban Counterinsurgency in a Democracy: Great Britain Versus the Irish Republican Army.


With the end of the cold war and the growth of democracy, the United States faces increased responsibilities and potential for urban counterinsurgency operations in democratic countries. This paper identifies the operational focus that must be possessed by a democratic government and the military operational commander in countering and dealing with urban insurgency. This required operational focus for successful counterinsurgency is illustrated through examination and analysis of the current conflict between Great Britain and the Irish Republican Army (IRA). A theory is provided for Great Britain’s lack of success in countering the insurgent IRA, and frameworks are recommended for analysis of insurgencies and counterinsurgencies. General lessons, concepts, and theories in the form of principles that can be applied to urban counterinsurgency at the operational level are also provided. After twenty-three years of active counterinsurgency against the IRA, the British can produce little evidence of progress towards resolution of the Northern Ireland conflict. There are three primary reasons for Great Britain’s failure to eliminate the insurgent IRA; the complexity of the Irish conflict’s origins, the exceptional political and military capabilities of the IRA, and last, Great Britain’s inadequate system and methods for countering the IRA insurgency. This analysis of the Irish conflict shows there is no purely military or paramilitary solution to counterinsurgency.

Conflict with Libya: Operational Art in the War on Terrorism.


The relevance of operational art in the low-intensity conflict (LIC) environment must not be overlooked. A study of the series of U.S. military operations against Libya in 1986, and the events leading up to them, provides insights into how operational-level thinking drove the military element of the long-term campaign against Qaddafi. This case study approach to the conflict examines how operational art was used in planning the operations, and the degree to which it supported achievement of strategic and operational objectives. It also addresses unique challenges faced by cognizant operational commanders in politically dominated LIC scenarios. The paper is not a critique of actions at the tactical level, nor does it suggest alternatives to original operational plans. Rather, it asserts the
overall validity of operational-level thinking in the LIC environment, and concludes that the applicability of operational art in LIC should be formally recognized in relevant joint warfare publications.

**Terrorism in the United States, 1993.**
This report provides an overview of FBI antiterrorist activities in 1993. It includes lists of incidents and suspected incidents, five-year statistics and trend analysis for 1989–1993, a discussion of topical issues, and an analysis of current threats to the United States by domestic and international groups.

**1994**

**Assistance Related to International Terrorism Provided by the U.S. Government to Foreign Countries: Annual Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 1993.**
Providing antiterrorism assistance training and equipment to friendly countries represents a key element in the U.S. government policy to combat terrorism. The policy operates on the premise that education and training can equip foreign governments with the capabilities to combat terrorism in a manner consistent with the values of democracy and respect for human rights. The numerous U.S. government antiterrorism training and assistance programs described in this FY 1993 report succeed in part because of the diverse and specialized resources provided by the various U.S. departments and agencies.

**Test and Evaluation Plan for Manual Domestic Passive Profiling System (MDPPS).**
This document is the Test and Evaluation Plan (TE) for a prototype system to manually and passively profile passengers on domestic flights. The goal was to develop a profile to identify domestic passengers judged not to represent a terrorist threat. The initial profiling data elements were identified through contributions from Federal Aviation Administration/Assistant Administration for Civil Aviation Security (FAA/ACS) personnel and Northwest Airlines Security personnel. These elements were evaluated and refined at a Subject Matter Expert (SME) workshop using Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Customs, airline security, and FAA personnel. A worksheet and scoring procedures for using
the profiling elements were developed so that domestic passengers could be profiled by airline or other personnel. A field test of the feasibility of the Manual Domestic Passive Profiling (MDPP) worksheet was conducted at the Milwaukee Airport. The results will be analyzed and become part of a later document.

**Terrorist Tactics and Security Practices.**
The purpose of this publication is to identify and assess significant security concerns including terrorist tactics, techniques, and innovations, as well as suggesting possible countermeasures useful to potential victims. This issue focuses on two of the most violent indigenous Marxist-Leninist terrorist groups in Western Europe—Germany's Red Army Faction (RAF) and the Turkish group Devrimci Sol (Revolutionary Left). Other articles deal with the potential use of surface-to-air missiles by terrorists, increased Middle East terrorist activity in Eastern Europe, and lessons learned from evacuations of U.S. diplomatic missions in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Precipitating the Decline of Terrorist Groups: A Systems Analysis.**
This thesis shows how a government actor can use systems theory to hasten the decline of a terrorist group. The author assumes terrorist groups are social organizations, therefore terrorist groups come to value organizational survival over ideological or programmatic achievements. The same determinants that cause social organizations to decline will cause terrorist organizations to decline. Using systems theory to model terrorism as a system, it is possible to show how to influence these determinants to increase the terrorist group's rate of decline. The systems model allows a government actor to build intervention strategies tailored to counter a specific terrorist organization. The government actor can use the model to identify and then target the terrorist's weak points. It also enables the government actor to determine its own strengths and to use them against the terrorist system weak points. Finally, the analysis tests the model against case studies of the Red Brigades in Italy and the Front de Liberation du Quebec (FLQ) in Canada. A case study of Abu Nidal tests the proposition that terrorist groups, like other social organizations, eventually come to value organizational survival over ideological or programmatic achievements.
We Bomb, Therefore We Are: The Evolution of Terrorist Group Life Cycles.

The potential for conflict between the United States and terrorist groups is higher than in the recent past. This thesis attempts to understand the underlying causes for the rise and fall of terrorist groups by developing a theory that explains the evolution of their life cycles. This thesis argues that once organizational issues take priority over instrumental ones, terrorism becomes self-defeating and survival threatening for the terrorist group. Since this priority shift occurs as a natural consequence of their internal dynamics, the seeds of a terrorist group's destruction exist within the group itself. Factors external to the terrorist group, however, can suppress the germination of those seeds and allow the group to survive. The dynamic interaction of these internal and external influences shapes a terrorist group's life cycle. Understanding the nature of this process is important for the design of counterterrorist policy.

Terrorism as a Psychological Operation: A Comparative Analysis of the Zionist and the Palestinian Terrorist Campaigns.

Terrorism is a quintessential psychological operation involving the use of violence to convey a message to multiple audiences. As a psychological operation, terrorism produces two effects: one propaganda and the other psychological warfare. The propaganda effects are informative, persuasive, or compelling among neutral, friendly, or potentially friendly target audiences. The psychological warfare effects are provocative, disruptive, and coercive among enemy or hostile target audiences. By comparing the Zionist and the Palestinian terrorist campaigns, this thesis demonstrates how terrorism produces psychological warfare and propaganda effects on multiple audiences and the consequences of each. The success of the Jewish resistance resulted from a strategy of terrorism that identified the psychological vulnerabilities of certain audiences, controlled for the psychological warfare and propaganda effects on those audiences, and anticipated audience response. By comparison, the Palestinian resistance did not control for the psychological warfare and propaganda effects on multiple audiences. Palestinian terrorism was exclusively psychological warfare, which failed to propagandize the cause beyond their national constituency.
In either case, the success or failure of terrorists should be understood in part by viewing their campaigns of terror through the prism of psychological operations.

**Patterns of Global Terrorism, 1993.**  
This report is submitted in compliance with Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656(a), which requires the Department of State to provide Congress with a full and complete annual report on terrorism for those countries and groups meeting the criteria of Section (a) (1) and (2) of the Act. As required by legislation, the report includes detailed assessments of foreign countries where significant terrorist acts occurred, and countries about which Congress was notified during the preceding five years pursuant to Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (the so-called terrorism list countries that have repeatedly provided state support for international terrorism). In addition, the report includes all relevant information about the previous year’s activities of individuals, terrorist groups, or umbrella groups under which such terrorist groups fall, known to be responsible for the kidnapping or death of any American citizen during the preceding five years, and groups known to be financed by state sponsors of terrorism.

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**1994 cont.**

**The Politics of Counterterrorism in Western Europe.**  
European nations, the victims of left and right wing, separatist, and transnational terrorism, share a desire to deter terrorist violence within their own borders. This provides an incentive to develop effective domestic counterterrorist policies as well as to coordinate counterterrorism programs among European nations in order to be more effective in the prevention of terrorist violence. Some attempts have been made to improve police and judicial cooperation both within the European Union and internationally, and this has had a positive effect on counterterrorism operations. However,
progress in the area of counterterrorism strategy in Europe continues to be unsatisfactory as it is still the source of internal policy battles and many diplomatic disputes.

[Note: The following document was filmed out of chronological order.]

1993

0095 Prospects for Special Forces Operations in the Middle East. 
Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. 
This study assesses the prospects for Special Forces operations in the Middle East. It is intended to provide insight into how U.S. Army Special Forces units should be used in the Middle East until the year 2000. The study's research strategy is twofold. First, the study examines the historical use of U.S., British, and French Special Forces in the region. History indicates that Special Forces units have periodically developed new capabilities and roles in the face of evolving threats. Secondly, this study analyzes instability in the Middle East, with an eye towards identifying future threat developments. Among the destabilizing factors examined are continued regional conflicts, arms races and weapons programs, and the evolving nature of terrorism. Examining the inherent potential for natural disasters from this analysis, an estimate is made of how future regional developments will impact on Special Forces operations. The study concludes by outlining three scenarios for future employment of Special Forces units: a major regional conflict, a corps contingency force, and operations other than war. Notable trends identified by the study are the emerging importance of coalition warfare support missions, the increasing importance of language proficiency and cross cultural communications, and the increasing lethality of the battlefield.

1994

0187 DOD Combatting Terrorism Program Procedures. 
This instruction establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and prescribes procedures for implementation and use in the DOD Antiterrorism Program.
The disintegration of the Soviet Union and the disenfranchisement of its former surrogates may increase the need for an effective military deterrent to combat terrorism. A review of Rogers' Rangers during the French and Indian War (the first use of crisis-response type forces in “America”) is used for historical reflection. Rogers interdicted “terrorists” with great strategic success. The key to his operational success was flexibility, special training, precise planning, and excellent leadership. A comparison of the Mayaguez incident in 1975 and the Achille Lauro hijacking in 1985 is used to chart the direction of U.S. crisis response after Desert One. The Mayaguez represented an ad hoc approach using theater-based forces. The Achille Lauro represented a relatively mature approach following lessons learned from Desert One. Both the Mayaguez and Achille Lauro incidents required such a rapid response that positioning a military force (regardless of training or location) proved nearly impossible. Complications include host nations’ sensitivities, lack of flexible transportation, and the growing sophistication of terrorists. Intelligence remains the key limiting factor. Crisis-response forces must continue to develop fast, flexible transportation; access to timely intelligence; and concise, detailed planning. The historical window for success is the five to seven day point—not the forty-eight to sixty hour window of the Mayaguez or Achille Lauro. U.S. policy should look towards the interdiction of such terrorists as Rogers’ Rangers did on the American Frontier.

This report is a compilation of all accidents worldwide involving aircraft in commercial service that resulted in the loss of the airframe or one or more fatalities, or both. This information has been gathered in order to present a complete inventory of commercial aircraft accidents. Events involving military action, sabotage, terrorist bombings, hijackings, suicides, and industrial ground accidents are included within this list. Each accident is presented with information in the following categories: date of the accident; airline and its flight numbers; type of flight; type of aircraft; aircraft registra-
tion number; construction number/manufacturers’ serial number; aircraft
damage; accident flight phase; accident location; number of fatalities;
number of occupants; cause, remarks, or description (brief) of the accident;
and references used. The third edition is an expanded and updated version
of the earlier second edition. All accidents listed in the second edition are
included in the third edition as well as accidents that occurred since the
publication of the second edition and other studies in preparation at the time
the second edition was being prepared. Also included in the third edition are
additional sorts of commercial aircraft accidents by aircraft types.

0573
Responding to Terrorism Across the Technological Spectrum.
The author examines the changing nature of terrorism. In comparison to
professional terrorists pursuing specific political or ideological objectives,
today’s amateurs often act from religious or racial convictions. Their
objective may be to kill large numbers of people. They are less predictable
and, therefore, more difficult to apprehend before the incident occurs, and
have lethal devices ranging from the relatively simple fertilizer bomb to
biologically altered viruses. Since the United States will remain an attractive
target, we need to understand and prepare for this new kind of terrorism.

0612
Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans, 1993.
Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Washington, D.C. NA.
This report is intended to provide a comprehensive picture of the broad
spectrum of political violence that American citizens and interests have
encountered abroad during 1993. In addition to examining terrorism-related
acts, this study also includes other instances of violence affecting Ameri­cans.

0656
Hamas and Hizbollah: The Radical Challenge to Israel in the Occupied
Territories.
The author argues that two Arab religious organizations—Hamas, operating
in Israeli-occupied territories of Gaza and the West Bank, and Hizbollah,
operating in southern Lebanon—are more dangerous to U.S. interests than
heretofore has been thought. They are not mere terrorist groups but part of
a universal movement that has succeeded in mobilizing elements previ-
ously suppressed throughout the Middle East and is attempting to radicalize the whole Arab world. This study seeks to alert U.S. policy makers and military leaders to the larger potential danger posed by Hamas and Hizbollah.

**Nuclear Terrorism: Rethinking the Unthinkable.**

Many policy makers and scholars contend that nuclear weapons remain inaccessible to terrorists, and that nuclear means are inconsistent with or disproportionate to their goals. Nevertheless, the historical pattern of nuclear proliferation suggests a trend toward nonstate actor acquisition, a notion supported by recent developments in the black market. Additional evidence suggests that some specific groups have expressed an interest in nuclear weapons. This thesis proposes that there is a terrorist demand for nuclear weapons. Further, its findings suggest that the possibility of terrorist acquisition has grown, and that these nonstate adversaries will enjoy significant advantage over states during nuclear crisis. Terrorists, like states, pursue political objectives and have similar concerns regarding power and security. Lacking state resources, terrorists employ instrumental targeting in pursuit of those objectives, while remaining relatively invulnerable to retaliation. This dynamic will encourage terrorists to acquire and exploit nuclear potential, thereby overturning traditional theories of deterrence. Wishful thinking about nuclear terrorism has discouraged thoughtful analysis of this dilemma. The prospect is sufficiently dire that a preventive campaign must be launched to stop terrorist acquisition of nuclear capabilities. Policy makers must also prepare for the possible failure of preventive efforts and search for options that may mitigate nuclear terrorism.

**Terrorism in the United States, 1994.**

This study examines terrorism in the decade of the 1990s, with an analysis of terrorist events in the United States between 1990 and 1994. This edition also looks at FBI investigations abroad in cases of terrorist attacks against U.S. citizens, known as extraterritorial jurisdiction. Other topics include a wrap-up on the successful security preparations for the World Cup Soccer 1994 tournament and a look ahead to similar challenges for the 1996 Olympic Summer Games in Atlanta, Georgia; the continuing terrorist threat from International Radical Terrorism; and the first conviction gained under the new federal law, Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1994 (FACE). The constantly changing threat of terrorism to Americans requires
intense vigilance and an immediate law enforcement response. The information analysis offered in this study is intended to inform the reader of significant developments in counterterrorism and to reemphasize the FBI's commitment to the protection of U.S. national security.

1995

**Assistance Related to International Terrorism Provided by the U.S. Government to Foreign Countries: Annual Report to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1994.**


In fighting international terrorism, the U.S. government's Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Program has been a key asset during the past decade. On one level, the program provides practical training assistance and equipment for friendly governments to help them deter and manage terrorist threats. On another level, the program also helps bolster policy coordination and working relationships between the United States and other governments. These ties are invaluable when specific terrorist threats or incidents abroad require close cooperation between the United States and foreign officials. Although ATA training and equipment are provided under the U.S. foreign assistance program, the ATA program also helps protect American lives and property overseas. However, we can improve the effectiveness of the host nation security forces and thus enhance the safety of Americans who visit or live in those countries.

**Patterns of Global Terrorism, 1994.**


This report covers acts of international terrorism during the calendar year ending December 31, 1994. As this report points out, during 1994 the overall number of international terrorist incidents decreased to 321, compared with the 431 incidents recorded in 1993. The number of casualties from international terrorist acts, however, actually rose in 1994 because of the car-bombing in July 1994 of the Jewish Cultural Center in Buenos Aires, which killed about one hundred persons and wounded another two hundred. In attacks on civilian aviation, three American citizens were among the twenty-one passengers killed in the bombing of a Panamanian commuter aircraft in July 1994. Plots to bomb U.S. airliners in the Pacific and to attack the Pope were thwarted in January when Philippine police found evidence of preparations in a Manila apartment. Thanks to close international cooperation,
these attacks were averted. This report provides the information and analysis the United States needs to maintain its vigilance in the fight against terrorism.

0979

**Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans, 1994.**
*Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Washington, D.C. NA.*

This report is intended to provide a comprehensive picture of the broad spectrum of political violence that American citizens and interests have encountered abroad during 1994. In addition to examining terrorism-related acts, this study also includes other instances of violence affecting Americans.

1012

**Terrorism: National Security Policy and the Home Front.**
*Army War College Strategic Studies Institute, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.*

The bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City has highlighted the complexity of political extremism. Until then, the United States focused its attention on foreign terrorists, particularly the so-called Islamic fundamentalists. Undue emphasis on this foreign connection can make it appear that only Middle Eastern terror is of consequence. This report resulted from a November 1994 conference cosponsored by the Strategic Studies Institute; the Institute for National Security Studies at the U.S. Air Force Academy; and the Georgia Institute of Technology. A number of terrorist-related issues were considered. The emphasis was on international terror, but the threat of domestic extremism was also examined.
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