A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

TERRORISM
Special Studies,
1989–1991
Supplement

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TERRORISM
Special Studies
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Supplement

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EDITORIAL NOTE

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, 1989–1991 Supplement* collection consists of studies on terrorism that became available during that period.

REEL INDEX

Reel 1
Frame

1986

0001   **Public Report of the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism.**
Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism, Washington, D.C. George Bush. February 1986. 40pp.
The report, the result of the vice president's task force on combatting terrorism, as appointed by President Ronald Reagan, addresses the growing threat, U.S. policy and response, the role of Congress, the viewpoint of Americans, terrorism and the media, recommendations, and conclusions.

0041   **Terrorism, Guerrilla Warfare/Counterinsurgency/Low-Intensity Conflict, and Revolutions.**
Air Force Academy, Colorado. Reiner H. Schaeffer. October 1986. 104pp.
Contents—Terrorism—General Works, International Terrorism, State Response to Terrorism (Legal/Military), Nuclear Terrorism, Geographic Areas; Guerrilla Warfare/Counterinsurgency/Low-Intensity Conflict—General Works, Geographic Areas; Revolutions—General Works, Classical Cases, Modern Cases.

1987

0145   **Applicability of the Code of Conduct in a Terrorist Hostage Situation.**
Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Robert L. Gore and David W. Reaney. February 1987. 39pp.
This report analyzes the U.S. Military Code of Conduct to determine if it provides adequate guidance for U.S. military personnel by which to model their conduct when held hostage by terrorists.

0184   **Modern Terrorism: The Potential for Increased Lethality.**
Army–Air Force Center for Low-Intensity Conflict, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. William H. Thornton. November 1987. 17pp.
This paper examines the practice of terrorism from an historical perspective and, in particular, the changes in revolutionary theory that have in part resulted from the availability of mass media. The author posits a correlation between media attention to violent terrorist acts and the increasing lethality and seeming randomness of these acts. A deadly spiral of violence has developed in which, to attract media attention, even higher levels of violence are required. Toxic chemical agents may be used by terrorists to achieve the higher level. Although a firm consensus does not exist on the potential for the employment of chemical weapons by terrorist groups, the easy availability of the technology needed to produce such weapons and the resolve to inflict large numbers of casualties indicates a willingness to explore new avenues of violence. Toxic chemical agents could be that new avenue.

1988

0201   **Potential Threats to Offshore Platforms.**
RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Brian M. Jenkins. January 1988. 26pp.
Increasingly spectacular acts of terrorism have led to growing concern that terrorists will move beyond the symbols of society and directly attack technological and industrial vulnerabilities. Offshore platforms have been frequently mentioned among the potential targets of terrorists. This concern, however, has not resulted in extensive research like that devoted to possible threats to nuclear facilities, which have also been frequently mentioned as potential targets of terrorists. For one thing, offshore drilling does not invoke the fear inherent in the word nuclear, a fear that translates directly into heavy security for the nuclear industry. The construction of offshore platforms also does not provoke the kind of protest generated by the construction of nuclear facilities.

0227   **The Contrasting Ethical Foundations of Terrorism in the 1980's.**
*RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Bruce Hoffman. January 1988.
26pp.*
Despite many other disagreements, experts on terrorism agree that during
the 1980s, there has been an increase not only in the total volume of terrorist
incidents worldwide but in the number of fatalities caused by terrorists as well.
Terrorist operations claimed more than twice as many lives between 1980
and 1986 as in the previous seven years. A variety of reasons account for
these increases. The most obvious explanation, perhaps, is the proliferation
of terrorist groups and the attendant increase in the numbers of operations
and casualties. Another explanation might be the success of counterterrorist
measures taken by the international community; heightened security measures
have made earlier terrorist tactics, such as embassy takeovers and airline
hijackings, more difficult to accomplish. Moreover, public attention is not as
readily claimed as it once was. Terrorists have been forced to undertake more
spectacular and, unfortunately, bloodier deeds in order to achieve the same
effect. Another explanation might be that state sponsorship has given some
terrorists access to greater resources and thus the ability to mount increasingly
destructive attacks.

0253   **The Threat of Nuclear Terrorism: A Re-examination.**
*RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Peter deLeon and Bruce
Hoffman with Konrad Kellen and Brian Jenkins. January 1988. 22pp.*
This note reports the final results of the first phase of a two-part study, the
purpose of which is to describe the spectrum of capabilities of individuals and
groups that could be considered likely to attempt the takeover or theft and
misuse of a nuclear weapon over the next ten–fifteen years. This note first
analyzes the motivations that might inspire various acts of nuclear terrorism.
Then it reviews the altered contexts that might affect terrorists' decisions to
go nuclear.

0275   **Recent Trends and Future Prospects of Terrorism in the United States.**
RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Bruce Hoffman. May 1988. 76pp.
This report examines recent trends and future prospects of terrorism in the United States and assesses their implications for the possibility of an attempted act of nuclear terrorism involving either the theft of a weapons system or strategic nuclear material or an attack on a weapons facility. An emerging trend of ideologically motivated terrorism by groups espousing white supremacist and anti-federalist beliefs or opposing specific issues, such as abortion, has largely supplanted the ethnic-centered violence that dominated earlier domestic terrorist activity. The threat to U.S. nuclear weapons facilities from unknown terrorist groups in this country cannot be considered high at this time. There is no evidence to suggest that any of the organizations reviewed in this study have seriously contemplated a nuclear-related act, nor is there any indication that any group is poised to undertake such an attack in the future. Nevertheless, trends in the terrorist activities of certain groups must be considered in the context of possible operations directed against nuclear weapons sites. Members of these groups are considerably more skilled with weapons than other domestic terrorists, possess large stockpiles of sophisticated weapons, are well-trained in guerrilla warfare and survival techniques, and possess an apocalyptic vision of the future. These factors make them the most likely domestic terrorists to attempt an act of nuclear terrorism. While the volume of annual terrorist incidents in the United States is relatively small, the emerging trends merit intensive and continuing attention.

0351   **Terrorism, Guerrilla Warfare/Counterinsurgency/Low-Intensity Conflict, and Revolutions, 1986–June 1988.**
Air Force Academy, Colorado. Reiner H. Schaeffer. June 1988. 51pp.
Contents—Terrorism–General Works, International Terrorism, State Response to Terrorism (Legal/Military), Geographic Areas: United States, Latin America, Western Europe, Soviet Union, Africa, Middle East, Southwest Asia, East Asia/Pacific; Guerrilla Warfare/Revolutions/Counterinsurgency/ Low-Intensity Conflict–General Works, Geographic Areas: United States, Latin America, Western Europe, Soviet Union, Middle East, Southwest Asia, East Asia/Pacific.

1989

0402 **Trends In Anti-Nuclear Protests In the United States, 1984–1987.**
RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Elizabeth H. Ondaatje. January 1989. 62pp.
This report updates previous RAND research on U.S. antinuclear protest groups, examines trends in antinuclear and related protests, and assesses what these trends may imply for possible terrorist violence, either by terrorists infiltrating the antinuclear movement or violent elements arising within the movement. First, the number of protesters who are willing to face arrest, fines, and imprisonment has steadily increased over the past four years. In the first eleven months of 1987, nearly 3,000 protesters were arrested for antinuclear civil disobedience, compared with 1,056 in 1984. Second, some large diverse groups of protesters have stretched the ability of organizers to control their own events involving civil disobedience. Consequently, the number of skirmishes between protesters and security personnel has increased. Third, radical environmentalist groups previously uninvolved in antinuclear activities have recently organized protests at uranium mines. Regular involvement by such groups in antinuclear protests, coupled with the trend toward greater cooperation between peace activists and environmentalists over such issues as uranium mining, nuclear testing, land and sea use, and transport and storage of toxic waste, could signal a more volatile, though not necessarily more violent, future for the antinuclear movement.

0464 **Terrorism and the Communication Utilities—A National Security Concern?**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Linwood G. Greene, Jr. February 23, 1989. 24pp.
Increasing international terrorist incidents with Americans as the focal point and the seemingly changing image of the Soviet Union could create an atmosphere conducive to domestic terrorism within the United States. This paper explores the potential capabilities of terrorist groups. Then it examines three past communication disasters in an attempt to determine if terrorism is a domestic threat or, specifically, if the loss of a major communication facility is a threat to national security. Each disaster happened independently of the others. This study takes the results of these accidents and postulates the effects of similar levels of damage caused by a concerted terrorist action. Analysis of pre and post responses provides a foundation for recommendations for dealing with the terrorist threat.

0488   Evolution and Impact of Terrorism in the 20th Century and the U.S. Response.

Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. William M.F. Phillips. March 1989. 82pp.

This document remarks on some of the historical developments in the phenomenon of modern international terrorism and on the developing U.S. policy response. It reviews the changing nature of terrorism in the 20th century, with particular emphasis on the 1960s to the present, while underscoring the resultant evolution of the U.S. policy response. Some of the more predominant difficulties in coming to terms with the nature of modern terrorism and some of the roadblocks to reducing the scope of international terrorism are identified.

0570   Progress on a Multinational Policy against Terrorism.

Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. George P. Gaines, IV. March 1989. 58pp.

Introductory remarks on the threat of terrorism and key initiatives to combat the threat over the past twenty years provide a starting point to assess answers to three questions fundamental to a coherent multinational policy on counterterrorism. Those questions deal with the effect of public opinion on a government's policy, principles and procedures for action against international terrorism, and the multinational decision-making framework that would best serve those principles and procedures. The analysis centers around the nations best suited to bring pressure against international terrorism, the seven major Western democracies: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The concluding chapter suggests that most of the groundwork required for a cohesive and cooperative counterterrorist front now exists between, or at least among, these nations, and the main effort will be to maintain the forward momentum.

0628   **The Possibility of Soviet-American Cooperation against Terrorism.**
            RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Brian M. Jenkins. March 1989.
            21pp.
            To explore the possibilities of Soviet-American cooperation in combatting
            terrorism, a small group of American and Soviet scholars and journalists met
            in Moscow in 1989. The participants suggested the creation of a standing
            bilateral group and a channel of communication for the exchange of information
            about terrorism, mutual assistance in the investigation or resolution of
            terrorist incidents, cooperation at the diplomatic level in expanding and
            strengthening international conventions against terrorism, greater controls
            on the transfer of military explosives and certain categories of weapons, joint
            exchange of technology possibly useful in preventing or combatting terrorism,
            and joint exercises and simulations for the purpose of exploring Soviet-
            American cooperation during threats of terrorist incidents.

0649   **Center of Gravity—Libya 1989.**
            Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Lawrence A. Grannis.
            May 1989. 79pp.
            Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, as a key practitioner of state-sponsored terrorism
            against the United States, has become a focus of U.S. national security
            concerns. U.S. passive, defensive measures complicated Qadhafi's operations
            but did little to curb his determination. With the El Dorado Canyon operation,
            the United States moved toward a more offensive policy against terrorism.
            However, the operation did not support the proper national objectives, did not
            apply force to Libya's center of gravity, and, hence, did not deter future
            Libyan-sponsored terrorism. Libya's center of gravity is evaluated in the
            context of U.S. national policy and objectives, characteristics of the Libyan
            theater of operations, and the nature of the threat. Libya is found to have two
            strategic centers of gravity: Qadhafi and its overdependence on petroleum
            revenues. Libya's operational center of gravity is the pipeline network that
            transports the oil to shipping terminals.

0728   **News Magazine and Network Television News Coverage of the**
            Munich Olympic Crisis, 1972.
            Columbia School of Journalism, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.
            Edwin C. Parrish, III. May 1989. 131pp.
            An analysis of news coverage pertaining to terrorism associated with the
            1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Germany, this study examines coverage in
            The Economist, Newsweek, Time, and *U.S. News & World Report,* and
            television coverage by ABC, CBS, and NBC. The thesis also presents an
            historical background related to terrorist use of mass media.

0859   **Terrorism: Policy Issues for the Bush Administration.**
        RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Brian M. Jenkins. May 1989.
        50pp.
        This note addresses the policy issues likely to confront the Bush administration
        with regard to terrorism. The preparation of this note was prompted by
        discussions that occurred during the transition from the Reagan administration,
        but it has its origins in a much earlier project sponsored by the secretary of
        defense for policy. That project specifically addressed the military response
        to terrorism, for example, retaliation, which is examined in some detail. The
        note also derives from conversations with State Department officials and
        others concerned with the hostage issue.

0909   **Armed Intervention in Terrorist Hostage Situations: A Comparative**
        Analysis.
        California State University, Sacramento, California. Wallace C. Gowin.
        Summer 1989. 84pp.
        Numerous terrorist hostage situations have occurred throughout the world
        since the explosion of terrorist acts in the late 1960s, and each country
        involved has had to make a decision on the optimum time to use armed
        intervention. This study was conducted to provide a comparative analysis of
        the methods used by different countries deal with terrorist hostage situations.
        Such information should enhance future government intervention policies
        formulated for those specific hostage situations. The following countries were
        used as a basis of analysis in this study: United States, West Germany, Israel,
        Italy, England, Spain, and France.

Reel 2

1989 cont.

0001   **Legitimate Use of Military Force Against State-Sponsored International Terrorism.**
Air University Press, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Richard J. Erickson. July 1989. 269pp.
The study presents an overview of international law directed at the issue of managing international terrorism. The study is thought provoking and provides the decision maker with a useful tool. A military response has been a viable option for combatting international terrorism and will continue to be an option. Possible military actions range from rescuing hostages to neutralizing terrorist camps and making direct strikes against targets verified as the infrastructure for state-sponsored training and support complexes of terrorist groups. The military response is part of a larger strategy that seeks to maximize the risk of punishment for terrorists and their sponsors while minimizing their potential rewards. In this context, military action must be consistent with international law.

0270   **Using the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 to Combat Acts of Terrorism.**
Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. September 30, 1989. 100pp.
The United States has concluded that "1977 Geneva Protocol 1 Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts" legitimizes terrorist acts and should not be ratified. This study reaches the opposite conclusion regarding the protocol's treatment of terrorist acts and finds such acts illegal under the provisions of Protocol 1 (as in the previous law of armed conflict conventions). This study further finds that the law enforcement approach to combatting terrorism, an approach favored by the United States, is an insufficient vehicle for reaching the goal of universal condemnation of all terrorist acts. Under the circumstances, it seems absurd to forgo a valuable weapon in the fight against terrorism (the law of armed conflict as developed through Protocol 1) based on a politically biased interpretation of it. However, using the law of armed conflict approach alone will not provide the means for combatting terrorist acts in all circumstances. The law enforcement approach, tied to the law of armed conflict approach, will provide a legal blanket that covers all situations. Using the two approaches together is the best way to combat terrorist acts and to bring such acts into the realm of customary international law that will one day make them crimes of universal condemnation.

0370   **A Case Study: The Effects of the British Army against the Irish Republican Army.**

School of Systems and Logistics of the Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. K. S. Hahn. September 1989. 80pp.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of British troops countering the Irish Republican Army (IRA). The study involved the following research objectives. First, terrorism and the IRA as a terrorist organization were defined to form a basis for the research. In the context of these definitions, Irish history, IRA goals, and British goals were discussed. After British goals were defined, significant events involving British troops or the IRA were reviewed to identify effects. Finally, the effects of the British army and any contributing factors in the Northern Ireland situation were outlined. The study found that troops can have a wide variety of effects and identified three major effects in particular. First, troops can prevent a civil war. Second, the army can contain the level of violence created by a terrorist group but can not totally defeat the organization. Finally, by mishandling situations and implementing unpopular policies, troops can alienate the community.

0450   **Military Forces in Urban Antiterrorism.**

Abbott Associates, Springfield, Virginia. R.D. McLaunn and R. Miller. October 1989. 160pp.

This report examines four historical case studies to provide valuable insights for developing U.S. military antiterrorist doctrine for urban areas. This report begins with an introduction to the nature of urban terrorism and then evaluates each case. The cases (Algiers [1954–1962], Ulster [1969–1972], Montevideo [1968–1972], and Beirut [U.S. experience, 1983]) are diverse in many areas including causes, intensity, terrorist and antiterrorist strategies and tactics, role of cities in the overall terrorist campaign, and outcome. After discussion of the case as a whole, emphasis shifts to military forces. The role of military forces in a government's total antiterrorist effort and the details about military execution of this role are examined. Political, legal, and strategic factors; organizational, command, and control tactics; and equipment are discussed in detail. The report develops findings and conclusions and addresses their implications for U.S. military forces in future urban antiterrorist operations.

0610   **Urban Counterinsurgency: Case Studies and Implications for U.S. Military Forces.**
Abbott Associates, Springfield, Virginia. R.D. McLaunn and R. Miller. October 1989. 150pp.
This report examines five historical case studies to provide valuable insights for developing U.S. military counterinsurgency doctrine for urban areas. The report begins with an introduction to the nature of urban insurgency and then evaluates each case. The cases (Palestine [1944–1947], Algeria [1954–1957], Cyprus [1955–1958], Venezuela [1960–1963], and Uruguay [1968–1972]) are diverse in many areas including causes, intensity, insurgent and counterinsurgent strategies and tactics, role of cities in the overall terrorist campaign, and outcome. After discussion of the case as a whole, emphasis shifts to military forces. The role of military forces in a government's total counterinsurgency effort and the details about military execution of this role are examined. Political, legal, and strategic factors; organizational, command, and control tactics; and equipment are discussed in detail. The report develops findings and conclusions and addresses their implications for U.S. military forces in future urban counterinsurgency operations.

0760   **Terrorists and the Potential Use of Biological Weapons: A Discussion of Possibilities.**
RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Jeffrey D. Simon. December 1989. 30pp.
This report considers the potential for terrorists to use biological weapons. It discusses the implications of recent trends in terrorism for the future use of biological agents and the reasons terrorists might be motivated to use them. It then identifies several constraints that inhibit terrorists from venturing into this new type of conflict and the factors that could break down these constraints. Finally, it establishes some broad characteristics that could identify the types of terrorist groups that might be more likely than others to use biological weapons. The findings suggest that, since the technological, logistical, and financial barriers to the use of biological agents are not insurmountable, a key determinant in the potential use of such agents will be the willingness of terrorists to engage in this new type of violence. Therefore, efforts to improve intelligence regarding terrorist group strategies and capabilities will become increasingly critical in the future.

0790   **Combatting Terrorism through Study of the Genetic Psychology of Terrorist Leaders—The Early Development of the Terrorist Mind.**
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California. Peter Martinez, Jr. December 1989. 117pp.
The purpose of this thesis is to demonstrate the necessity for law enforcement, intelligence, and other organizations responsible for collecting information, such as data regarding genetic inheritance and childhood environmental influences, on "proponents of terror" to include in target dossiers. The author argues that without this type of information, agencies are hindered in really knowing the "proponent of terror" and thus limited in the possibilities for neutralizing the subject. The study analyzes genetic inheritance and childhood environment and presents case studies on Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and Ilich Ramirez Sanchez ("Carlos"). Collection categories in genetic inheritance and environment are recommended and include, for example, material on terrorists' biological grandparents, parents, and, as appropriate, brothers, sisters, and children.

0907   **Criminal Acts against Civil Aviation: 1989.**
Office of Civil Aviation Security, Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C. 1989. 36pp.
The Federal Aviation Administration's Office of Civil Aviation Security maintains records of aircraft hijackings, bombing attacks, and other significant criminal acts against civil aviation worldwide. These records include actual and attempted hijackings; explosions aboard aircraft, at airports, and at airline offices; and other selected criminal acts against civil aviation. These offenses represent serious threats to the safety of civil aviation and, in those incidents involving U.S. air carriers or facilities outside the United States, are often intended as symbolic attacks against the United States. This edition summarizes events that occurred during 1989 and places the events in perspective within a five-year period.

Reel 3

1990

0001   **Counterterrorism: Policy, National Response, and Reactive Military Response.**

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Peter B. Todsen. February 11, 1990. 28pp.

Terrorism is a violent act in which innocent people are hurt. Some call it a crime; others call it a form of warfare. There are problems in defining the different forms of terrorism, but political factors are always present in the motive for such violence. This report defines the forms of terrorism and explains the current U.S. policy to combat terrorism. The possible responses that the United States can initiate are then discussed. Following this general response overview, the focus is on the military response capabilities and the organizations to be used in the reactive counterterrorist role.

0029   **The Dissemination of Terrorist Threat Information: Who Should Be Warned?**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Cathy Hanks Thomas. May 1990. 37pp.

The U.S. government has been criticized for not publishing a telephoned threat that some believe was a warning of the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. The critics believe that the U.S. government did warn government employees to avoid the flight. Although the telephoned threat was a hoax, even if it had been valid, the information would not have been given to the public. If the government receives information on a threat to a public facility or conveyance, it disseminates the information only to the security organizations responsible for protecting the alleged target. The information is not routinely disseminated to the public or to other groups, such as government employees, for their personal use. After a review of the Pan Am Flight 103 controversy and arguments for and against the government's policy, this paper examines the policy from two ethical viewpoints: utilitarianism and autonomy. The paper also discusses an ethical dilemma that arises for U.S. government employees who have access to the threat information. A government official may perceive a choice between obeying the current policy or personally disseminating the information to acquaintances. The resolution of this dilemma in favor of not obeying U.S. policy is a serious issue within the government—one which should be receiving more attention.

0066   **U.S. Countermeasures against International Terrorism.**
         RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Jeffrey D. Simon. March 1990.
         51pp.
         To uncover lessons from past experiences that may help guide future
         counterterrorist efforts, this report presents an overview and evaluation of the
         major antiterrorist measures that have been used and considered by the
         United States. Those measures have included the implementation of physical
         security at domestic and foreign facilities and intelligence gathering and
         analysis. The author identifies several lessons that can be learned from U.S.
         countermeasures including the critical role that intelligence plays in
         counterterrorist efforts, the difficulty in designing a consistent political and
         military strategy to combat such a diverse threat as terrorism, and the need
         to eliminate excessive statements and promises about counterterrorist action
         since the terrorist threat can never be completely eliminated.

0117   **Recent Trends and Future Prospects of Iranian-Sponsored**
         International Terrorism.
         RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Bruce Hoffman. March 1990.
         49pp.
         International terrorism has been a prominent feature of Iran's foreign policy
         since the revolution in 1979 that brought Ayatollah Khomeini to power. At the
         root of this policy is a desire to extend the fundamentalist interpretation of
         Islamic law by exporting the Islamic revolution in Iran to other Muslim
         countries and cleansing the Middle East of all Western influence. This report
         examines the basic rationale of Iran's international terrorism campaign, its
         trends and patterns of activity over the past six years, and the Iranian
         personalities behind the policy. It assesses the future course of Iran's policy
         of supporting terrorism and, accordingly, focuses on the ongoing power
         struggles within the Iranian regime that are likely to determine the country's
         foreign policy now that Khomeini is dead. The author discusses four key
         issues: (1) the reason Iran has supported international terrorism as a foreign
         policy instrument, (2) the ties between Iran and extremist Shia organizations
         elsewhere, (3) the trends in international Shia terrorism activity and the
         explanations for these patterns, and (4) the ways these trends have been
         affected by internal rivalries within the Iranian ruling elite.

0166   **The Impact of Terrorism on Air Force Logistics Command's Overseas Activities.**
Air War College, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Timothy P. Callahan and Robert N. Mitchell. May 1990. 67pp.
The incidence of international terrorism has been increasing over time. The threat of future terrorist attacks has an impact on the work and quality of life of U.S. government personnel assigned overseas. To better understand the nature and scope of this issue, the authors first explore terrorism by defining it, highlighting its principal causes, describing a sample of active terrorist groups, and reviewing terrorist tactics and targets. Next, the authors analyze the effect of the threat on personnel assigned to the Air Force Contract Maintenance Center, an organization of U.S. military and civilian personnel who are primarily assigned overseas. Various approaches for dealing with the threat of terrorism are then reviewed. From the analysis and review, it is concluded that increased awareness and improved training are necessary to place the threat in perspective and reduce the likelihood of anyone being a victim of a terrorist attack.

0233   **International Terrorism and the United States: Policy Considerations for the 90's.**
U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Thomas G. Wilson. May 1, 1990. 114pp.
Over the years, the United States has not had much success in dealing with international terrorism. The lack of success is often attributed to the absence of a coherent national policy to combat terrorism. Historically, the United States has reacted to terrorism with declaratory policy statements based on the tenet of not giving in to terrorist demands. This paper examines how the United States has responded to terrorism and discusses policy considerations for the 1990s. The paper also explores the definitional problems and the changing nature of terrorism and reviews the evolutionary process of U.S. policy development regarding terrorism from 1972 through the Bush administration. The paper concludes with an argument for consideration of a strong national deterrent policy based on antiterrorist, counterterrorist, and supporting programs as having significant potential for success in the fight against terrorism in the 1990s.

0347   **Discriminative Environmental Properties in Terrorist Environments: A Basis for Training.**
Department of Applied Psychology, University College, Cork, Ireland. Maxwell Taylor. July 1990. 28pp.
The purpose of this project was to identify and describe environmental and contextual cues that are available to experienced security force personnel and that may be associated with terrorist threat, to establish the discriminative stimulus properties of these cues and the characteristics of their relationships to relevant behavior, and to develop a rationale for designing training techniques. All evidence from the work suggests that cues that might give warning are present in all of the incidents investigated, although their recognition may require vigilance or recognition of the significance of a "normal" event in the context of the activities in question.

0375   **Will the United States Eventually Be Held Hostage by its Own High Technology Conventional Weapons? The Effect of Technology Transfer on International Terrorism.**
Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. Paul C. Kovarovic. September 1990. 174pp.
This thesis reveals a disturbing transformation. International terrorists' present unsophisticated arsenals are slowly acquiring high-technology conventional weaponry. Alarmingly, an increasing portion results from U.S. and Western technology because of technology transfer. With the abating trend of terrorist attacks predicted to continue, the thesis discerns that this does not suggest a decline in terrorism. On the contrary, through product and process technology transfers, the number of organizations that possess the technological capabilities to produce advanced Western weapons has skyrocketed in the last decade. Therefore, though attacks continue to decrease, terrorists' carnage will likely increase due to the technologies they acquire. With the global diffusion of technologies, countries are relying less on U.S. markets. This thesis acknowledges it is virtually impossible to restrict U.S. exports to industrial countries without severely restricting U.S. competition. However, "strong fences" must be built around "small areas" to thwart the terrorist acquisition of U.S. and Western private arms supplies.

0549   **Soldiers of Destiny: The Fianna Fail Party, the Irish Republican Army
        and a United Ireland.**
        *Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. John J. Prusiecki, Jr. December
        1990. 149pp.*
        This report traces the relationship between the Fianna Fail Party of the Irish
        Republic and the clandestine Irish Republican Army (IRA). The deep historical
        roots of their common beginning have prevented them from breaking away
        from their inflexible traditions and developing any workable solutions to
        ending the conflict and the partition of Ulster. Significant in this report are the
        historical struggle with Britain for independence that lent legitimacy to violent
        resistance, the influence of Eamon de Valera in developing a constitutional
        vehicle for republican aspirations, and the intransigence of extremists in both
        organizations that precludes them from moderating their goals to any
        significant degree.

1991

0698   **Targeting International Terrorism with the Law of Armed Conflict: An
        Alternative Strategy.**
        *Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. Darrly J. Fengya. February 11,
        1991. 41pp.*
        The Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) and peacetime reprisal are reviewed and
        analyzed relative to their applicability toward using the U.S. Armed Forces
        against international terrorists. The LOAC is proposed as an alternative to the
        currently used law enforcement approach. The LOAC provides a viable, more
        practical alternative to law enforcement for dealing with international terrorism.
        Legal objections most often posed against using the LOAC against international
        terrorists are analyzed and refuted. Peacetime reprisal and the doctrine of
        self-defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter are compared with
        respect to their applicability as measures to be invoked against state-
        sponsored terrorism. This paper asserts that the LOAC and peacetime
        reprisal when used selectively offer a more suitable legal approach for dealing
        with state-sponsored international terrorists and a more pragmatic international
        legal regime for operations by armed forces than the law enforcement
        approach. It further recommends formal reassessment of these measures as
        means to confront and respond to state-sponsored terrorism.

0739 **Terrorism Effects on Turkey.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Turan Olcay. March 5, 1991. 36pp.

The purpose of this study is to add to the understanding of the dangers of international terrorism as they affect Turkey. Turkey has been the unique target of international terrorism since 1965. Taking into consideration its geographical location and social and economic potential, Turkey has always attracted the Soviet Union's attention and probably always will. Turkey is the only Islamic nation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Its government, however, is totally secular, democratic, and based on free market principles. Turkey is a major obstacle for the ideological and military expansion of the Soviet Union toward the Middle East. This is the main reason why Turkey has been the main target of international terrorism. Turkey has been accumulating a very costly social experience in the last three decades. There is no shortage of circumstantial evidence of outside involvement in Turkish terrorism. International terrorism has been threatening not only Turkey but also all democratic societies. The core of the solution depends on an effective measure that will be taken by all democratic societies, governments, and institutions.

0775 **U.S. Strategy for Combatting Terrorism: Should the U.S. and USSR Develop a Joint Strategy Based on International Cooperation?**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Wilson A. Shatzer. March 5, 1991. 27pp.

U.S. policy toward terrorism has evolved incrementally. Its basic premises are that the United States will make no concessions to terrorists, will pay no ransoms, will release no prisoners, will not agree to other acts that might encourage terrorism. For the past several years, the United States has tried through diplomatic means to encourage its Western European allies to participate in a joint international counterterrorist strategy. Future U.S. policy probably will depend on the level of terrorism and the extent to which international states are willing to cooperate strategically. This paper proposes that a better national strategy for combatting international terrorism must include "international cooperation," especially with the Soviet Union. At present, the U.S. foreign policy community is actively engaged in a review of U.S. diplomacy toward the Soviet Union's "new thinking." The idea that terrorism might be an area of possible cooperation between East and West unquestionably warrants exploration.

0802   **The Media's Role in Combatting Terrorism.**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Gary P. Drugley.
April 1, 1991. 25pp.

The media's coverage of terrorist events has been the source of a great deal of discussion, controversy, and debate. The question of the media's proper role surfaces after every terrorist incident as if it were a new phenomenon. The issues are continually written about, discussed, and debated—but never solved. Technology, with its capability for on-the-scene instantaneous coverage, has only served to heighten this controversy. This study project reviews the issues surrounding the media's profit motives, First Amendment rights, the public's right to know, and the authorities/counterterrorist organizations' requirement for secrecy. It also briefly reviews the hostages' families' right to privacy throughout the terrorist incident. Finally, this study makes several recommendations that could help to bring this aging problem to closure.

0827   **International Terrorism Threats and How to Combat It [Them].**

U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Danny Bar-Maoz.
April 3, 1991. 30pp.

International terrorism in recent decades has become a phenomenon that, although it cannot threaten the survival of states, can disrupt their national, political, economic, and social process. International terrorism has attacked virtually every democracy, threatened international travel, international commerce, and international agreements, and can threaten much more tomorrow. International terrorism has thrived on an atmosphere of weakness and disunity in the West. Terrorists and their sponsoring states view Western countries as uniquely vulnerable to their attacks. They know that the openness of Western societies affords them many possibilities for attack, and they assume that the West's humaneness and emphasis on rule of law will inhibit a powerful response. This study provides main features of international terrorism in the last decade including a description of the major role of state-sponsored terrorism and the failure of Western nations to respond. Finally, the study concludes with a set of recommendations to counter terrorism more efficiently.

0857 **The PLO: A Victory In Terrorism?**

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Leonard C. Blevins. June 7, 1991. 117pp.

This study begins with a generic discussion of terrorism and its growth from a national to an international problem. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is then used as a case study to address how successfully terrorism has served as a tool to advance organizational goals from the PLO's formation to the end of the 1980s. The case study discusses the history of the PLO. Then it examines specific terrorist acts aimed at achieving recognition of the organization as the sole representative of the Palestinians by the Palestinians, Arab states, the international community, and—as a key element of PLO strategy—the United States. Conclusions and implications are drawn from this examination. In light of the recent Gulf War and its impact on the PLO, an epilogue is included.

0974 **Technology against Terrorism: The Federal Effort.**

Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, D.C. July 1991. 112pp.

The report deals with the federal research and development effort in countering terrorism, particularly the use of technology to aid in detecting and preventing attempts to introduce explosives aboard aircraft. A review of the relevant research and development programs in many agencies is included.

SUBJECT INDEX

The following index is a guide to the major subjects of this collection. The first arabic number refers to the reel, and the arabic number after the colon refers to the frame number at which the particular subject begins. Hence 1: 0184 directs the researcher to the description of the document that begins at Frame 0184 of Reel 1. By referring to the Reel Index in the front of this guide, the researcher can find the main entry for the document in which the subject appears.

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