



Terrorism

Second Edition



National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Box 6000
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TERRORISM

Second Edition

A Selected Bibliography

by

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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

March 1977

**National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

Gerald M. Caplan, *Director*

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INTRODUCTION

Terrorism is a major international problem, one that threatens all nations directly or indirectly. While there is no consensus on the meaning of the term, as a working definition, terrorism is defined as a single incident or a campaign of violence waged outside accepted rules and procedures. Today's breed of terrorist, a by-product of our advanced technology, presents a formidable challenge to traditional law enforcement methods. Designed to instill fear and to attract attention to their cause, the terrorists' tactics may include, but are not limited to, kidnapping, extortion, bombing, hijacking, and sabotage. Their victims are frequently innocent bystanders.

The question of specific tactical and legal actions to prevent the spread of terrorism is the subject of continuing international discussion and debate. This bibliography provides pertinent reference data for those at all levels of government or society who are working to combat terrorism. It is the second edition and contains approximately 70 new entries. All new entries are preceded by an asterisk. As with the first edition, this is not a comprehensive bibliography. However, it cites significant literature dealing with the complex subject of terrorism as a multi-faceted phenomenon. It will be updated periodically as new documents on terrorism are acquired. The editors would like to acknowledge The Private Security Advisory Council of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for their significant contributions both to this bibliography as well as the first edition.

The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author; the index will help the reader to locate documents relevant to his needs. The listed documents are NOT available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, except where indicated by the words LOAN or MICROFICHE. To obtain these documents, please follow the instructions on the next page. Many of the reports may be found in local, college, or law school libraries. A list of the publishers' names and addresses appears in the appendix.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

The documents listed are NOT available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, except those indicated by the words LOAN or MICROFICHE. Many of them may be found in public, college, or law school libraries. The publisher of a document is indicated in the bibliographic citation, and the names and addresses of the publishers are listed in the Appendix.

- Those documents marked LOAN followed by the NCJ number can be borrowed from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service by submitting a request through a library utilizing the Interlibrary Loan system. For example:

U. S. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. New Developments in the Taking of Hostages and Kidnapping — A Summary. By W. Middelndorff. Washington, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, 1975. 9 p. LOAN (NCJ 21000)

- Documents marked MICROFICHE: A microfiche copy of the document may be obtained free of charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. This indicates that the document is NOT available for distribution in any other form. Microfiche is a sheet of film 4 x 6 inches that contains the reduced images of up to 98 pages. Since the image is reduced 24 times, it is necessary to use a microfiche reader, which may be available at a local library. Microfiche readers vary in mechanical sophistication. A sample microfiche entry follows:

VAN DALEN, H. Terror as a Political Weapon. Military Police Law Enforcement Journal. v. 2, no. 1: 21 - 26. Spring, 1975. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29358)

- Entries bearing a two or three letter, six or seven-digit number can be purchased from the National Technical Information Service; 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Be sure to include the number when ordering. For example:

—————. Soldiers Versus Gunmen — The Challenge of Urban Guerrilla Warfare. Santa Monica, California, Rand Corporation, 1974. 10 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 18814) AD 786 580

- Those entries that include a stock number can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents; Government Printing Office; Washington, D. C. 20402. Be sure to include the stock number on the request. For example:

—————. Political Kidnappings, 1968 - 73 — A Staff Study. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 61 p. (93rd Cong., 1st sess.). (NCJ 12136) Stock No.. 5270-01924

- * 1. ADIE, W. A. C. China, Israel, and the Arabs. Conflict Studies, no. 12, May, 1971. 18 p. (NCJ 30406)

The Chinese People's Republic's role in Middle Eastern affairs since the late 1940's is analyzed in this article, with particular reference to its involvement in the Pan-Arab movement and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Red China's involvement is considered in light of its own internal politics and revolutionary ideology and as it relates to competition for communist influence with the Soviet Union. Specific revolutionary activity is seen as having shifted from overt encouragement for a Pan-Arab People's Republic to more covert support and technical assistance to Arab guerrilla movements, particularly the Palestinian Fedayeen. The paper also examines China's early relations with Israel and the influence of Cuban revolutionary ideas on Sino-Arab dealings.

2. ADKINS, E. H., Jr. Protection of American Industrial Dignitaries and Facilities Overseas. Security Management, v. 18, no. 3: 14, 16, and 55. July, 1974. (NCJ 14745)

Terrorism, kidnapping, and sabotage overseas are discussed in relation to preventive security measures and international cooperation of security forces. In developing security measures for American dignitaries, it is stressed that industries must rely on local law enforcement agencies overseas and that careful relations with the host country should be maintained. It is suggested that companies develop plans for dealing with terrorism. The need for physical security measures in company properties and the problems which may arise from the use of local security personnel are outlined. Planning involving careful intelligence investigations of the situation, establishment of liaison with local authorities, and on-site inspections of facilities are all listed as essential security measures.

3. Aids to the Detection of Explosives — A Brief Review of Equipment for Searching Out Letter Bombs and Other Explosive Devices. Security Gazette, v. 17, no. 2: 48, 49, and 61. February, 1975. (NCJ 18590)

A selection of equipment for the detection of explosives in mail packages and baggage is briefly described in this article. Hand-held probes, desk-top metal detectors, inspection mirrors, X-ray mail scanners, as well as explosives vapor detectors, and baggage systems are covered. The price of the equipment and the manufacturer's name and address are given.

4. ALLBACH, D. M. Countering Special-Threat Situations. Military Police Law Enforcement Journal, v. 2, no. 2: 34-40. Summer Quarter, 1975. (NCJ 29372)

This article recommends intervention by military police teams in special-threat situations, such as those involving a sniper, barricaded criminals, terrorist activity, or hostage taking. Protection of hostages and the alternative of negotiation are stressed as important considerations in handling such risk situations. The article discusses the composition of a negotiating team as well as the organization, equipment, training, and operational tactics of special reaction teams.

5. ANDEL, W. M. VON. Media en Gijzeling (Media and the Taking of Hostages). Algemeen Politieblad, v. 124, no. 16: 384-386. August 2, 1975.

(NCJ 28181)

This conference of criminologists and representatives of the Ministry of Justice, Parliament, the police, and the news media discusses the handling by the media of cases involving the taking of hostages. The principal speaker, Minister of Justice A. A. M. Van Agt, urged the media to exercise restraint in order to avoid harming the hostages or members of their families. Restraint was also important in order to keep from giving information to the kidnapers that they did not already have. Van Agt urged the formation of a permanent body in which justice, ministry, police, and news media representatives could exchange ideas on the subject and learn to trust each other. (In Dutch)

6. AZAR, E. E. Towards the Development of an Early Warning Model of International Violence. In Ben-Dak, J. D., Ed. The Future of Collective Violence — Societal and International Perspectives. Lund, Sweden, Studentlitteratur, 1974. p. 145-164. (NCJ 29739)

This article presents a theoretical discussion of the development of a model for making short-term projections of Egyptian-Israeli conflicts and the further applications of those modeling concepts to early warnings of international violence. The short-term early warning models suggested here would project immediate inter-nation behavior. Discussion of the model development deals with the following: (1) monitoring and coding events, (2) measuring the content of those events by using a 13-point scale (which is also explained), and (3) computing the ratio of violence or hostility to friendliness. The article reports the results of the model's output as compared to actual Egyptian-Israeli interactions during a specified time span, and finds that the model made satisfactorily accurate projections.

7. BASSIOUNI, M. C. Methodological Options for International Legal Control of Terrorism. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed. International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 485-492. (NCJ 27910)

The author indicates current trends in the control and prosecution of terrorism offenses and reviews the role of terrorism in world politics. Problems in definition,

codification, implementation, and enforcement of an international doctrine on international crimes are discussed. While an international enforcement mechanism is seen as the best and most equitable means of regulating and deterring crimes of terrorism, the author states that the current trend seems to be one of moving away from the elaboration of a general treaty defining an international crime of terrorism. Instead, the current approach stresses the duty of nations to prosecute under their national laws or to extradite. The author contends that the terrorism we know today may be the beginning of a new historical cycle in which such acts of violence may replace wars as a conflict resolution device.

8. ———. Political Offense Exception in Extradition Law and Practice. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed. International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 398-447. (NCJ 27907)

This article reviews various types and degrees of political offenses and the theories of jurisprudence that have been developed to determine the political or nonpolitical nature of offenses for extradition purposes. The political offense exception to extradition law is now a standard clause in almost all extradition treaties of the world and is also specified in the municipal laws of many states. Even though widely recognized, the very term "political offense" is seldom, if ever, defined in treaties or municipal legislation and judicial interpretations have been the principal source for its significance and application. The author traces the historical development of the political offense exception and outlines two classes of political offenses — the purely ideological offense, and the relative political offense in which a political offense and common offense are committed in conjunction with each other. The methods of determining the political extent of a relative political offense are outlined and include the political-incidence theory, the injured rights theory, and the political-motivation theory. Also discussed in this article are certain international crimes that should be excluded from the political offense exception, and such measures as the creation of an international criminal court that would have jurisdiction over all such matters.

9. BAUDOIN, J., J. FORTIN, and D. SZABO. Terrorisme et Justice — Entre la Liberte et l'Ordre — le Crime Politique (Terrorism and Justice — Between Freedom and Order — The Political Crime). Montreal, Editions du Jour, 1970. 175 p. (NCJ 15217)

The historical development of political crime and modern forms of its legislative repression, with detailed treatment of the topic in Canadian history is covered in this document. Definitions of political crime from antiquity to the present are discussed, emphasizing that its characterization is contingent on local culture and historical epoch. Also discussed are the general approaches to legislative repression of such acts in France, Britain, the United States, Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and the Soviet Union. The treatment of the subject in Canadian history includes definitions of and sanctions against treason, sedition, and such disturbances of the peace as riots, illegal assemblages, and the illegal use of firearms and explosives. Also discussed is the 1970 application by the Canadian government of the law of wartime measures and of the related 1970 regulations concerning the maintenance of public order. These steps were part of the govern-

ment's attempt to deal with activists belonging to Quebec separatists organizations. These regulations as well as other provisions of Canadian law are provided in the Appendix. A Bibliography is also included. (In French)

- * 10. BEILENSEN, L. W. Power Through Subversion. Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1972. 310 p. (NCJ 31687)

This document presents a history of the strategies used in the overthrow of government, including the connections between internal dissidents and the foreign governments which have helped them. The global subversion practiced by both Communist Russia and China follow what the author calls the Lenin adaptation. He shows that Lenin took over bodily the subversive tactics and in part the subversive strategy of a long line of power predecessors, but greatly improved the long-range efficacy of traditional practices. The author widens his story by including influencing subversions — the swaying of governments rather than overthrowing them. In his final chapter, the author discusses whether the United States should try to help native dissidents overthrow the governments of Communist-ruled countries, and if so, how. Since World War II, as the author points out, the United States has employed external subversion as a weapon in Latin America and Asia. He contends, however, that it has been using subversion without regard to Lenin's changes and in the wrong places. If, after allowing for differences between American and Communist objectives and ethics, the United States had devised an American adaptation of subversion, the author maintains, the United States would not have sent a single soldier to fight in Viet Nam and yet would have been able to attain its objectives in Southeast Asia.

- * 11. BELL, J. B. Strategy, Tactics, and Terror: An Irish Perspective. In Alexander, Yonah, Ed. International Terrorism. National, Regional, and Global Perspectives. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1976. p. 65-89. (NCJ 31885)

This overview of the social, economic, political, and historical background of terrorist violence in Northern Ireland includes sketches of the perspectives of the major groups involved in the conflict. The groups described are the British Army, the provisional Irish Republican Army, the official Irish Republican Army, and the Protestant militants. The analysis concludes that all participants feel that the violence they carry out is legitimate and all act within a tradition that authorizes their strategies and limits their tactics.

- * 12. ————. Transnational Terror. Washington, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1975. 91 p. (NCJ 32449)

This document examines the nature and meaning of terrorism, describes several known terrorist movements, and offers recommendations for an American response to the terrorist movement. The history and tactics of terrorist organizations based in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and Europe are presented. From these the author concludes that although unique and personal reasons motivated the recourse to terror in each case, terror was part of a comprehensive strategy. The author contends that practical measures can be taken to combat terrorism and that

an inflexible, harsh response would provide no relief. He discusses the challenges facing the United States, considers what the American response to terrorism has been thus far, and suggests an anti-terrorist strategy for Washington.

- * 13. BERES, L. R. Guerrillas, Terrorists, and Polarity: New Structural Models of World Politics. The Western Political Quarterly, v. XXVII, no. 4: 624 - 636. December, 1974. (NCJ 30717)

This article discusses how guerrilla/terrorist power can be injected and interpreted as an intervening variable in such existing conceptualizations of global politics as bipolarity or multipolarity. The author suggests ways in which such interpretations could offer more accurate representations of world politics and lead to hypotheses and perhaps models of power management and war avoidance.

- * 14. ———. The Threat of Nuclear Terrorism in the Middle East. Current History, v. 70, no. 412: 15 p. January, 1976. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32582)

This article contains an argument stating that technological, behavioral, and contextual problems point to a high chance of terrorist use of nuclear weapons. Three major problems are discussed: the increasingly easy access of terrorist groups to nuclear weaponry; the special nature of terrorist groups as actors in world politics; and the global trend toward tolerance of terrorist activity. Some suggestions are offered for developing a reliable set of strategies that can halt the drift toward nuclear destruction by terrorists.

15. BLOOMFIELD, L. M. and G. F. FITZGERALD. Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons — Prevention and Punishment — An Analysis of the U. N. (United Nations) Convention. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1975. 290 p. (NCJ 27299)

This book traces the brief legislative history of this convention adopted by the United Nations General Assembly without objection on December 14, 1973. Some typical examples of attacks involving internationally protected personnel and their premises are given. A general description of the law governing internationally protected persons follows. The need for a convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents, is then discussed. References to meetings during which the new convention was discussed, the sources of the convention, and a general description of the new convention are given. The main part of the work is a lengthy chapter that details the legislative history of the provisions of the New York convention. The material has been taken mainly from reports of the International Law Commission and the Sixth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. A series of 23 Appendixes gives the texts of relevant conventions and declarations on U. N. resolutions. The work also includes a list of abbreviations; a selected bibliography of books, review articles, and documentation of international organizations; and an Index.

- * 16. BURNETT, H. B., Jr. Interview with Sean Mac Bride. Skeptic, no. 11: 8-11 and 54-57. January/February, 1976. (NCJ 32239)

The former leader of the Irish Republican Army reminisces about IRA terrorism, discusses terrorism in the world today, and muses over the future of terrorism as a political tool. Mac Bride feels that terrorism can be justified if the legal remedies have been exhausted, the government in power is using terrorism, and the terrorism is directed against either property or agents of oppression, not innocent people. However, he would prefer to see the need for terrorism obviated through improved channels of communication. The role of the United Nations is also discussed.

- * 17 BUTLER, R. E. Terrorism in Latin America. In Alexander, Yonah, Ed. International Terrorism. National, Regional, and Global Perspectives. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1976. p. 46-61. (NCJ 31884)

This is an overview of the social, economic, and political origins of Latin American terrorism; the philosophy and methods of terrorist groups; and case studies of the Tupamaros of Uruguay and the "Robin Hood" terrorism in Argentina. Latin American peasants are moving from the country to the cities at a rate of about 8 percent per year. In their impoverished state, these large transient masses have a great potential for unstable social and political conditions. The Cuban Revolution and the firm establishment of Fidel Castro provided a political and philosophical base in Latin America for the spread of a doctrine that could take advantage of these social and economic conditions. The author asserts that an important factor in Latin American terrorism is the fact that Latin American culture naturally lends itself to the spectacular and the daring. His own research on the cultural traditions of Latin America, particularly Brazil, indicates a penchant for folk heroes of action, such as Fidel Castro in Cuba and Pele in Brazil. Culture has linked this identification to Latin American machismo. In Latin America guerrilla groups have largely shunned the traditional political process for change, preferring armed revolution. At the moment few of them seem interested in obtaining power, were they ever to arrive at that point. Lacking a comprehensive political program, they desire more to pressure existing systems into far-reaching socialism than to be placed in the position of responsibility themselves.

- * 18. CANADA. Department of External Affairs. The Development of the United Nations Convention on the Protection of Diplomats: Behind the Scenes. By Edward G. Lee and Serge April. n. d. 11 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 30025)

The means by which the convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents, was negotiated in the legal committee of the General Assembly in 1973 is described in this article. The mechanisms of the convention, the crimes covered, the persons covered, asylum, and the self-determination clause are discussed.

19. CHASE, L. J., Ed. Bomb Threats, Bombings and Civil Disturbances — A Guide for Facility Protection. Corvallis, Oregon; Continuing Education Publications, 1971. 105 p.
(NCJ 27493)

This is a guide for facility managers and protection planners in developing emergency plans for facility and personnel protection in the event of bombings (or bomb threats), civil disturbances, or sabotage. The book contains general information in the following areas: protection measures and life support considerations for facilities and personnel, assigning personnel to facilitate security and safety, bomb threat procedures, searching for and identifying explosive devices (including illustrations), handling civil disturbances, coordination with police and fire agencies, and evacuation. Also considered are the legal aspects of protecting facility occupants and breaking up disturbances, and the techniques and tactics of agitators. The book concludes with guidelines for developing and testing a facility protection plan, followed by a defense checklist.

20. CHERICO, P. Security Requirements and Standards for Nuclear Power Plants. Security Management, v. 18, no. 6: 22-24. January, 1975. (NCJ 18560)

This is a review of present and proposed security requirements to protect against acts of sabotage and against the diversion and misuse of special nuclear materials. The present requirements of the Atomic Energy Commission and the American National Standards Institute are first examined. Among the areas covered in these standards are the use of a physical security plan, security guards, alarm systems, and general security systems. Projected requirements in the areas of materials and plant protection, personnel selection, training, and access control are also discussed.

- * 21. CLARK, G. Olympic Security: A \$100 Million Task. The New York Times Magazine, June 6, 1976: 8-10. (NCJ 34999)

A brief description is given of the security precautions undertaken to protect athletes and spectators from terrorist activities at the 1976 Montreal Olympic games. The safety measures incorporated in the design of the Montreal Olympic grounds and facilities are outlined. The planned deployment of police officers and military personnel for the protection of visitors and participants is also described. Finally, such precautions as the use of special identification passes, deployment of undercover intelligence officers, screening of suspicious looking spectators, and the use of armed guards to protect the vehicles transporting athletes are discussed.

- * 22. CLUTTERBUCK, R. Living with Terrorism. New Rochelle, New York, Arlington House Publishers, 1975. 160 p. (NCJ 31861)

This document offers advice on how citizens, businessmen, and communities can protect themselves in the event of kidnapping, assassination, bombing, and hijacking. Case studies of actual events are used as illustrations. The author describes

the various bombs used by terrorists, without explaining how to make them, and shows how to recognize a letter bomb. He also outlines precautions against kidnapping for international businessmen, based on the January 1971 kidnapping of the British Ambassador, Sir Geoffrey Jackson by South American terrorists. An examination of the terrorists themselves reveals how terrorists work and why; analyzes their operations, weapons, and tricks; and focuses on their weak points. The methods of the Symbionese Liberation Army, Palestinian guerrillas, Canadian separatists, and the Irish Republic Army, (IRA) are highlighted.

- * 23. ————. Living with Terrorism. Police, v. 7, no. 12: 12-14. August, 1975. (NCJ 29364)

This is an overview of problems of contemporary terrorism, such as personal and facility protection, bombings, ransoms, and hijackings. There also is a discussion of why the author predicts an increase in terrorist activity. The author depicts terrorism as an effective means of political or parochial gain within societies vulnerable to fear, confusion, disruption, and the influences of mass media information. He warns against the danger of over-reaction and advises a middle course of continuing to slowly improve the concept of a tolerant, cooperative, and civilized community.

24. ————. Protest and the Urban Guerrilla. London, Abelard-Schuman, Ltd., 1973. 319 p. (NCJ 25451)

This document compares nonviolent and violent protest in the Anglo-Saxon society and causes and conditions of violence in other parts of the world. In Part One, the author discusses the lack of violence in England, Scotland, and Wales. Topics covered include protest, violence and change, the story of protest in England, protest and the police, and riot control. Part Two deals with constant violence in Ireland. Comments are made on the new revolutionary challenge, civil rights and violence, from communal riots to urban guerrilla warfare, and the peak of terror. Part Three then examines the spread of dissent and violence in Britain and elsewhere, and in particular, arising from the disruption of industry and the international activities of urban guerrillas.

25. CLYNE, P. Anatomy of Skyjacking. London, Abelard-Schuman, Ltd., 1973. 200 p. (NCJ 14020)

This publication contains a discussion of skyjacking trials near Zurich in 1969 and Tel Aviv in 1972, categorizes six types of skyjackers and recommends establishment of an international air code with a commission to police and administer it. The air code can be established to prescribe uniform regulations designed especially to prevent potential skyjackers from getting weapons aboard or having access to planes on taxiing routes. It is proposed that all passengers and luggage be searched with metal detecting and bomb detecting devices. Such a code would compel all

countries and airports to adopt such precautions and would be enforced by an international police force and administered by an air commission funded by either the participating countries or airlines. Drawing conclusions from particular skyjacking incidents and trials, the author types skyjackers as thieves, bluffs, lunatics, political fanatics, travelers to unscheduled places, and those obsessed with killing and being killed.

26. COSYNS-VERHAEGEN, R. Actualite du Terrorisme — Selection Bibliographique (Present Day Terrorism — Bibliographical Selection). Wavre, Belgium, Centre D'Information et de Documentation de la L. I. L., 1973. 21 p. (NCJ 26721)

This bibliography lists 131 works on terrorism, the great majority of which are in French. The works are listed in groups, according to subject matter. Some are grouped together under such headings as assassinations, skyjacking, and the repression of terrorism. Others are grouped together geographically under such headings as Algerian or Latin American terrorists. In still other groups, all the works are concerned with specific terrorist groups, such as the Tupamaros or the Cypriot Eoka. A list of the authors represented appears separately. (In French)

27. CROZIER, B. Annual of Power and Conflict, 1973 - 74 — A Survey of Political Violence and International Influence. London, Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1974. 177 p. (NCJ 26084)

Important extremist group activity throughout the world is discussed plus an assessment of changes in the balance of political influence during 1973, with some consideration of developments early in 1974. Part One considers revolutionary challenges throughout the world, the sponsorship of extremist movements, the interests served, and the successes and failures of the revolutionaries. Part Two is concerned with the world political balance and focuses on the changing status of the great powers or groups of powers; in each area it attempts to assess whether events have served or disserved the interests of the United States, the Soviet Union, China, the Warsaw Pact, NATO, and so forth.

28. ————. Annual of Power and Conflict, 1974 - 75 — A Survey of Political Violence and International Influence. London, Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1975. 173 p. (NCJ 25852)

This country-by-country survey of conflict emphasizes revolutionary challenges to the internal security of states, but also covers non-revolutionary challenges susceptible to exploitation by outside powers. Countries are included only if significant events occurred in them.

29. _____ . Study of Conflict. London, Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1974. 23 p.
(NCJ 30410)

The author defines the concepts and themes under study by the Institute for the Study of Conflict in its research into the social, economic, political, and military causes and manifestations of unrest and conflict in the world. Conflict is defined as the breakdown of the state through internal challenges and pressures. The following subjects are the Institute's main thematic and conceptual concerns: the nature of the rebel, ideology and intellectuals, prevention and repression, terrorism and revolutionary war, and international links and strategic consequences. These are discussed and illustrated in this paper.

30. _____ . Ulster — Politics and Terrorism. London, Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1973. 20 p.
(NCJ 16316)

The political and religious issues behind the Northern Ireland conflict are examined. The 20th century history and background of the conflict over Northern Ireland is discussed in the context of both the constitutional issue and the problem of security. The different Catholic and Protestant political factions are identified and described. The Appendix provides information on such terrorist and extremist organizations as the provisional IRA (Irish Republican Army), the official IRA, the Ulster Defence Association (UDA), and the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF).

- * 31. DAVID, E. Le Terrorisme en Droit International — Definition, Incrimination, Repression. (Terrorism in International Law — Definition, Indictment, Repression). In Reflexions sur la Definition et la Repression du Terrorisme (Reflections on the Definition and Repression of Terrorism). Brussels, Belgium, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1974. p. 103 - 173.
(NCJ 30537)

The provisions of existing international agreements concerning terrorism are discussed with the definitions they provide. Their legal implications and logical validity and the extent to which the nations conform to them also are included. The author defines terrorism as any act of armed violence that is committed for a political, social, philosophical, ideological, or religious purpose. It violates the common laws of humanity in regard to the use of cruel and barbarous means and attacks innocent targets and targets of no military significance. Many nations have failed to ratify international agreements on terrorism and provisions concerning the common laws of humanity are violated regularly. There seems to be little likelihood that there will come into being an international agreement on which all nations will agree and to whose provisions they will conform — at least in the foreseeable future. (In French)

- * 32. DAVIS, A. S. Terrorism as a Security Management Problem. Security Management, v. 20, no. 1: 10 - 12. March, 1976.
(NCJ 32799)

This article offers guidelines for the formulation of overall security programs to deter or prevent terrorist attacks for the private security manager. The functional areas discussed include protection on the job, family protection, protection in transit, bombings, and security awareness programs.

33. DEAKIN, T. J. Legacy of Carlos Marighella. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, v. 43, no. 10: 19-25. October, 1974. MICROFICHE (NCJ 17181)

This is an overview of urban guerrilla warfare organizations, tactics, and philosophy that concentrates on the Weathermen, Black Panthers, and the Symbionese Liberation Army. Carlos Marighella wrote the Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla. This article relates tenets of his book to urban guerrilla groups in the United States. Urban guerrillas are differentiated from terrorists in that the guerrilla has a strategy for revolution whereas the terrorist has a political tool.

34. DESCHUTTER, B. Problems of Jurisdiction in the International Control and Repression of Terrorism. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed. International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 377-390. (NCJ 27905)

The current role of each nation's domestic courts in prosecuting acts of terrorism which occur within its boundaries is reviewed, and steps to internationalize national justice in these cases are proposed. Although an international court to deal with acts of terrorism is seen as the ideal solution to controlling these acts, it is recognized that such a court is far in the future. The author reviews the generally accepted theoretical justifications conferring jurisdiction on national courts, including the territory principle, the protective principle, the personality principle, and the constitutive presence doctrine. The various conventions on terrorism are listed, and a summary of the major jurisdictional provisions presented in these conventions is provided. An intermediate solution to the problem of prosecuting acts of international terrorism — the introduction of internationalizing elements to national courts — is outlined.

35. DINSTEIN, Y. Terrorism and the War of Liberation: An Israeli Perspective of the Arab-Israeli Conflict. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed., International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 155-172. (NCJ 27900)

The author looks at this conflict as one based on self-determination but this self-determination is often resisted as an integral part of positive international law. Comments are then made on the doctrine of just war, followed by a historical recount of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the use of terrorist tactics on both sides.

- * 36. DOBSON, C. Black September. Its Short, Violent History. New York, Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1974. 189 p. (NCJ 32302)

This document offers an in-depth examination of the Black September Arab terrorist group, including its historical roots, the terrorist acts it perpetrated, and its demise. The book was developed from a series of long articles written for the Sunday Telegraph of London. The author, an expert on Arab affairs, reveals who led the group, planned its strategy, trained its killers, and provided financial support. He also discusses how and in what countries it operated and what its affiliation was with the Japanese Red Army, the West German Baadon-Meinhof anarchists, and the IRA.

- * 37. EMANUELLI, C. Les Moyens de Prevention et de Sanction en Cas d'action Illicite Contre L'aviation Civile Internationale (Means of Prevention and Sanction in Cases Involving Offenses Against International Civil Aviation). Paris, Editions A. Pedone, 1974. 159 p. (NCJ 26507)

This document discusses measures used against aircraft hijackers under existing national laws and international agreements and measures that can be taken against countries granting asylum to aircraft hijackers. Particular attention is given to the Tokyo and the Hague agreements as they apply to aircraft hijacking. The point is made that the most effective weapon against this offense would be the refusal of all nations to grant asylum to these offenders. (In French)

38. EVANS, A. E. Aircraft Hijacking — What is Being Done. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed. International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 219-247. (NCJ 27901)

The problem of international aircraft hijacking and steps taken to deal with it are examined. Comments are first made on the incidence of aircraft hijacking and available statistics on the subject, followed by a discussion of the changing character of aircraft hijacking and changing response to its incidence. The author then discusses hijacking laws and their enforcement and the legal problem of hijacking.

- * 39. EVANS, R. D. Brazil: The Road Back from Terrorism. Conflict Studies, no. 47: 3-18. July, 1974. (NCJ 30401)

This document presents a historical account of the growth and eventual repression of the terrorist movement in the context of the governmental and economic development of Brazil in the 1960's. A brief history of Brazilian political development from the First Republic of 1889 to the 1964 Army coup in response to communist activity in the government is provided. The emergence of a police state under the army's power, setting the conditions for terrorist violence, are then discussed. The author states that with the election of a new president in March 1974, Brazilians are hoping for the restoration of civil rule and direct presidential elections at the end of President Ernesto Geisel's term of office in 1978, but any such moves will be cautious and gradual.

- * 40. Executive Decision. (Motion Picture). Motorola Teleprograms, Inc. Made by Woroner Films, 1975. 2 films, 28 and 30 min., color, 16mm. (NCJ 33026) and (NCJ 29998)

Two films are offered under this title. The major thrust of the first film (NCJ 33026) in the "Anatomy of Terrorism" project is motivational. The problem of developing awareness and security consciousness is a challenging one for every security director. Terrorism is a different game played against experts whose strategies are every bit as sophisticated as the corporate business plan, whose dedication to a political

cause is often fanatical, and whose willingness to commit violent acts to fulfill those strategies is a matter of record. This film demonstrates these concepts. The second film (NCJ 29998) emphasizes the importance of personal, office, and residential security for government and corporate executives who, while living and working in a foreign country, are possible targets for terrorist attacks. Stressed is the need to be alert, observant, and unpredictable and to communicate frequently with home and office bases.

41. FAIRBAIRN, G. Revolutionary Guerrilla Warfare — The Countryside Version. Middlesex, England, Penguin Books, Ltd., 1974. 400 p. (NCJ 28003)

The modern historical background, motivations, principles, and tactics of revolutionary guerrilla warfare, particularly that which is rural-originated and based are examined. The author's analysis is set largely against the background of two considerations: Marx-Leninist modes of political behavior and organizational principles, and anti-western revolt in predominantly agrarian societies. He considers the origins and effects of various guerrilla movements, such as in Russia, China, Indochina, Malaya, Cuba, and Ireland; and makes comparisons between their various strategies and results. In addition to discussing aspects of internal organization, training, recruitment, and communications, the analysis includes the effects of such things as outside aid, active propaganda, and the posture of "alternative government." A final chapter looks at distinctions between rural and urban terrorism. Appended material contains discussions of the guerrilla principles of T. E. Lawrence, the relationship of guerrillas to international law, and the position of the Palestinians.

- * 42. FEARY, R. A. International Terrorism. Department of State Bulletin, v. LXXIV, no. 1918: 394 - 403. March, 1976. (NCJ 32968)

This overview of the world terrorism situation gives particular attention to U. S. foreign and domestic policy designed to deal with terrorist acts. The means of combatting terrorism are identified as intelligence, physical security of target installations and people, the apprehension and punishment of terrorists, and cause removal. The U. S. has a policy of no negotiations with terrorists. The author believes that this has been effective. Attempts by this country to elicit international agreements from other countries have failed. Several explanations for this failure are given. Although terrorism has not been successful on the whole, the author perceives that the threat of terrorism, compounded by access to new and powerful weapons, is great enough to warrant the expenditure of additional resources.

- * 43. FINGER, S. M. International Terrorism and the United Nations. In Alexander, Yonah, Ed. International Terrorism. National, Regional, and Global Perspectives. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1976. p. 323 - 348. (NCJ 31888)

The resolutions and conventions made or supported by the United Nations to deal with terrorism are reviewed. Discussed is the 1973 United Nations convention on

the prevention of crimes against internationally protected persons as well as action by the organization of American states and by the international civil aviation organization. A brief review is given of previous international agreements relating to the League of Nations. The background on terrorism is offered, as well as consideration of international terrorism by the UN General Assembly.

- * 44. FOX, R. W. Practical Employee Protection. Security Management, v. 20, no. 1: 22 - 25. March, 1976. (NCJ 32801)

This article outlines simple security awareness and self-security programs aimed at protecting nonexecutive employees and their families against kidnapping, terrorist, or other criminal threats. Included is a self-protection checklist for vehicles, residences, and offices.

- * 45. FREEDMAN, R. O. Soviet Policy Toward International Terrorism. In Alexander, Yonah, Ed. International Terrorism. National, Regional, and Global Perspectives. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1976. p. 115 - 147.

(NCJ 31886)

The author of this article states that an analysis of soviet policy toward international terrorism, and particularly middle eastern terrorism must deal with two basic issues. On the one hand, the Soviet Union is a global power vulnerable to terrorism. On the other hand, the Soviet leadership has long had the goal of weakening and, if possible, eliminating western influence in the Middle East, and it has not hesitated to exploit the actions of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which has employed terrorist methods to further the Soviet Union's middle eastern goals. The soviet attitude toward Palestinian guerrillas, its support of the PLO, and its attitude toward the UN debate on terrorism are discussed.

46. GELLNER, J. Bayonets in the Streets — Urban Guerrilla at Home and Abroad. Ontario, Canada, Collier-MacMillan Canada Ltd., 1974. 204 p. (NCJ 26954)

World-wide guerrilla activities are traced in this publication, from the turn of the century, including those of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the Weathermen, with particular attention to terrorism in Canada. The book closely examines the Canadian "October Crisis" which began in Montreal in 1970 with the abduction of the British Trade Commissioner. During the next three months, Quebec's Minister of Labor and Immigration was kidnapped and murdered, 10,000 troops were deployed in the streets, and the War Measures Act was evoked making it possible to detain individuals without charge or bail. The author discusses the military as an aid to civilian power, compares soldiers and policemen, and considers the compatibility of the two jobs. The conclusions derived from this examination should be applicable to any highly developed, industrialized democratic country.

47. GREEN, L. C. Nature and Control of International Terrorism. Alberta, Canada, University of Alberta, 1974. 56 p. (NCJ 19801)

This paper defines the different aspects of international terrorist activities, explains the powers and limitations of international law in dealing with terrorism, and suggests an international convention to curb it. Hijackings, kidnappings, and bombings are discussed in the different cases determined by the nationality and "cause celebre" of the terrorist, the nationality and target affiliation of the victim, and the country or place where the activity takes place. Historical solutions for dealing with terrorist activity, as embodied in actions, laws, and international conventions are discussed, with commentary on their propriety and effectiveness. Actions by the United Nations, the creation of international criminal courts, and the holding of an international anti-terrorism convention are discussed as possible solutions for limiting the occurrence of and dealing with the incidence of this violent phenomenon.

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- * 48. _____, Terrorism - The Canadian Perspective. In Alexander Yonah, Ed. International Terrorism. National, Regional, and Global Perspectives. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1976. p. 3 - 29. (NCJ 31882)

This article reviews actions of the Canadian courts, attitudes of the Canadian public, and positions of the Canadian government in the United Nations regarding extradition, hijacking, sabotage, and protection of diplomats. From the point of view of Canada, the law in this field is still very much the common law as interpreted by the English courts. By and large, Canada has been free of terrorist acts on its own territory, so that it becomes necessary to see how, and on what basis, the Canadian courts have acted when confronted with requests for extradition.

49. GRODSKY, M. Protection of Dignitaries. International Police Academy Review, v. 6, no. 4: 1-6. October, 1972.. LOAN (NCJ 7626)

The principles involved in protecting dignitaries are determined as well as some of the problems that must be considered when planning for a visit by an important person. A special training course developed by the International Police Academy, relating to protecting important individuals, is mentioned.

- * 50. GROSS, F. Violence in Politics. Terror and Political Assassination in Eastern Europe and Russia. The Hague, Netherlands, Mouton, 1972. 149 p. (NCJ 32292)

This is a sociological analysis of individual tactical terror, mass terror, random terror, elimination of competitors to power, and dynastic assassination. The experience of the last hundred years teaches that a clear distinction must be made between struggle and violence against domestic autocracy, against foreign conquerors, and against a republic and democratic institutions. Violence of this type weakens democratic institutions, paves the way to power of ruthless political minorities, or results in strong reaction or repression and limitation of political rights. Almost a century-long experience of political violence in Russia and

eastern Europe, especially individual violence, suggest a clear distinction between what might be called isolated political assassination and a tactical or individual terror.

- * 51. HAGOPIAN, M. N. The Phenomenon of Revolution. New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1975. 415 p. (NCJ 19652)

This monograph presents a critical synthesis of research, concepts, and theories of revolution, covering such specific areas as the meaning and causes of revolution, the phases of revolution, and ideology. First reviewed are the concepts of coup d'etat, revolt, and secession. Various theories of revolution, such as revolution as an economic cataclysm, as circulation of the elite, and as a crisis of political modernization are discussed. Also explored are such topics as: stratification and social conflict; classic models of revolution; key themes in modern revolutionary ideology; revolutionary protagonists; crowds, collective behavior, and revolution; and revolution and counterrevolution.

- * 52. HAMILTON, I. The Spreading Irish Conflict. (Part) 1. From Liberation to Extremism. Conflict Studies, no. 17: 5-12. November, 1971. (NCJ 30402)

This article is an analytical narrative of events (1968 - 1971) in the conflict over Northern Ireland's independence from Great Britain, including an attempt to isolate causes for the situation's deterioration since 1968. The issue of Ireland's partition, Lord O'Neill's false supposition that the Protestant majority would allow the Catholics to assert their rights, the rise of Ian Paisley and his followers, and the tactical unity of the IRA (Irish Republican Army) are discussed as causes of political deterioration. This is the first article on the Irish conflict in this periodical. Also see entry no.

- * 53. HAWKINS, G. Skyjacking. The Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, v. 7, no. 4: 157-168. June, 1975. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29362)

The nature of the skyjacking problem, pointing out the diversity of motivations involved, are explored, and the various methods of control and prevention are discussed. Measures of prevention and control are covered under the two categories: technical/security measures and legal/political measures.

- * 54. HIBBS, D. A., Jr. Mass Political Violence: A Cross-National Causal Analysis. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1973. 268 p. (NCJ 32060)

This document examines domestic violence since World War Two at the macro-political level in over 100 nations, focusing on events that were anti-system in nature, of immediate political significance, and that involved collectivities.

The book is divided into three parts. Part I identifies six domestic violence variables and, through dimensional analysis, ascertains two clearly defined clusters: collective protest, which is indexed by riots, anti-government demonstrations, and political strikes; and internal war, which includes armed attacks, deaths from political violence, and political assassinations. Part II provides the empirical foundation for a comprehensive model of mass political violence. Among the factors examined are levels and rates of change in socio-economic development, social structural imbalances and systemic frustration and satisfaction; the behavior of political elites, particularly repression and coups; and important features of domestic political structure, such as political democracy, communist totalitarianism, and left party strength. Part III integrates and elaborates on Part II by specifying a multi-equation, block-recursive, causal model of mass political violence. The core of the model is a block or sector of simultaneous equations which articulates the causal interdependencies inferred to be operative among mass violence, elite repression, coups, and the rate of economic change.

55. Historical Introduction to International Legal Control of Terrorism. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed. International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 467-473. (NCJ 27908)

This article presents the texts of provisions on terrorism drawn up at the first, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth international conferences for the unification of penal law. These provisions discuss such aspects of terrorism as the definition of terrorism, conspiracies to commit terrorism, jurisdiction of countries in prosecuting terrorists, extradition, and penalties for crimes of terrorism.

56. HODGES, D. C. Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla — The Revolutionary Writings of Abraham Guillen. New York, William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1973. 316 p. (NCJ 29050)

This book represents the first translation into English of selections from Guillen's most important works, including The Strategy of Urban Warfare, The Theory of Violence, and The Rebellion of the Third World. Guillen is most celebrated for having posed an alternative to the insurrectionary techniques of Fidel Castro and Che Guevara: wherever possible, he believes, revolution should be waged in the cities, not in the countryside, this for numerous reasons, perhaps chief among them the fact that between a favorable terrain and a favorable population, the army of liberation must choose the population and not the terrain. Since Guevara's death, the strategy of the urban guerrilla has rapidly displaced that of rural-based guerrilla warfare, having become by 1970 the principal strategy of revolutionary movements in Latin America. Guillen is alleged to be the theoretical brain behind the Tupamaros, the Uruguayan revolutionary group. And because the organizational model of the Tupamaros has influenced the Quebec National Liberation Front and the Black Panthers and Weathermen in the United States, there is reason to believe that, unlike Che's revolutionary strategy, Guillen's is relevant to insurrectionary struggles in economically advanced as well as underdeveloped countries. Among the specific topics addressed in this volume are materialism and revolution, interimperialist rivalries, the rebellion of the third world, the struggle between capitalism and socialism, problems in revolutionary strategy, and revolution in Latin America.

57. HOFFACKER, L. U. S. Government Response to Terrorism — A Global Approach. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed. International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 537-545. (NCJ 30658)

This article examines the United States' efforts to deter terrorism, outlines U. S. initiatives in the control of terrorism, and delineates the continuing U. S. policy with respect to terrorist acts. The extent of the problem of terrorism is briefly discussed. Such deterrence activities as improved international intelligence, increased security measures, advice on security to American civilians, and tightening of visa immigration and customs procedures are summarized. In addition, the United States' role in multilateral conventions dealing with hijacking, in liaisons with individual governments opposed to terrorism, and in United Nations' activities dealing with terrorism are discussed. The United States' policy of refusing to yield to terrorists' demands is explained.

- * 58. Hostage-Incident Response. Training Key, no. 234. Gaithersburg, Maryland, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1976. 5 p. (NCJ 32405)

This newsletter discusses the general characteristics and tactics of hostage-takers (terrorists, escaping felons, rioting prisoners, emotionally violent persons) and the procedural steps involved in the negotiation process. Included are a discussion guide and questions and answers based on this police training key.

59. HOWARD, A. J. Urban Guerrilla Warfare in a Democratic Society. Medicine, Science, and the Law, v. 12, no. 4: 231-243. October, 1972. (NCJ 26241)

The author traces the roots of violence in society and the emergence of the urban guerrilla, and discusses the implications of the civil disturbances in Northern Ireland to the forensic scientist. It is stated that the escalation of violence has meant a dramatic increase in case work for the forensic scientists. Examples of the types of cases presented in the Northern Ireland conflict are provided. These include examination of murder bullets, investigation of letter and package bomb explosives, and examination of different types of homemade bombs.

- * 60. HOWE, J. The Ultimate Price of Random Terror. Skeptic, no. 11: 13-15 and 57-60. January/February, 1976. (NCJ 32240)

In this article, the author states that the price of random terror is exacted from society in the blood of innocent victims by solitary terrorists who are divorced from the reality of precedent and from the logical consequences of their acts. Distinctions are drawn between focused and unfocused, random and selective terrorism. The author perceives the trend to be in the direction of random, unfocused acts of violence. The perpetrators, through the brutality and inhumanity of their acts, must have lost sight of the cause celebre they were advocating and have been swept into a sinister spiral of increasingly inhumane acts, i.e., terrorism for terrorism's sake.

61. HUBBARD, D. Extortion Threats — The Possibility of Analysis. Assets Protection, v. 1, no. 2: 17-19. Summer, 1975. (NCJ 30149)

The author draws upon airplane hijackers' extortion threats to illustrate that psycholinguistic and psychiatric information about an extortionist could be a valuable tool for investigations.

62. HYAMS, E. Terrorists and Terrorism. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1974. 200 p. (NCJ 16376)

Two types of terrorism are discussed: direct terrorism — against members of the government — and indirect terrorism — directed indiscriminately against a government's constituents so as to destroy their confidence in it. The author argues that sustained terrorism is often effective, especially when and where it is politically inexpedient to use counter-terrorism. The author gives a broad view of the subject. Initially, he discusses the ideas of four theorists, men whose beliefs and writings have provided the credo of various movements that have come in their wake — Max Stirner, Sergei Nechayev, Michael Bakunin, and Johann Most. The second part of the book is devoted more generally to some of the movements that have held society to ransom — the Carbonari, the Mafia, the Anarchists, Socialist — Revolutionaries, the IRA, the Serbian Black Hand, the Stern Gang, and today's urban guerrillas. The author concludes that terrorism is a cathartic fever incident to civilization, and discusses the pros and cons of its use on a purely practical level, disregarding any question of the morality of using this type of force as distinct from war waged by governments.

- * 63. INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF CONFLICT. Terrorism Can Be Stopped. Skeptic, no. 11: 44-49. January/February, 1976. (NCJ 32246)

The author outlines a forceful approach to terrorism control which relies on extensive intelligence gathering, specially trained police and task forces, and a media campaign to mobilize public opinion against terrorists. The author stresses that if law enforcement authorities and the government do not stand up to terrorism, they run the risk of lending credibility to the terrorists' claim to be a legitimate political force. However, he also acknowledges that too strong a response to terrorism may pose a threat to civil liberties. The author proposes that coordinated anti-terrorism planning be instituted in all government agencies, that intensive intelligence operations be undertaken, that special police and anti-terrorism task forces be formed, and that a strong anti-terrorism media campaign be undertaken to promote public support for decisive government countermeasures. Also recommended are stricter controls on explosives, the temporary granting of emergency restrictions of legal safeguards in crisis situations, and provision of advanced weaponry and technical aids to those dealing with terrorists. On an international scale, the author suggests that increased international cooperation and intelligence activities be instituted.

- * 64. JACKSON, G. Surviving the Long Night. An Autobiographical Account of a Political Kidnapping. New York, Vanguard Press, Inc., 1974. 226 p. (NCJ 32724)

The British Ambassador to Uruguay tells of his kidnapping and 244-day captivity in the hands of urban guerrillas, providing insight into the psychology and motivations of political kidnapers. The author recalls the various coping methods he devised in order to avoid lethargy and despondency. Efforts by his captives to dehumanize him or rationalize their actions were resisted. Ideological conversations were few, the kidnapers were interested primarily in the Ambassador's value as a captive rather than a convert. The author had assumed that ideological motivation would prove to be a selective force, sifting harsh, dedicated, and dehumanized individuals into terrorist organizations. He found instead a homogeneous group which defied stereotyping. Two interviews with the ambassador, arranged by his captors during his captivity, are reproduced in appendixes.

- * 65. JENKINS, B. M. The Five Stages of Urban Guerrilla Warfare: The Challenge of the 1970's. Santa Monica, California, The Rand Corporation, 1971. 18 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32747)

The urban guerrilla is differentiated in this publication from the more traditional rural guerrilla, since the geography and dense population of urban areas require a more sophisticated strategy designed to win popular support. This strategy is conceptualized in five stages. The first is to gain publicity through assassinations, bombings, and other sensational tactics. The next step is to bolster the ranks and enlarge the organization. Stage three is to isolate the police from the citizenry and terrorists alike. This, hopefully, will be followed by intense government repression that will create numerous new causes. The final stage relies on the coordination of the mass movements that have arisen with the tactics of the relatively small number of organizers. For government strategy, see entry no.

- * 66. ———. International Terrorism. A New Mode of Conflict. Los Angeles, Crescent Publications, 1975. 58 p. (NCJ 30518)
Research Paper No. 48

This paper, originally presented at the fifth course of the International School on Disarmament and Research on Conflicts in 1974, details the philosophy, effects, and future directions of international terrorism. A definition of terrorism and a review of the theory of terrorism are first provided. It is stated that the objectives of terrorism are not those of conventional combat, but are instead to gain specific concessions, to gain publicity, to cause widespread disorder, to provoke repression, or to punish certain groups or individuals. It is stressed that the actual amount of violence carried out by terrorists has been greatly exaggerated. Although terrorists have been able to attract attention to themselves and have earned some concessions from vulnerable governments, the author contends that terrorism has not yet had a major impact on the international order. Also discussed are the new targets and new capabilities of terrorists, the use of terrorism by some nations as a means of waging surrogate warfare against other nations, and future directions of terrorism. A chronology of recent incidents of international terrorism is appended.

67. _____ . Soldiers Versus Gunmen — The Challenge of Urban Guerrilla Warfare. Santa Monica, California, The Rand Corporation, 1974. 10 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 18814)
AD 786 580

By contrasting and comparing the methods of the Irish Republican Army (IRA), the Tupamaros, and guerrillas in Brazil, Guatemala, and Israel, the author identifies some successful methods of control. He points out that many of the countries involved have resorted to extra-legal methods which have been supported by the citizenry since they were being threatened by the guerrilla activity.

68. _____ . Terrorism Works — Sometimes. Santa Monica, California, The Rand Corporation, April, 1974. 9 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 19510)

This article defines terrorism, reviews its objectives, discusses the reasons for proven success, and identifies possible future trends. Terrorism is defined as violence directed toward political ends designed to create an atmosphere of fear and alarm. The author suggests that it has proven successful in several respects — as an effective means of propaganda, in causing substantial disruption and diversion of resources to security measures against terrorists, and as a means of attacking existing social and legal order. Three possible future trends are discussed: the growth of alliances between terrorist groups in different parts of the world, the occurrence of more spectacular and destructive acts, and the use of terrorist tactics by national governments as a means of surrogate warfare against another nation.

- * 69. _____ . An Urban Strategy for Guerrillas and Governments. Santa Monica, California, The Rand Corporation, 1972. 13 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 34207)

This article discusses the lack of an effective government urban strategy to deal with guerrillas. This strategy should be based on the premise that curing the political ills or coopting parts of the guerrillas' platform will be most effective. A proactive government plan (especially good for third world countries with rapid urbanization) would be to absorb the shock of urbanization for a decade or so until industry could provide jobs for those uprooted from traditional cultures. This could be done by providing guaranteed government jobs and by providing legitimate channels of communication between people and government. The author also discusses the guerrillas' strategy. It is conceptualized in five stages: to gain publicity through assassinations, bombings, and other sensational tactics; to bolster the ranks and enlarge the organization; to isolate the police from the citizenry and terrorists; to create intense government repression that will create numerous new causes; and to coordinate the mass movements that have arisen with the tactics of the relatively small number of organizers. See entry no. _____ for a more detailed exposition of the guerrillas' strategy.

70. JENKINS, R. England — Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) — A Bill.
London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1974. 14 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 28474)

This document contains text and explanatory material of a bill proscribing terrorist organizations and giving power to exclude certain persons from Great Britain or the United Kingdom in order to prevent terrorist acts and related purposes. The bill specifically proscribes the Irish Republican Army.

- * 71. JOHNPOLL, B. K. Perspectives on Political Terrorism in the United States. In Alexander, Yonah, Ed. International Terrorism. National, Regional, and Global Perspectives.
New York, Praeger Publishers, 1976. p. 30 - 45.

(NCJ 31883)

This is an analysis of selected movements of organized political terrorism including the Ku Klux Klan, the Mollies, Labor Violence, Johann Most, the Weathermen, and the Symbionese Liberation Army. There have been occasional outbreaks of political terrorism in the United States during the past 200 years, but most of these have been local and limited in scope. ~~Note of the terrorist movements succeeded in achieving its aims; most resulted in repression and an increase in the power of the very institutions that the terrorists were attacking.~~ In those few cases in which terrorist activity had been credited with bringing about radical change — particularly in the case of the Ku Klux Klan of the post-civil war period — closer examination has revealed that the change occurred in spite of, rather than due to, the terrorists' activities. Few of the terrorist groups have been revolutionary. During the past 150 years, only one small, short-lived, imported group of revolutionaries preached the use of terror. It has only been during the past decade that small groups of alienated, elitist, would-be revolutionaries have turned to terrorism as a means for radical change.

72. JOHNSON, K. F. Guatemala — From Terrorism to Terror. Conflict Studies, no. 23:
4 - 17, May, 1972. (NCJ 30412)

This is a historical and political review of left-wing guerrilla activity directed at Guatemala's Peralta government in the 1960's and of the terrorist counterinsurgency program of the succeeding rightist Mendez Montenegro government. The author analyzes the role of violence and terrorist tactics as practiced by both government and anti-government factions in the internal politics of Guatemala. He examines the institutionalization of terror by the government and how such tactics are utilized to pacify a populace by liquidating political activity and to suppress a large portion of the population who are at the bottom of the scale of political and social power.

73. KIMCHE, J. Can Israel Contain the Palestine Revolution? Conflict Studies, no. 13,
June, 1971. 11p. (NCJ 30405)

The strategy and tactics of the Palestine resistance movement are explained in light of the objectives of the Palestine revolution and of Israeli resistance to Palestinian independence. Included in the report is a brief summary of the military

conflict since the 1967 six-day war. The Israeli position is analyzed, as are some of the implications of the dissent within the Arab movement. An Appendix contains the "Palestinian National Charter" as formulated by the National Congress of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in July 1968.

74. KOHL, J. and J. LITT. Urban Guerrilla Warfare in Latin America. Cambridge, Massachusetts, MIT Press, 1974. 425 p. (NCJ 16451)

This document examines the origins, development, strategy, and tactics of urban guerrilla warfare in Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina. The authors, in a series of studies, examine the political and economic backdrop to urban guerrilla warfare in these three South American countries. An introductory essay traces the rise of what the authors call "the latest stage in the struggle for social reform" in Latin America, and shows how the shift to this revolutionary strategy followed the decline of "Foqueismo," a Cuban inspired form of rural guerrilla warfare. This book lists the major guerrilla organizations in each country and provides a chronology of events detailing guerrilla actions. Documents presented in this book include interviews with guerrillas; the Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla, by Carlos Mariella; and a chapter from Maria Ester Gilio's book, La Guerrilla Tupamara, which describes an action by the Uruguayan Tupamaros. A bibliography of books, articles, and films is included. An Index is also provided.

75. KROES, R. Violence in America — Spontaneity and Strategy. In Niezing, J., Ed. Urban Guerrilla — Studies on the Theory, Strategy, and Practice of Political Violence in Modern Societies. Rotterdam, Netherlands, Rotterdam University Press, 1974. p. 81-93. (NCJ 27992)

This paper focuses on violence in America in the 1960's, especially the strategies of violent groups and the relation of strategy to outcome. The varieties of violence which the '60's have produced are outlined. The patterns of interdependence shown by these varieties are indicated, and the problem of spontaneity and strategy in the use of violence is discussed. The incidence and consequences of the use of violence in recent American history are evaluated. In the author's opinion, the only group to have systematically acted out its dreams of violence and guerrilla warfare during the 60's has been the Weathermen. In a sense, it has served to confirm what right-wing sentiment has suspected all along. It has been the short-lived and short-sighted worship of the American idol, called the here-and-now. It tragically contrasts with and has served to dampen the longer-range and cumbersome task of organizing the opposition movement in the U. S. It has alienated rather than served to win over to their side large parts of the population. The movement, or whatever remnants still exist, is empty-handed and naked. Streaking may be all that is "left."

76. KRUGER, R. Notwendigkeit und Zulässigkeit einer gesetzlichen Regelung der bewussten Tötung bei polizeilichem Schusswaffengebrauch (Need for the Justifiability of Legislation Regulating Deliberate Killing with Firearms by the Police). Part 1. Kriminalistik, v. 29, no. 9: 385-389. September, 1975. (NCJ 29746)

This article discusses provisions of West German law concerned with the use of firearms against persons in terms of their applicability to police actions involving attempts to release persons held as hostages. No federal or state laws exist that specifically cover the killing of an offender. However, there are two laws that can be interpreted as being applicable. One law which is in force in Baden-Wuerttemberg makes it legal for a policeman to employ a firearm to render a person incapable of attacking or escaping. This could be interpreted as implying authorization to kill. The other is the provision in Federal and state law which authorizes the use of a firearm in self-defense or other emergency. The legal implications of these laws in connection with the killing of takers of hostages by policemen are discussed. (In German)

77. ————. Notwendigkeit und Zulässigkeit einer gesetzlichen Regelung der bewussten Tötung bei polizeilichem Schusswaffengebrauch (Need for the Justifiability of Legislation Regulating Deliberate Killing with Firearms by the Police). Part 2. Kriminalistik, v. 29, no. 10: 441-444. October, 1975. (NCJ 29752)

This article discusses the European Human Rights Convention and the West German Constitution in regard to justification for the deliberate killing of persons by the police, and argumentation for legislation providing justification. Neither the European Human Rights Convention nor the West German Constitution provides justification for the deliberate killing by the police of the takers of hostages. The author quotes various legal theoreticians on the question and argues on behalf of legislation providing such justification in West Germany. (In German)

- * 78. LAFFIN, J. Fedayeen. The Arab-Israeli Dilemma. New York, The Free Press, 1973. 183 p. (NCJ 32301)

The author of this document assesses the struggle of Palestinian refugees in the Arab-Israeli conflict. He uses the term fedayeen to identify the group of Palestinian refugees who participate in anti-Israeli activities. This group is examined from its rise as a negotiating power with world sympathy through their decline caused by hostility generated by the world-wide terrorist activities of the Black September faction. Individual campaigns of terror, such as the Olympic Village killings in Munich, the Khartoum murders, and the Lod airport massacre are discussed. Interviews with usually inaccessible key figures in the Middle East are included to help untangle myths surrounding the beliefs, motivations, and goals of the fedayeen.

- * 79. LAQUEUR, W. Can Terrorism Succeed? *Skeptic*, no. 11: 24-29. January/February, 1976. (NCJ 32242)

This discussion covers the preconditions for success in modern guerrilla warfare, the development of urban guerrilla tactics, and the future of terrorism. Characterization as a national liberation movement against a colonial power and foreign financial backing are identified as the essential elements for successful guerrilla warfare. The author maintains, however, that more and more of what was known as guerrilla warfare is gradually giving way in many countries to terrorist tactics on the part of small groups trying to impose their will on the majority in the struggle for power. He maintains that this fact, in combination with the increasing political impatience of terrorist groups and availability of highly sophisticated and destructive weapons, has put terrorists in a position to combat democratic governments effectively.

- * 80. ————. The Futility of Terrorism. *Harper's*, v. 252, no. 1510: 99 - 105. March, 1976. (NCJ 32748)

The author of this article examines and refutes several myths regarding terrorism — including the belief that the efficacy of terrorism is commensurate with the publicity that it generates. Urban guerrillas, it is argued, are actually urban terrorists, for true guerrilla warfare is not practicable in the cities. Political terrorism is not a new phenomenon — only the current manifestations are new. Terrorist groups are said to be elitist organizations, most often believing in the historical mission of a tiny minority. The author concludes that although terrorism does present some danger to modern society, the magnification of its importance constitutes a far greater danger.

81. Law Enforcement Faces the Revolutionary-Guerrilla Criminal. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, v. 39, no. 12: 20-22 and 28. December, 1970. (NCJ 6001)

New left ideology of revolutionary violence is examined as directed against law enforcement. Tactics employed by leftist groups against law enforcement officers are seen as being increasingly aggressive in nature with emphasis placed on offensive acts of violence.

82. LEE, A. International Suppression of Hijacking. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed. *International Terrorism and Political Crimes*. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 248 - 256. (NCJ 27902)

The conventions on aircraft hijacking are examined, and the need for these to be ratified and implemented by all responsible governments is stressed. The three conventions on aircraft hijacking include the Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1970), the 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, and the Tokyo Convention.

- * 83. LEGROS, P. La Notion de Terrorisme en Droit Compare (Idea of Terrorism in Comparative Law). In Reflexions sur la Definition et la Repression du Terrorisme (Reflections on the Definition and Repression of Terrorism). Brussels, Belgium, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1973. p. 229 - 249. (NCJ 30540)

This is a theoretical discussion of the possible reasons for the passage of specific anti-terrorism legislation in various countries. Provisions covering activities of the terrorist type are ordinarily present in the criminal codes of all nations. When a country goes to the trouble of enacting a special law concerning terrorism in addition to what is already in the criminal code, there are two possible explanations: either there is a desire to make the law more effective through intimidation or certain circumstances have arisen which make new legislation desirable, as in France at the time of the student riots in May 1968, or in Spain in connection with the Basque Separatist activities. (In French)

84. LEVY, S. G. Governmental Injustice and Attitudes Toward Political Violence. In Ben-Dak, J. D., Ed. The Future of Collective Violence — Societal and International Perspectives. Lund, Sweden, Studentlitteratur, 1974. p. 57 - 79.

(NCJ 29738)

A 1968 national sample of 1176 adults, age 18 and over, attempts to define the relationship between government behavior and violence among U. S. citizens. The major focus of this article is on the relation of the psychological findings of the sample to the previous work of such political scientists as Feierabend and Gurr. Five domains of variables were incorporated in the sample: general psychological orientation, reactions to six major assassinations from 1963-68, past political activity, responsiveness to governmental injustice, and demographic characteristics. An important aspect of the author's analysis is the relationship he defines between systemic punishment, personal anxiety, authoritarianism, and political instability. He theorizes that systemic punishment which reduces the individual's political behavior can lead not to political instability, but to greater identification with authority. Much of the analysis deals with distinguishing the responses and tendencies of non-whites from those of whites, using a technique called polarized subgroups analysis.

85. LITTLE, T. New Arab Extremists — A View from the Arab World. Conflict Studies, no. 4: 5-22, May, 1970. (NCJ 30411)

Arab nationalism, the Arab terrorist movement, and the Arab-Israeli conflict are placed in both historical and contemporary context in terms of the Middle East economic and political order and of Soviet and Western influence. The report focuses on attempts to resolve the Palestinian issue and the role of various Arab extremist groups, principally Al-Fatah, in those attempts. An Appendix lists the names, political identification, and leadership of the commando and extremist groups that comprise the Palestine resistance movement.

86. MACK, A. Non-Strategy of Urban Guerrilla Warfare. In Niezing, J., Ed. Urban Guerrilla — Studies on the Theory, Strategy, and Practice of Political Violence in Modern Societies. Rotterdam, Netherlands, Rotterdam University Press, 1974. p. 22-45. (NCJ 27990)

The utility of urban guerrilla warfare depends on the concrete historical situation and on the structure of the particular conflict as illustrated in the text with examples of different insurgencies and incidents. Examples are taken from the United States, Northern Ireland, Palestine, and Latin America to show that there is no such thing as the strategy of urban guerrilla warfare. Specific problems must be faced by the guerrilla and the particular strategy he chooses may or may not be adequate for his purposes.

87. MAHONEY, H. T. After a Terrorist Attack — Business As Usual. Security Management, v. 19, no. 1: 16, 18, and 19. March, 1975. (NCJ 26147)

Guidelines are presented to help the security officer plan how to assure the continuity of business management if the executive management ranks are decimated by kidnapping or terrorist attack. Topics discussed include measures to be taken to assure a continued functioning Board of Directors, the establishment of definite lines of succession for key officers and operating personnel, possible physical movement of the business headquarters to a different location, and the preservation of business records.

88. MALLIN, J. Terror and Urban Guerrillas — A Study of Tactics and Documents. Coral Gables, Florida, University of Miami Press, 1971. 185 p. (NCJ 18090)

Included in this study are writings of terrorist leaders that set forth the theory and techniques of terrorism. After an introduction by the editor, a series of writings by noted terrorists is presented, with views of the Viet Cong, Palestinian terrorists, and Latin American guerrillas as well as U. S. radicals. Objectives and methods are seen to be similar. It is the intention of the editor to provide an understanding of the methods and reasons for terrorism as an important preparation for eliminating it.

- * 89. _____, Ed. Strategy for Conquest. Communist Documents on Guerrilla Warfare. Coral Gables, Florida, University of Miami Press, 1970. 381 p. (NCJ 30700)

This is a collection of seven articles on the purposes and tactics of guerrilla warfare, written by communism's leading guerrilla strategists, including material that has been previously inaccessible or unavailable in English. This document contains selections from the writings of Mao Tse-Tung, Vo Nguyen Giap, "Che" Guevara, Lin Piao, Raul Castro, and others. Before each selection, the editor has included a biographical sketch of the author.

90. MCCORMICK, R. W. Industrial Security in Europe — A Multinational Concept. Security Management, v. 18, no. 3: 8-10, and 13. July, 1974. (NCJ 14744)

Criminal patterns that emerged in Europe after 1968 and descriptions of subsequent security measures undertaken by international companies are the principal topics of this discussion. Common crime and politically motivated crimes emerged as significant patterns. Examples are listed, including the sabotage of petroleum lines and plants. Several problems were encountered in trying to implement security procedures, including problems in laws, fire protection rules, and public mistrust of mechanical security systems. Physical security, internal security, fire and safety procedures, and emergency plans are all common to most European security operations now. Some important achievements in this field are listed, including monetary savings, installation of new equipment, and cooperation between many international companies in testing and implementing new systems.

91. MCKNIGHT, G. Mind of the Terrorist, London, Michael Joseph, Ltd., 1974. 182 p. (NCJ 30616)

Through interviews with revolutionaries, terrorists, and their friends and supporters, the author explores the personalities, motivations, and causes of revolutionary-terrorist leaders and those whom they lead. The author reports on terrorist activities and interviews with revolutionary leaders in Japan, Canada, the United States, the Middle East, Latin America, Cyprus, and Northern Ireland. He focuses on how revolutionaries reconcile their terrorist activities with routine living and the deaths of innocent, uninvolved persons.

- * 92. MERTENS, P. L'Introuvable Acte de Terrorisme (Undiscoverable Act of Terrorism). In Reflexions sur la Definition et la Repression du Terrorisme (Reflections on the Definition and Repression of Terrorism). Brussels, Belgium, University Libre de Bruxelles, 1973. p. 25 - 49. (NCJ 30535)

This discussion covers various aspects of political crimes and acts of violence and the difficulty involved in achieving agreement on the international level in regard to sanctions because such acts are politically motivated. So-called crimes against humanity, genocide, aggression (military and political), oppressive rule by unpopular minorities, as well as terroristic assassinations, sabotage, etc., are politically inspired. The opposition to them is also politically inspired. Hence, it has been extremely difficult, over the years, to arrive at generally acceptable definitions of these concepts, much less generally acceptable wording of legal instruments outlawing them. (In French)

- * 93. MILTE, K. Terrorism and International Order. The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, v. 8, no. 2: 101 - 111. June, 1975. (NCJ 31466)

This journal article discusses the strategy and tactics of terrorist groups that force extraordinary measures and necessitate changes in domestic and international law

by governments desiring to curb these tactics. Terrorism is defined in terms of current literature. The disruptive tactics of terrorists are seen as enhanced through amplification in media coverage. The existential aspects of terrorism are discussed and the terrorist is examined from the viewpoint of national liberation in which "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter." Measures for the prevention of terrorism are suggested, and international cooperation is seen as a necessity.

94. MINNERY, J. and J. D. TRUBY. Improvised Modified Firearms, v. 1. Boulder, Colorado, Paladin Press, 1975. 140 p. (NCJ 18104)

This book illustrates a variety of guns, including hidden weapons, street guns, and guns used in espionage by mobsters and by civilian terrorists. The authors pay particular attention to illegal firearms developed in prison, military and paramilitary improvisations and modifications, firearms developed for street fighting, homemade silencers, and improvised weapons used by terrorist groups. Different varieties of zip guns, cane guns, and sawed-off shotguns are presented.

95. MOMBOISSE, R. M. Blueprint of Revolution — The Rebel, the Party, the Techniques of Revolt. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1970. 336 p. (NCJ 2211)

This document is designed to go behind the mob in the street to describe to the average person the phenomena of revolt. The nature and pattern of revolutions, the forces and the individuals who shape it are studied. The revolutionary party and those who comprise it are carefully analyzed. Methods used in a revolution for recruiting, training, maintaining security, and operating are disclosed. Strategy and tactics including propaganda, psychological warfare, neutralizing and destroying opposition, infiltration fronts, non-violent agitation campaigns, sabotage, rioting, terror, assassination, and urban and guerrilla warfare are detailed.

- * 96. MOSS, R. The Spreading Irish Conflict. (Part) 2. The Security of Ulster. Conflict Studies, no. 17: 13-26. November, 1971. (NCJ 30403)

The security problems facing the British army in Ulster, the structure of the security forces in Northern Ireland, the course of the IRA (Irish Republican Army) terrorist campaign, and options open to both sides are examined. The author analyzes the security situation in Ulster in the light of the capabilities of the opposing forces and offers his own view of the prospects. This is the second article on the Irish conflict appearing in this periodical. Also see entry no.

97. Urban Guerrilla Warfare. In Susman, Jackwell, Ed. Crime and Justice, 1971 - 1972 - An AMS Anthology. New York, AMS Press, 1974. p. 405 - 427. (NCJ 28640)

Contemporary urban guerrilla movements are analyzed, with an examination of their origins and tactics as well as the urban and societal conditions that foster urban militancy and relief in a global revolution through terrorism. The author looks at guerrilla activity in such places as Southeast Asia, Northern Ireland, Latin America, and the United States. In discussing patterns of urban political violence, he focuses on three factors that contribute to the success of urban operations: the disruptive effects of population movements, the sense of relative deprivation, and the revolutionary elitist character of the terrorist. He also identifies and discusses four main urban guerrilla techniques that often explain the success of terrorist groups: armed propaganda, political kidnapping, "stiffening" riots and strikes, and subversion of security forces. Finally, the author comments on some implications for urban uprisings in the United States.

- * 98. MUELLER-BORCHERT, H. J. Guerrilla im Industriestaat - Ziele, Ansatzpunkte und Erfolgsaussichten (Guerrilla Warfare in Industrial Nations - Goals, Starting Points, and Prospects of Success). Hamburg, West Germany, Hoffmann und Campe, 1973. 182 p. (NCJ 30662)

Guerrilla warfare tactics and strategy are discussed, and examples are given from recent history, emphasizing the problems of conducting guerrilla warfare in cities rather than in the country. Organization and operational methods of a typical guerrilla warfare group in an industrial nation are described. The author calls such organizations of modern times "cadre guerrillas." The discussion covers such usual terrorist tactics as assassination, kidnapping, sabotage, etc. (In German)

99. MURPHY, J. Role of International Law in the Prevention of Terrorist Kidnapping of Diplomatic Personnel. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed., International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 285 - 313. (NCJ 27903)

This article considers several possible solutions for the problem of diplomatic kidnapping and outlines a proposal for the creation of a special class of "internationally protected persons." Among the solutions examined are those of the International Law Commission's draft articles, those of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, and those of the Organization of American States proposed convention on terrorism. The effect of increased security measures on the diplomatic community are examined. Other topics discussed in this paper include the historical development of diplomatic privileges and immunities, the various theories offered to support the claim of diplomatic immunity, the types of persons to whom the concept of immunity has been extended, and the instances where possible abuses of the concept of immunity may occur. The author proposes that a class of "protected persons" be created, and that strict limitations on the legitimate activities in which these persons may participate be instituted. Criteria on legitimate and illegitimate activities would be drafted, with input from representatives of major revolutionary movements. In this way, their cooperation in observing the "protected persons" status would be encouraged. Also, this arrangement would limit illegal diplomatic activities, for if a diplomat should engage in a forbidden activity, he would lose his protected status and become, in effect, fair game for the terrorists.

100. NAJMUDDIN, D. Kidnapping of Diplomatic Personnel. Police Chief, v. 40, no. 2: 18, 20, 22, and 23. February, 1973. (NCJ 8241)

Case studies of the tactics employed by terrorists in diplomatic ransom and the responses of the international community to their demands are discussed. Suggestions are offered for preventing or reducing incidents of international diplomatic kidnapping. Specifically, in circumstances where a diplomat has successfully been kidnapped through an act of terrorism, it is of fundamental importance that the host country ensures that all detective and investigative agencies function under a centralized form of control and freely exchange all available clues and information. As a general principle, it must be recognized that compromising with terrorists has proven clearly counterproductive for governments entering into such bargains. Arrangements of this nature should be avoided where possible.

101. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. Assassination and Political Violence, by Kirkham, J. F. and S. Levy. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 580 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 770)

Social and political consequences of assassination and the environmental factors that encourage groups or individuals to attack political leaders are identified. Appendices cover special research reports on political assassinations in other countries and a survey of attitudes toward political violence in the United States.

- * 102. NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES. Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act of 1974 — A Report on the First 4-Months Operation of the Act. London, 1975. 43 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 31555)

This is a critique of the workings of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, which forbids membership in the Irish Republican Army and gives the police broadened powers of search, seizure, and detention over suspected terrorists. The provisions of the act are criticized; case studies are offered as examples of the overzealous use of the act by the police and the consequent deprivations of individual liberty.

- * 103. NIEZING, J., Ed. Urban Guerilla — Studies on the Theory, Strategy, and Practice of Political Violence in Modern Societies. Rotterdam, Netherlands, Rotterdam University Press, 1974. 154 p.

(NCJ 27988)

This volume consists of studies of a theoretical and strategic nature as well as descriptions of specific guerilla movements. It is a compilation of papers presented at the First International Working Conference on Violence and Non-violent Action in Industrialized Societies in Brussels in 1974. The main topics covered include: the theory and strategy of urban guerilla warfare, historical evidence, and research communications. The editor of this volume concludes that this document might serve a twofold purpose: since the articles cover the large range of styles of reflection and scientific approaches that can be connected with the study of

political violence, they stress its unifying conceptual capabilities as well as the necessity of a conceptual diversification within the framework of political sociology. Individual articles in this volume are listed in separate abstracts in this bibliography. See entry nos.

104. O'HIGGINS, P. Unlawful Seizure of Persons by States. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed., International Terrorism and Political Crimes, Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 336-342. (NCJ 27904)

This article examines the legal implications of a country unlawfully seizing a fugitive outside its own boundaries and proposes reforms to end such unlawful seizures. The author first discusses the effects that such an illegal seizure has upon the competence of the municipal courts of the state responsible for the seizure. It is noted that under the laws of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, seizure abroad of a fugitive in violation of customary international law is no bar in municipal law to his trial in the courts of the state responsible for the seizure. However, international law would appear to hold that national courts do not have competence in such circumstances. The author proposes that two reforms be adopted: extradition laws that explicitly state that the surrender may take place only in the conditions provided for by law, and the adoption of an exclusionary rule relating to the person of the accused, so that an accused whose apprehension involved a violation of international law cannot be tried by the municipal courts of the arresting state.

105. Origins and Fundamental Causes of International Terrorism. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed. International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 5-10. (NCJ 27896)

This United Nations study looks at means of preventing international terrorism, which endangers innocent lives and jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and at the underlying causes of terrorism and acts of violence. The article defines international terrorism and discusses some of its characteristics. The article concludes that the misery, frustration, grievance, and despair which lead to terrorism have many roots in international and national political, economic, and social situations affecting the terrorist, and in his personal circumstances.

- * 106. Patient Sieges: Dealing with Hostage-Takers. Assets Protection, v. 1, no. 3: 21-27. 1976. (NCJ 32283)

This is a review of methods used by governments and police in dealing with hostage situations with professional criminals, the mentally disturbed or psychotic, and the political terrorist. Hostage-taking incidents in the United States, Britain, Ireland, and the Netherlands are recounted. Methods discussed include concessions; physical containment; physical and psychological pressure; use of mediators; and negotiator techniques, selection, and training.

107. PEARSELL, R. B., Ed. Symbionese Liberation Army - Documents and Communications. Amsterdam, Netherlands, Rodopi N. V., Keizergracht, 1974. 158 p.
(NCJ 18823)

This document is a collection of official documents and authorized communications of the California terrorist group known as the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA). Organizing papers and manifestos, talismanic and symbolic writings, the statements of revolutionary objectives, and the plans for terroristic alliances with other militant groups are given in full. In addition, all the "action documents," including the judgments and sentences handed down by the SLA court of the people and the letters and taped messages that orchestrated the assassination of Marcus Foster and the world-renowned kidnapping of Patricia Hearst are presented. Included are reviews of important official and public responses by government and FBI authorities, by people and groups who chose to help the SLA in its programs, and by victims of the SLA deeds of violence.

108. Personal and Family Security. (Motion Picture). Motorola Teleprograms, Inc. Made by Woroner Films, 1975. 29 min., color, 16mm.
(NCJ 29997)

Advice for business and government executives working and living overseas is given on how to guard against terrorist attacks at home, in the office, and while driving and what to do to aid the safe release of terrorist kidnapping victims. Major topics discussed include ways of avoiding high visibility in a foreign country, how to make new residences invulnerable to unauthorized entry, and the importance of thoroughly interviewing and screening servants and office employees. Also covered are security precautions relating to the mail and hints on avoiding terrorist attempts while in a car, including automobile alarm devices and defensive and evasive driving tactics. Different terrorist tactics are described throughout the film, together with reports on actual terrorist kidnappings and killings.

- * 109. PIERSON-MATHY, P. Formes Nouvelles de la Lutte Revolutionnaire et Cooperation Internationale Dans le Combat Contre-Revolutionnaire. (New Forms of the Revolutionary Struggle and International Cooperation in Counterrevolutionary Combat). In Reflexions sur la Definition et la Repression du Terrorisme, (Reflections on the Definition and Repression of Terrorism). Brussels, Belgium, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1973. p. 51 - 99.
(NCJ 30536)

Such terroristic methods as propaganda, urban guerrilla warfare, kidnapping, and assassination used by revolutionary guerrillas in Latin America are described, as are the countermeasures used in trying to suppress them. The author states that wars of liberation are being waged all over the world in underdeveloped countries. These are guerrilla-type wars because the people are so oppressed that they cannot obtain liberation in any other way. (In French)

- *110. PLATERO, D. To Be Prepared Not to Be Prepared. Assets Protection, v. 1, no. 3: 16 - 20. 1976. (NCJ 32282)

The reactions, behavior, and role of wives under circumstances in which their husbands, being government or industry executives, involve the family in crisis situations, such as kidnapping or terrorism, are discussed. The article also provides advice for coping emotionally with the trauma involved in such situations.

- * 111. Prairie Fire. Skeptic, no. 11: 30 - 33. January/February, 1976.

(NCJ 32243)

This article contains excerpts from the political statement of the Weather Underground which sets out a strategy for anti-imperialism and revolution inside the imperial United States. In a prologue, the signatories to the document reveal that their political ideology comes out of their own practice of the previous five years and reflects a diversity of experiences. Prairie Fire represents the politics and collective efforts of an organization, not the product of one or two people. It is the focus of their study group and political education. "It has travelled around the country, growing, developing through the attempt to understand the shape of world focus and the revolutionary possibilities before us."

112. PRICE, D. L. Ulster — Consensus and Coercion, Part 2 — SF (Security Force) Attrition Tactics. Conflict Studies, no. 50: 7-24. October, 1974. (NCJ 26570)

The effects of increased anti-terrorist action by British government security forces since 1972 is analyzed against the background of political warring and in-fighting in Northern Ireland. The security forces here referred to are composed of British army units, the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR), and the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC). Their stepped up program of flexible operations has had the effect of causing new eruptions of extremist violence. Urban operations drove the provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) into the rural areas south of Belfast, thus causing greater problems for rural and border security. Less IRA activity in Belfast opened the city to loyalist terrorist attacks. Having lost the shooting war, the IRA has turned to an increased program of bombings and fire bombings of "soft" targets both in Northern Ireland and Great Britain. Such effects and countereffects of terrorist activity and government retaliation are discussed along with the role of propaganda, internment of Irish political terrorists, the use of children in terrorist activity, and the problems of political settlement of the issues.

113. RAMMSTEDT, O. Stadtguerilla und Soziale Bewegung (Urban Guerrilla and Social Movements). In Niezing, J., Ed. Urban Guerrilla — Studies on the Theory, Strategy, and Practice of Political Violence in Modern Societies. Rotterdam, Netherlands, Rotterdam University Press, 1974. p. 46 - 68. (NCJ 27991)

The Tupamaros in Uruguay, Marighella's guerrillas in Brazil, and the Red Army faction in the Federal Republic of Germany are compared and contrasted. These three guerrilla movements are analyzed as social movements which protest the existing social order. (In German with English summary)

114. RAPOPORT, D. C. Assassination and Terrorism. Toronto, Canada, CBC Learning Systems, 1971. 88 p. (NCJ 29619)

This is an expanded version of a series of talks first aired by the Canadian Broadcasting Company and aimed at providing the public with information and insight on the motivation and mechanics of assassination and terrorism. The first three sections outline the meaning and history of assassination in Western civilization and discuss three common justifications for the act and characteristics of lone assassins and assassination groups. The author then takes up the subject of terrorism, comparing it to assassination and detailing how assassination is incorporated into the terrorist mentality. The concluding chapters delve into the strategy, tactics, and organization of terrorists and relate these elements to some 17th and 18th century revolutionary insurrectionists, such as the American "Sons of Liberty" and the Russian Anti-tsarists and to contemporary terrorist activity in places like Algeria, Ireland, and the Middle East. The "Revolutionary Catechism" of Nechayev, the Russian revolutionary and terrorist, is provided for reference along with a bibliography on assassination and terrorism.

115. RAYNE, F. Executive Protection and Terrorism. Top Security, v. 1, no. 6: 220-225. October, 1975. (NCJ 30430)

The author relates insights regarding terrorist activities that he gained through face-to-face talks with several terrorist leaders. Topics covered include terrorist methods, selection of a victim, terrorist manuals, dedication of terrorists, and the alarming increase in international terrorism.

116. ————. Protecting the Executive. Security Management, v. 20, no. 1: 14-16. March, 1976. (NCJ 32800)

This is a general discussion of the nature and scope of organized terrorist and kidnapping activities in the United States and throughout the world plus an outline of a positive management and security prevention program.

117. Reflexions sur la Definition et la Repression du Terrorisme (Reflections on the Definition and Repression of Terrorism). Brussels, Belgium, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1973. 292 p. (NCJ 30533)

This document is a compilation of papers presented on subjects connected with terrorism, including history, definition, new forms of revolutionary and counter-revolutionary struggle, and international and Belgian law. Included as appendixes are the texts (in French) of the Geneva Convention of November 16, 1937, the convention of the Hague of December 16, 1970, the Washington convention of February 2, 1971, the Montreal convention of September 23, 1971, and the United Nations resolution on terrorism of December 18, 1972. (In French, Flemish, and English). Individual articles in this volume are listed in separate abstracts in this bibliography. See entry nos.

118. Report of the Commission to Consider Legal Procedures to Deal with Terrorist Activities in Northern Ireland. London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1972. 47 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29952)

The commission suggests changes to various pretrial, trial, and sentencing procedures in order to cope with problems of terrorist adjudication, especially witness and juror intimidation, during the present "emergency." Emergency modifications are recommended for the rules and procedures in the following areas: rules of evidence, the army's powers of arrest and detention, detention by extra-judicial order, trial by jury, bail, onus of proof of firearms/explosives possession, admissibility of confessions and signed statements, and the detention and sentencing of youthful offender and juvenile terrorists. The scheduled offenses pertaining to terrorist activity are appended.

- * 119. RIDENOUR, R. Who Are the Terrorists — And What Do They Want? Skeptic, no. 11: 18 - 23. January/February, 1976. (NCJ 32241)

This article covers recent activities and political motivations of contemporary left-wing and right-wing terrorist groups in the United States. Among the groups mentioned are the Weather Underground, the Symbionese Liberation Army, the Jewish Defense League, and the Ku Klux Klan. Many of the groups, it is revealed, are opposed to senseless killing and are quick to criticize the killing of innocents. The author also notes that since 1973, only 8 percent of all bombings were attributed to extremists and anti-establishmentarians.

- * 120. SALE, K. SDS (Students for a Democratic Society). New York, Random House, 1973. 752 p. (NCJ 32062)

This is a comprehensive history of the origins, development, and activities of the SDS, centering on the organization's role in the political and social trends of the 1960's. The book traces the organization from its origins in the civil-rights movement in 1960, through its development as a leading radical organization down to its climax in 1970. Treated are the sit-ins; the original Berkeley rebellion in 1964; the antiwar marches on Washington; the student power movement; the rise of draft resistance; the assault on the Pentagon, in 1967; the 1968 Columbia uprising; the police riots at the 1968 Democratic convention; the widespread demonstrations after the invasion of Cambodia and the Kent State killings; and the rise of revolutionary violence on campus and off. Also treated is the SDS role in terrorist and sabotage activities.

121. SALOMONE, F. Terrorism and the Mass Media. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed., International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 43-46. (NCJ 27898)

The relationship of terrorism and the media is examined, including placing restrictions on the media as a means of controlling terrorism. Comments are made on the issue of sensationalism. It is pointed out that editorial positions and columns appear to have an unknown impact on the events they relate to.

- * 122. SEWELL, A. F. Political Crime: A Psychologist's Perspective. In Bassiouni, M. Cherif, Ed. International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 11 - 26. (NCJ 27897)

A theory is developed in this article that identifies the political criminal as an ideologically motivated offender whose behavior demonstrates an opposition to the values of another society. The author offers a behavioral definition of political crime and political criminals and applies it to skyjacking. Comments are then made on the advantages of the behavioral definition and the need for an international tribunal to handle the ideologically motivated offender.

123. SHAW, P. D. Extortion Threats — Analytic Techniques and Resources. Assets Protection, v. 1, no. 2: 5-16. Summer, 1975. (NCJ 30148)

Voiceprint identification, voice scan spectrographs, psycholinguistic analysis, and psychological stress evaluators are discussed as aids for the investigation of extortion threats. The proper method of recording telephone conversations for evidentiary purposes is laid out. This article offers an introduction to the overall phenomena of extortion, giving the broad legal definition of extortion, showing the varieties of threats, and introducing several threat analysis resources and techniques that can assist in determining the veracity of the extortionist and the extortion demand. These techniques also may assist in revealing the character of the extortionist or his actual identity. In addition, some of these techniques and resources may aid in locating the offender.

124. Since Jordan — The Palestinian Fedayeen. Conflict Studies, no. 38: 3-18. September, 1973. (NCJ 30409)

This is an analysis of the international, regional, and internal factors influencing the Palestinian resistance movement (Fedayeen) since it stepped up terrorist activity after being defeated as a guerrilla movement by Jordan in 1970. The analysis considers such things as the Fedayeen's inability to resolve internal ideological and organizational differences, its relation to Israel's neighboring Arab states and to Communist influence, its lack of territory and hence sanctuary, and the nature of its terrorist activities. The movement's command structure and the operations of certain of its member groups, such as Black September, are discussed.

- * 125. SOBEL, L. A., Ed. Political Terrorism. New York, Facts on File, Inc., 1975. 309 p. (NCJ 29810)

This is a chronological record of international and national terrorist attacks in the 1970's and the latter half of the 1960's. All geographical areas are covered, with special attention being given to accounts of political terrorism in the Middle East, Latin America, and the United States. The United States discussion covers the Black Panthers, the Ku Klux Klan, and New Left and antiwar activists. There also is a special discussion on the Puerto Rico independence movement. Activities of the United Nations and general international action is covered. An alphabetical index is included.

- * 126. STENCEL, S. How to Protect Yourself from Terrorism. Skeptic, no. 11: 37-42.
January/February, 1976. (NCJ 32245)

Suggestions are offered on how to reduce vulnerability to terrorism, how to obtain kidnap insurance, what to do if a kidnapping occurs, how to deal with bomb threats, what to do if a bomb is found, and how to spot letter bombs.

- *127. STOLZ, M., Ed. Politics of the New Left. Beverly Hills, California, Glencoe Press, 1971. 203 p. (NCJ 31644)

This anthology contains a series of articles dealing with the new left's understanding of power and politics in America. The articles discuss forms of action, including the extraordinary politics employed by proponents of protest marches, anti-war moratoriums, confrontations, and insurrection. The principal areas of discussion include: ideology; forms of action; extraordinary politics; and Cambodia, Kent State, and beyond. The introduction sets the tone of the volume in the first paragraph. The editor states that this is not a history of the new left nor a study of its moral passion. "... (it) attempts to demonstrate that, in the name of equality, the new American radicals have sought effective forms of action against the established powers. Contrary to recent criticisms, these people are not nihilists bent upon random destruction; the new radicals are this nation's present-day populists."

128. STUMPER, A. Considerations a Propos de L'Affaire Baader-Meinhof (Remarks on the Baader-Meinhof Affair). Revue de Droit Penal et de Criminologie, no. 1: 33-44. October, 1973. (NCJ 14454)

The motives of a group of young West German urban guerrillas who committed a series of robberies, burglaries, and acts of terrorism from 1970 to 1972 are analyzed. The group included over 100 persons of both sexes, most of them with college educations. The author contends that the guerrillas did not act on the basis of ideological or otherwise rational motives. Instead, their aggressive behavior resulted from frustration at not being able to change society, alienation from the ideas and attitudes of other people, and a feeling that life is meaningless. These feelings were a reaction to what the author says is a characteristic present-day absence of widely accepted social values that could satisfy youthful idealism. The author also contends that such feelings are an important and often underrated factor in much criminal behavior. (In French, original in German)

129. STYLES, S. G. Car Bomb. Journal of Forensic Science Society. v. 15: 93-97. 1975. (NCJ 28665)

This journal article discusses the evolution of car bombing, types of car bomb incidents, the modus operandi of the car bomber, and the bomb disposal expert's approach to a suspect car.

130. TEITLER, G. Urban Guerrilla as a Revolutionary Phenomenon and as a Recruiting Problem. In Niezing, J., Ed. Urban Guerrilla — Studies on the Theory, Strategy, and Practice of Political Violence in Modern Societies. Rotterdam, Netherlands, Rotterdam University Press, 1974. p. 111-127. (NCJ 27993)

This paper draws heavily on examples from the Dutch resistance of 1940-1945 to illustrate the difficulties of obtaining a mass following in a highly urbanized society. Latin America and Russia also supply examples of this. The author concludes that resistance groups in an urbanized environment can run into such great difficulties that in their form of organization they sometimes come to display the archaic features of the secret society, while, in failing to obtain a mass-following, their activities can easily degenerate into nothing more than terrorism and banditry.

131. TOMAN, J. Terrorism and the Regulation of Armed Conflicts. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed. International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 133-154. (NCJ 27899)

This document studies the relationship between terrorism and the rules of law of war by considering international armed conflicts and non-international armed conflicts, as both are common to the Geneva Conventions. The author first examines the prohibition of terrorist measures and acts against innocent civilians. Comments are then made on the treatment of terrorist acts which, because of their material element, are punished as war crimes or crimes against humanity. Other topics covered include wars of national liberation, guerrilla warfare and terrorism, regulation of conflicts not of an international character, terrorism in time of peace, and the role of the Red Cross.

132. Trends in Urban Guerrilla Tactics. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, v. 42, no. 7: 3-7. July, 1973. (NCJ 11406)

The author comments on attacks on policemen by urban guerrillas, such as the Black Liberation Army and bombings by the Weathermen. He discusses bank robberies, use of stolen credit cards, and gun theft to get money, goods, and arms for revolutionary purposes. He cites books and pamphlets on guerrilla warfare tactics and manuals on explosives.

133. UNITED KINGDOM. Report of the Committee of Privy Counselors Appointed to Consider Authorized Procedures for the Interrogation of Persons Suspected of Terrorism. London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1972. 24 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 30012)

Majority and minority reports of the committee are included in this report concerning the intelligence necessity and moral and political propriety of "interrogation in depth" of detainees linked with terroristic activity. The committee's opinions are

written with particular reference to terrorist conflicts in Northern Ireland and to the Compton report on 12 detainees subjected to interrogation accompanied by such treatments as hooding, wall standing, sustained monotonous noise, and deprivations of sleep and diet. The majority finds such interrogation practices authorized, morally defensible, and applicable in the context of current terrorism and urban guerrilla warfare, provided they are conducted within specific limitations. The majority recommends safeguards that circumscribe interrogation activities and provide for their supervision and review. The minority finds such practices morally indefensible, ruinous of the democratic tradition and reputation of Great Britain, and unproductive of truly significant or timely intelligence. The minority member recommends the abandonment of these techniques as they are contrary to the conditions of both the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Joint Directive on Military Interrogation as amended in 1967. An extract of the latter named document is appended.

134. UNITED NATIONS. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism — Report. (Supplement No. 28 (A/9028) New York, United Nations Sales Section, 1973. (NCJ 29279)

This report summarizes the plenary and sub-committee debates of the United Nations' Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism. Debate was conducted in four principal areas: United Nations' concern over international terrorism, definition of international terrorism, underlying causes of international terrorism, and measures for the prevention of international terrorism.

135. U. S. CONGRESS. House. Committee on Internal Security. America's Maoists — The Revolutionary Union — The Venceremos Organization. H. Rept. 92-1166, 92nd Cong., 2nd sess. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 225 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13357)

This is a collection of available public information on two related revolutionary groups, including testimonies of two former undercover members, background histories of the groups, profiles and photographs of their members, and descriptions of recent activities.

136. ————. House. Committee on Internal Security. Political Kidnappings, 1968-73 — A Staff Study. Committee Print. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 61 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 12136)
Stock No. 5270-01924

This study describes major attempted or successful kidnappings, terrorist groups responsible, and security measures and international efforts to combat the problem. Political kidnappings are recognized as an increasingly major problem. After presenting general background data, the study discusses efforts by separate countries and by the United Nations, Organization of American States, and a United States Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism. Thirty five case studies are followed by summaries on 16 terrorists groups involved (e. g., Argentine Liberation

140. _____ . House. Committee on Internal Security. Terrorism. Part 3. Hearings...
93rd Cong., 2nd sess. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 227 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17654)

Testimony by witnesses included two police officers who specialized in protecting very important persons, the director of security for Braniff International Airlines, an eye-witness to a political kidnapping in Uruguay, several news-media persons, and the Director of Security for the Air Transportation Association. Appended materials included exhibits of terrorist literature and replies from the Department of State to letters from one of the committee members.

141. _____ . House. Committee on Internal Security. Terrorism. Part 4. Hearings...
93rd Cong., 2nd sess. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 363 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17655)
Stock No. 5270-02654

Witnesses' testimony in this hearing included the Assistant Attorney General of Legislative Affairs and Richard W. Velde of LEAA, three representatives from the FBI, the Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, and the author of a special report dealing with the vulnerability of Atomic Energy Commission plants, and the potential of constructing bombs from stolen material. Appendixes include illustrative exhibits as well as correspondence between witnesses and committee members.

142. _____ . House. Committee on Internal Security. Terrorism — A Staff Study.
Committee Print. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 283 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 14935)

Organizations and activities in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, Europe, the Far East, and the United States are outlined in this study, as well as the positions of U. S. Communists on the use of terrorist tactics. Included is an outline of terrorist acts in the United States by the Weathermen, the Symbionese Liberation Army, Black extremist groups, and Puerto Rican extremist groups. The Appendix includes FBI statistics on hijacking and FBI monographs on terrorism.

143. U. S. CONGRESS. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Terroristic Activity. Hearings
before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security
Act and Other Internal Security Laws, Part 1. 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. Washington,
U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 96 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29284)

This testimony and formal report of Evelle Younger, Attorney General of California, concerns the nature and extent of terrorism and in particular of urban guerrilla warfare in California. Mr. Younger's report and report supplement describe the activities of specific terrorist groups, such as the Manson clan, the Weather Underground, and the Symbionese Liberation Army; the report includes photographs and personal data on some prominent wanted terrorists.

144. _____ . Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Terroristic Activity, The Cuban Connection in Puerto Rico: Castro's Hand in Puerto Rican and U. S. Terrorism. Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws. Part 6. 94th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 177 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 31239)

These hearings provide testimony and other materials concerning the involvement of Cuba in alleged terroristic and subversive activities of the Puerto Rican Socialist party. Witnesses included a Puerto Rican industrial consultant who specializes in labor relations particularly as it relates to communist infiltration of labor unions, and the chief investigator of the committee. Appended materials include a United Nations report on Puerto Rican self-determination and information on the background of Puerto Rican terrorists.

145. _____ . Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Terroristic Activity, Hostage Defense Measures. Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, Part 5. 94th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 57 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 30345)

The testimony of Brooks McClure, Foreign Service Officer, U. S. Information Agency, covers types of hostage situations, related activities of various terrorist groups, and practical defense measures for hostages. Three basic types of hostage situations are identified: skyjacking, siege or barricade incidents, and kidnap-imprisonment. Suggested defense measures cover the areas of personal preparedness and alertness to possible hostage situations as well as actions to maintain physical and mental health and personality viability during captivity. In relation to hostage matters, the witness discusses the characteristics of various internationally known revolutionary terrorist groups. Photographs of underground prisons and hospitals of the Tupamaros terrorists of Uruguay are included in the public record.

146. _____ . Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Terroristic Activity, Inside the Weatherman Movement. Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, Part 2. 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 68 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29285)
Stock No. 052-070-02718

The testimony of Larry Grathwohl concerns the organization, leadership, ideology, strategy, and tactics of the Weathermen movement. Mr. Grathwohl served as an FBI informant while a member of the Weathermen movement.

147. _____ . Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Terroristic Activity, International Terrorism. Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, Part 4. 94th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 96 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29287)

Included in this hearing are the testimonies of Brian Crozier, Director of the Institute for the Study of Conflict in London, and Robert Fearey, State Department representative and coordinator of the Working Group of the Special Cabinet Committee on International Terrorism. The hearings started with brief comments by the committee chairman delineating the history of terrorism from Czarist Russia to present day atrocities. Mr. Crozier defines transnational terrorism and other terminology in the terrorist lexicon and discusses subversion and terrorism, the objects of terrorism, the subversive centers, and the response to terrorism. Mr. Fearey outlines briefly his responsibilities concerning terrorism and the responsibilities of his Working Group. He also describes some actions taken for detecting and deterring terrorists.

- * 148. _____ . Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Terroristic Activity, Terrorist Bombings and Law Enforcement Intelligence. Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws. Part 7. 94th Cong., 1st sess. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 121 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 32793)

The testimony presented at these hearings provides data concerning the effect of cutbacks in law enforcement intelligence on the ability of police forces to deal with terrorism. Witnesses were four experts on terrorist bombings from the Dade County (Florida), New York City, Los Angeles, and San Francisco police departments. Appended materials include copies of brochures, bulletins, and flyers that establish the "numerous interlocks" between openly terrorist organizations and other leftist organizations that do not publicly engage in terrorism.

149. _____ . Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Terroristic Activity, Testimony of Dr. Frederick Schwarz. Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, Part 3. 93rd Cong., 2nd sess. U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 25 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29286)
Stock No. 052-070-02724

Dr. Frederick C. Schwarz testifies concerning the workings of the Communist Party within American society and the organization and tactics of subversive groups planning or practicing urban guerilla warfare. Dr. Schwarz suggests measures for preventing the spread of Communist dogma and for resisting Communist subversion.

- * 150. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. U. S. Army War College. What the U. S. Army Should Do About Urban Guerrilla Warfare. By Vincent C. Lopez. Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, 1975. 36 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 30525) AD A012619

Concentrating on strategy and broad principles, this paper discusses various aspects of urban guerrilla warfare and possible U. S. Army roles in urban stability operations and strategic guerrilla warfare. It discusses some observations on and theories of guerrilla warfare, the urban environment, definition of and conditions for urban guerrilla warfare, strategic goals, operational objectives and military characteristics and typology of the urban guerrilla movement, phases of urban guerrilla war, converse strategic goals, operational objectives, and policies of government engaged in stability operations. It suggests the possibility of strategic urban guerrilla warfare as a form of war. It discusses legal and doctrinal considerations for the U. S. Army and the possible U. S. Army roles in urban stability operations and strategic guerrilla warfare. It concludes: that the U. S. Army should develop strategic and tactical doctrine for the conduct of urban stability operations; that the U. S. Army institute for military assistance be assigned the task of developing doctrine and training for urban guerrilla warfare; that a type of U. S. Army organization be developed for employment in urban stability operations; that said doctrine and training programs stress education and training in the behavioral sciences; that a U. S. Army manual be published on urban guerrilla warfare; and that the role of the U. S. Army in strategic urban guerrilla warfare be studied further.

151. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Domestic Terrorist Matters. Washington, 1974. 1 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 18047)

This is a report for fiscal year 1974 on urban guerrilla activity, foreign influence on domestic groups, and activities of revolutionary and domestic terrorist elements directed against correctional systems. A brief review of domestic terrorist activities against police and corrections is provided. Such crimes as robberies to gain funds for revolutionary activities, political-style kidnappings, the ambush slaying of the Oakland Superintendent of Schools in 1973, and the kidnapping of Patricia Hearst are reviewed. Influences from the Caribbean, Africa, and the Middle East on domestic terrorist groups are also cited.

152. _____, Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy. Hostage Situations -- Bibliography. Quantico, Virginia, 1973. 8 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 18041)

This bibliography contains references to hostage situations, airplane hijackings, prevention of airplane hijackings, and bank robbery hostages and prevention. Approximately 100 citations are included.

153. ————. Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy. Terrorist Activities — Bibliography. Quantico, Virginia, 1975. 79 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 26601)

This bibliography lists general periodical articles, law enforcement periodical articles, newspaper articles, and books on terrorist activities, skyjacking, and bombing incidents. Also included are three summaries of films pertaining to the handling of bomb incidents.

* 154. ————. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Reference Service. New Developments in the Taking of Hostages and Kidnapping — A Summary. By R. Nelson Rose. Washington, 1975. 9 p. LOAN (NCJ 32503)

Translation (summary) of articles by W. Middendorff in Das Polizeiblatt, vol. 37, no. 10: 146 - 150 and no. 11: 166 - 170. October, November, 1974.

This translation presents a typology of kidnappers and takers of hostages, a discussion of offender personality types, and a presentation of arguments favoring a harsher approach by West German police. Such offenders fall into three categories — politically motivated offenders, those seeking to escape from something or to somewhere, and those seeking personal gain. Views of other authors on appropriate personality types are cited. The author says these offenders are often solitary people, serious psychopathic cases, and desperate. Many of them are weak and incapable of coping with life, and their visions lie far beyond their ability to fulfill them. He also says that too much emphasis has been given to the possibility that an offender might kill a hostage. It is merely one of several risks involved, but in West Germany protecting the lives of hostages has been made the primary mission. Instead, he recommends that the police be instructed to give preference to protecting the lives of hostages but without losing sight of their other task — apprehending the offenders. However, preserving the safety of the general public is another responsibility that must be kept in mind.

* 155. ————. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Preventive Measures Against Terrorists by the Swedish Police. By R. Nelson Rose. Washington, 1976. 7 p. LOAN (NCJ 32520)

Translation of articles by L. Jilmstad in Svensk Polis, no. 4: 1 - 6. 1975.

This National Criminal Justice Reference Service translation discusses Swedish legislation and police equipment and planning to counteract terrorist crime in cooperation with neighboring countries. The principal targets of terrorists in Sweden can be expected to be members of the government, visiting foreign dignitaries, and personnel of foreign diplomatic establishments and industrial enterprises. Information on known terrorists is exchanged with neighboring countries. The Swedish terrorist law may be allowed to lapse in the near future, but the police hope that its essential provisions will find a place in another group of laws. The problem of the police in dealing with terrorists is complicated by the fact

that passports are not required for travel within Scandinavia and passport regulations are relaxed among the European economic community countries. Special police equipment for dealing with terrorist crime does not consist of weapons and sophisticated technical devices, but rather of material for the protection of workers, such as bomb shields and bomb-disarming equipment using mechanical hands.

- * 156. UNIVERSITY OF IOWA. Institute of Public Affairs. Terrorism, (Part) I. The Problem. (Part) II. The Question of Control. Iowa City, n. d. 21 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 32698)

This is a brief discussion of the problem presented by the increase in terrorist acts involving political figures or underlying political motivations, and of American and international attempts to control political terrorism. In the United States a tendency is seen to resort to political violence in time of social and political turmoil. The permeability of national boundaries and the willingness of many countries to condone violence for political causes which they espouse are both conducive to international terrorism. Media coverage adds impact to the acts and may serve to encourage others. Unilateral and multilateral efforts to control skyjacking are outlined. An international convention on the protection of diplomats, with provisions for extradition and prosecution, is urged, as well as increased use of Interpol as a vehicle for international police cooperation. Related United Nations activities are reviewed, and consideration of the political issues that prompt terrorism is suggested.

157. Urban Guerrillas in Latin America. Conflict Studies, no. 8: 4-15, October, 1970.
(NCJ 30407)

The failure of the Guevarist strategy of rural guerrilla warfare is analyzed along with the shift of guerrilla groups to the Latin American cities. Also examined is the urban guerrilla strategy of militarization — placing the government on the defensive, creating a general sense of insecurity, and isolating the regime from the people by forcing it to resort to counter-productive repression. Three Latin American examples of urban guerrillas in action are singled out for study: Guatemala, where the growth of urban terrorism was a direct result of the guerrillas' failure in the countryside; Brazil, where the urban guerrillas have scored some notable successes and have elaborated a theory of revolution; and Uruguay, where the extremists have helped to undermine the legal and constitutional structures of one of the continent's most durable democracies.

158. VAN DALEN, H. Terror as a Political Weapon. Military Police Law Enforcement Journal. v. 2, no. 1: 21-26. Spring, 1975.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29358)

The philosophy behind terrorists' actions and the general patterns of terrorist activities are discussed. The very unpredictability of terrorists' actions is what makes most people fearful, and it is this fear that makes people distrust the government that is not protecting them. As the frustration of law enforcement agencies mounts in their attempts to deal with the terrorists, the tendency to overreact gets

greater and if yielded to, only strengthens the terrorist position by alienating the people further. The best way to fight terrorism in a democracy is to remove the conditions that cause dissent. There is no reason for terrorism if there is no cause celebre. Closely following the removal of cause is the phenomenon of co-optation which, put simply, is that you can lick them if you provide the opportunity for them to join you.

- * 159. VANDIVER, J. V. Extortion Investigation. Assets Protection, v. 1, no. 2: 20-28. Summer, 1975. (NCJ 30150)

This article provides suggestions for handling certain types of extortion and terrorist situations, ranging in scope from the first reaction to the collection of evidence. Bombings, snipers, kidnappings, and arson are the situations for which procedural directions are given. The remaining discussion focuses on the early warning and detection of extortion, investigation, and psychological problems.

160. Violence Against Society. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1971. 83 p. (NCJ 10353)

This transcript of a conference of businessmen and experts in the police field on the subject of bombings in the United States discusses what the businessman can do to help prevent them. The appendices include information on the services offered by the National Bomb Data Center, the injunctive process and its use against a clear and present danger, criminal syndicalism, libel and sedition statutes, and a conduct code from the University of Minnesota.

161. VOGLER, T. Perspectives on Extradition and Terrorism. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed. International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 390-397. (NCJ 27906)

Existing extradition laws and the problems of applying these laws to acts of terrorism are reviewed, and proposals for extending extradition to acts of terrorism are outlined. Issues in determining a working definition of terrorism are first discussed. With respect to extradition, it is necessary to make a terminological distinction between terrorism and political crimes, since political crimes are not generally considered eligible for extradition. The author proposes that a convention be elaborated that would cover certain fundamental rules. Among the rules are: (1) all states should be vested with universal jurisdiction with respect to crimes of terrorism, regardless of the location of the crime and the nationality of the offender or his victim; (2) the convention must be regarded as a multilateral extradition treaty, so that extradition is granted regardless whether the crime is mentioned in any list of extraditable offenses in any other legal instrument (treaty or domestic law); (3) terrorism must be considered a common crime for the purpose of extradition, so that the general rule against the extradition of political offenders will be unapplicable; and (4) the rights of the individual in extradition proceedings must be upheld. Extradition is not to be granted when the individual sought is to be tried by an exceptional tribunal or under a procedure violating fundamental human rights.

- * 162. WEISBAND, E. and D. ROGULY. Palestinian Terrorism: Violence, Verbal Strategy, and Legitimacy. In Alexander, Yonah, Ed. International Terrorism. National, Regional, and Global Perspectives. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1976. p. 258 - 319. (NCJ 31887)

The author of this article presents an analysis of the social, political, and historical factors in the origin, composition, ideology, and methods of Palestinian terrorist organizations. The paper analyzes major acts of violence committed by these organizations and traces the history of changes in their tactics and strategy. It focuses on the ways in which terrorists justify their actions. Violence in order to be terrorism must be political. Since terrorist violence tries to create the framework for political interactions, terrorists are forced to locate their actions in some political or moral context. To do this, they adopt certain verbal strategies that announce how their actions should be interpreted. Verbal strategies help to create a terrorist's reputation for behavior and to explain the goals he is seeking. They attempt to provide a normative context for action by endowing the brutality of terrorism with social meaning.

- * 163. WIBERG, H. Are Urban Guerillas Possible? In Niezing, J., Ed. Urban Guerilla. Studies on the Theory, Strategy, and Practice of Political Violence in Modern Societies. Rotterdam, Netherlands, Rotterdam University Press, 1974. p. 11 - 21. (NCJ 27989)

The phenomenon of the urban guerilla is held by the author to be problematical as to its existence as well as to its character and causes. A series of loosely structured remarks is presented on the general topic of urban guerillas. A definition for the phenomenon is suggested and distinctions are drawn between rural and urban guerillas. Population density, the vulnerability of the target group, the social composition of the target group, and criteria for measuring achievements of the guerillas are discussed.

- * 164. WILKINSON, P. Terrorism Versus Liberal Democracy — The Problems of Response. Conflict Studies, no. 67, January, 1976. 19 p.

(NCJ 32685)

This review of the nature of political terrorism by revolutionary movements includes its underlying causes, possible responses by governments, and anti-terrorist measures. The author states that conflict can spring from four major circumstances: struggles following withdrawal from colonies, as in Portugese Africa; separatist or autonomous movements arising from ethnic, religious, or linguistic differences; ideological struggles; and exiled groups who work to promote revolution at home. Terrorism as a tactic may be employed in any of these conflicts, and this paper considers the problems of response which confront a liberal democracy, with some suggested countermeasures.

- *165. WILSON, C. The Tupamaros. The Unmentionables. Boston, Branden Press, 1974. 171 p.
(NCJ 32202)

This account of the Uruguayan urban guerrilla group, the Tupamaros, explains the group's origins, membership, philosophy, and actions. The book was assembled by Tupamaros' comrade, major Carlos Wilson, who has provided the words of the Tupamaros themselves — communiques, interviews, transcriptions of death squad member trials — to describe their philosophy and strategy of urban guerrilla warfare. The author states that the Tupamaros see their adversaries as the government, the Press, business, all facets of society which have the opportunity and inclination to oppress the land and its people, including the United States government, whose financial and moral support of corrupt regimes, the author claims, aids and abets the repression of the people of Uruguay. The Tupamaros are dedicated to building a socialist movement in Latin America. The author details how their controversial tactics, including bank robberies, kidnappings, and sabotage of government institutions, have brought them into conflict not only with the police and military of their own country but with representatives of United States agencies as well.

- *166. WILSON, R. A. Terrorism, Air Piracy, and Hijacking. The Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, v. 7, no. 4: 169 - 174. June, 1975.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 29363)

This is a brief discussion of recent developments in terrorist activities, the involvement of the international criminal police organization, and legislation governing terrorism. Legislation discussed includes both Australian and international agreements.

167. WOLF, J. B. Terrorist Manipulation of the Democratic Process. Police Journal, v. 48, no. 2: 102 - 112. April - June, 1975.
(NCJ 27935)

The possible motivations and objectives of terrorist groups are reviewed and their manipulation of democratic governments is discussed. The author states that a democracy even when confronted with a serious terrorist threat is still reluctant to suspend basic freedoms as a countermeasure in the belief that this action is a greater danger to the legitimacy of the democratic state and the mass consensus vital to its preservation than the terrorist challenge itself. It is this hesitancy that the terrorist uses for his strategic plan. Police in these countries are thus seen to be fenced into a decided disadvantage, since they are unable to respond early or forcefully enough to catch a terrorist scheme in its incipient stages.

168. ZLATARIC, B. History of International Terrorism and Its Legal Control. In Bassiouni, M. C., Ed. International Terrorism and Political Crimes. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. p. 474-484. (NCJ 27909)

This article briefly surveys the development of the juridical concept of international terrorism from the 19th Century to the Second World War. The exclusion of political crimes from the extradition treaties of most nations in the 19th Century marked the beginning of a more liberal attitude towards political crimes. However, many countries found it necessary to separate certain forms of terrorism from the notion of political crime, and to include these as political offenses eligible for extradition. Efforts made during the international conferences for the unification of penal law to find a juridical definition of terrorism are traced. Finally, an examination of the articles proposed during the convention for the prevention and repression of terrorism in 1973 is presented.

APPENDIX

LIST OF SOURCES

All references are to bibliography entry numbers, not pages.

1. Conflict Studies
Institute for the Study of Conflict
17 Northumberland Avenue
London, WC2N 5BJ England
2. Security Management
American Society for Industrial
Security
2000 K Street N.W., Suite 651
Washington, D.C. 20006
3. Security Gazette
Security Gazette, Ltd.
326 St. John Street
London, EC1V 4 QD England
4. Military Police Law Enforcement
Journal
U.S. Army Military Police School
Attention: ATSJ-CT-DT-J
Fort McClellan, Alabama 36201
5. Algemeen Politieblad
Raamweg 47
The Hague, Netherlands
6. Studentlitteratur
FACK
Lund I, Sweden
7. Charles C. Thomas Publishers
301-327 East Lawrence Avenue
Springfield, Illinois 62703
8. Same as No. 7.
9. Editions du Jour, Inc.
1651 rue Saint-Denis
Montreal, Quebec, Canada 129
10. Public Affairs Press
419 New Jersey Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
11. Praeger Publishers
111 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York 10003
12. American Enterprise Institute
For Public Policy Research
1150 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
13. The Western Political Quarterly
University of Utah
Institute of Government
Salt Lake City, Utah 84112
14. Current History
Current History, Inc.
4225 Main Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19127

Also available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
15. Same as No. 11.
16. Skeptic
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