# School of the Americas Urban Guerrilla Manual

# INTRODUCTION TO TERRORISM, ITS ORGANIZATIONS, OPERATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT INTRODUCTION

Many legitimate causes have gone from being non-violent, legal processes, to violent acts of terrorism. The only essential ingredient is a leader who is well trained, dedicated and charismatic to change the situation completely. Many patriotic people with good intentions have been seduced by popular movements that soon have turned out to be the opposite thing of which in fact they wished. The later era to World War II produced a great number of radical causes, political wars of liberation, and alliances, that as well created a romantic attraction towards the revolutionary delinquents, treating them like champions of the popular causes. Along with the romantics, the movements also attracted a great number of professional, avenging radicals, criminals and also subversive agents. The student revolts of the 60's and 70's, produced a great number of radicals and idealists, some of which remained in dissident movements and changed from one movement to another. Others, who felt sympathy towards their movement were integrated into normal life, in their respective societies, where they worked until reaching superior positions of responsibility, or levels within the same government. Some of these people, in the present, form the base for the peripheral support of these terrorist organizations.

France, Russia and Cuba demonstrate that terrorism is an important part in the beginnings certain movements. In many cases terrorist tactics were used to obtain arms, ammunition and explosives. In most of these cases, like in the War of Vietnam, terrorism performance is a vital part from the beginning.

The terrorist infrastructure that harassed and terrified the population, in Vietnam, was successful in separating the population of the government, and helped to destabilize the population. This was the powerful weapon of the insurgents. Unfortunately, in most of cases, the terror that reigned during the insurgency was replaced later by institutional terror (terror by the government), creating more oppression than the one of the previous regime. Also it is worth mentioning that with few exceptions most of the terrorists were eliminated of their position, once the insurrection was finalized. Terrorists such as Stalin, Lenin, Trotsky, Guevara, Marighella and others, left a violence legacy that, in the name of the masses, causes shaking to the world.

The invention of international and transnational terrorism has resulted in numerous groups of revenge and hatred, in countries of the third world, ideological mercenaries, that have lent their experience, knowledge, and armaments to their political and ideological allies, anywhere in the world. Most of the terrorist organizations differ from one other by ideology. In order to begin our study of international terrorism, first we must examine some of the factors that have contributed to the development of terrorism.

1. The success of terrorism. The brutality of terrorists is frequently compensated with publicity and press.

2. Relative apathy of some people towards terrorism, and the associated violence. The government tends to forget as soon as the terrorist act is over. Many assume that the absence of indications means the absence of a threat.

3. The popular fascination with the terrorist. The people tend to admire to the "fighters against tyranny ". Many people grant romantic qualities to terrorists seeing them as freedom fighters, or heroes.

4. Terrorism is a tool in support of the conventional war. Many insurrections have begun with high levels of terrorist activity. Terror has been used successfully to support conventional operations and to subvert the conventional morality, the laws of diplomacy, and the military laws.

II. The Terrorist.

Frederick Hacker has classified terrorist groups into three categories.

A. Criminals -- They know the consequences and they are generally predictable. A criminal in the process to assault a bank can be surprised by police. As a reaction the criminal takes the nearest person as a hostage, using the hostage to bargain with. The use of innocent hostages constitutes an act of criminal terrorism. The terrorist in this case does not want to remain in the area and generally does not hurt the hostages.

B. Political Defenders -- The political defenders are very complex. Their supreme mission is to publish the cause and to make an impression on those who, supposedly, are representing the gov't. Since the political defenders think that what they are doing is correct, the end justifies means, and what they are doing is in representation of the masses. They are much less predictable. The fact is that in most cases, political terrorists do not have the support of most of the population. However, this does not seem to matter to them. The political terrorists use published and alarming acts, and threats as pressure for their cause. The political terrorist organizations rarely are suicidal. There are cases in which the terrorists take high risks or commit suicide, but these cases are rare. In order to fight political terrorism the police carefully examine and analyze all the factors of; motivation, ideology and personalities.

C. Sicópatas Terrorists (Crazy). The sicópata terrorist is possibly the most dangerous, and least predictable. There are some cases of organizations that use sicopatas as assassins. But in most of the cases these people act independently, trying to correct some wrong, real or imagined. Some want to make a public declaration, whereas others want to influence events. There are numerous examples of mixed terrorist groups (terrorist groups that are political in nature, but use crazies for assassinations). To the established gov'ts,

all terrorist acts are considered as criminal acts, and therefore all terrorists are criminal. In many cases, the political terrorist organizations must provide for their necessities with criminal acts. Bank robberies, referred to by Lenin as, "expropriations, " are common means to obtain operational necessities. In many cases, the more sophisticated terrorist organizations have special cells, that specialize in these activities (groups who's only purpose is to steal money). IMPOTANT NOTE: The worldwide system of terrorist support provides the terrorists with many of their requirements, such as sponsors donating money, and it eliminates, in some cases the necessity of these dangerous activities. The German faction of Red Brigades, also known as 'Grupo Baader-Mienhof', used sicópatas (crazies) in their operations. Some of these assassins were organized in special groups that used the terrorist activity as a form of therapy! One of the best known groups, of this nature, was called the "Collective Patients of Heidelberg", some times known as the "Brigade of Crazy People ". This group was composed of ex--mental patients, who were freed from mental hospitals by the Baader-Meinhof, and programmed for murder and destruction!

D. Another way to study the terrorist is by studying data published on terrorists, and terrorist organizations, and then to try to form a general profile of the terrorist. For the purpose of this class, we will study a compilation and analysis of data published on 350 cadre of terrorist organizations, from 11 nations, to try to draw a " sociological picture " of the profile of a modern urban terrorist.

1. Age -- The usual urban terrorist is generally between 22 - 25 years.

2. Sex. The urban terrorist is predominantly male. Female members constitute less than 16 percent (based on arrests/identification of terrorist personnel). Females are mainly used as intelligence collectors, messengers, nurses or medical personnel, and in the maintenance of the safe houses.

3. Civil State -- The terrorist, generally, is unmarried. The requirements of movement and flexibility, prevent the terrorist from having these responsibilities. The statistics indicate that 75 - 80% of the captured terrorists were unmarried.

Most terrorists operate in a city they are familiar with. The terrorist must have intimate knowledge of the land in which he is operating. The urban terrorist can elude the police easily, or surprise them in a trap or ambush.

III. Significant Forces

-Terrorist organizations have problems maintaining their own momentum.

-A successful operation can be operated, and followed by other activities, and propaganda.

Perpetuation And Promotion.

-The terrorists must prove their credibility creating the belief that they have more power, more popular support, and more influence than one in fact has.

IV. Classification of the organizations according to its Operations.

A. Nationals (Domestic Terrorists). They aspire, generally, to political influence, and power. They operate within their own country, and they can receive external aid. Any activity outside its own country places to these groups in another category (transnational or international).

B. Transnational Terrorists. They operate crossing national borders, outside the control of the government, and can receive support and sanctuary from other countries. Most of the present groups fall under this category.

C. International Terrorists. Are under the control of a government, operate crossing international borders, and their actions represent the interest of a country or sovereign state.

IV. Classification of Terrorist Groups by their Motivation.

A. Minority and Nationalistic groups. They generally fight to establish a nationalistic identity or to improve their conditions. The Tupamaros, in Uruguay began as an Indian movement to improve their conditions. The same conditions generally exist in others countries where there is discrimination and poverty.

B. Separatists. Separatists want an administration or separated country of their own. Many of these pressed movements have been subspilled once their status of freedom has been granted. The Organisation called the National Liberation (Puerto Rico) in the United States, is one example of an org. fighting for independence for Puerto Rico. However, this proposal is not looked at favorably, and only supported by 1% of the population.

C. Revolutionary Marxist Terrorists. They are responsible for most of the terrorist acts through out the world. Many legitimate movements initiated by other groups, are subspilled by a system whose main aim is of subverting and pressing. Violence is predictable of the revolutionary Marxist doctrine. The anarchists are generally a-political. In the majority of the cases the terrorist anarchists look for another type of ideology with which to be associated, this provides reasons and excuses for their terrorist activities. Marxism generally is the ideal cause for this intention.

D. Anarchists. They fight generally to destabilize and to destroy present gov'ts.

E. Ideological Mercenaries. They are generally transnational terrorist companies that travel to serve, with their armaments, to revolutionary friends, or ideologically compatible

groups. The Revolutionary Meeting of Coordination, a group of international terrorist support, is considered an ideological mercenary group.

F. Counter Terrorists. They use the terrorism to fight to terrorism. Many of these groups emerged as an answer to terrorism activities. These groups are more common then it was previously thought. An example is the Ulster terrorists that fight the IRA.

G. Terrorists of the Establishment. They operate with the permission of the government or with its support. This form of terror generally is used to keep the population submissive or to maintain the existing regime in the power. The secret police used by the Soviet Union, can be considered terrorists. In some cases, the government denies all responsibility for the incidents.

H. Religious Fanatics. They are anywhere in the world. Many terrorist atrocities and acts have been committed in the name of religion. Some groups exist outside the control of the government, and could be considered as radical religious cults, whereas others exist as part of national or international organized religions.

I. Narcotics Terrorists. For years dealing in drugs has been bound exclusively to professional criminal elements. In recent years a new influence has moved towards the world of drugs. Their methods: to interchange drugs for arms. Studies have demonstrated that the CRAF, a Colombian terrorist organization, uses drug sales as its main method to finance its terrorist activities.

V. Terrorist Strategy.

It is a common strategy of terrorists to commit violent acts that would gain the attention of the people, the government, and the rest of the world, to demonstrate the political goals of the terrorists, or in some cases to give publicity to the terrorist cause. We are going to discuss seven of the general factors that contribute to terrorist violence.

A. Policy. Violence against the government demonstrates that the government does not have control. This, ideally, causes the government to take a repressive position. This gives the terrorist, "cause to celebrate ".

B. Social. The absence of a middle-class, the concentration of the wealth in a few influential families, and poverty are definitive factors that cause violence. The discrimination and the violation of the basic "human rights" are also influential factors in the production of violence.

C. Economic. Extreme poverty, hopelessness of being able to improve their position, can cause violence.

D. Ideological. To be violently against political philosophies can cause violence.

E. Geopolitical (geographical disputes). Disputes of borders, islands, or the ability to control the borders causes violence.

F. Religious conflicts and differences can result in violence. Some religions approve of violence, and use religious reasons to justify their violent actions.

G. Foreign Influences. There are groups in the world that would use violence if they had training, money, and armaments. What they need is a "sponsor".

Common Characteristics of a Terrorist Crisis

1. The terrorist crisis is of very short duration.

- 2. The activities previous to the crisis tend to be routine.
- 3. There is Relatively little anticipation to the terrorist acts.
- 4. The threat in terrorist crises is developed quickly.

Marxist Revolutionaries

There is no doubt that the Marxist groups dominate the world of terrorist activities. The Marxist ideology to begin, and to support, liberation wars is well-known as one of the major catalytic elements of terrorism. The main mission of Marxism remains without change, only the tactics and strategies have changed depending on the people and the area. All the Marxist factions claim to be true Marxists.

A. Marxist-Leninist. They use the traditional approaches of infiltration and subversion. Professing the pacifist existence when it brings benefit. The terrorist in search of power is used to emphasize political points, and is used very selectively. But once the control of the government is assured, the dictatorship of the proletariat take control.

B. Trotskyite. Based on the Marxist philosophies of Leon Trotsky and its Room International. The Trotskyites pleads for international revolutionary terror and the unification of the terrorist groups where it is possible. According to this system, each political party has a terrorist arm that operates clandestinely, destabilizing the government until the point where a spontaneous revolution can be initiated. Joint terrorist planning, mutual support, and training in multiple disciplines, are integral parts of the Trotskyite system. The revolution kills individuals to intimidate the thousands.

C. Maoist. Based on the political and terrorist philosophies of Mao Tse-tung. The phrase "policy grows from the barrel of a pistol" is forced on the people. The political

organizations, and the politicians must be surrounded in terrorism. They cannot have truce or accommodations with the enemy.

D. Castro-Guevara. The revolution begins with a physical rise of the masses (the town). Terror is used to prepare the masses for the change. Terrorism is used selectively, and for political reasons. The revolutionary activities must begin in the rural areas, isolating the revolution from the cities and forcing the urban populations to rise against the government. This system only was successful in Cúba. Ernesto " Che " Guevara attempted a similar system in Bolivia without success, Che was captured and shot in September of 1967. This method is being modified for Latin and Central American countries like Angola and Ethiopia. Methods of Operation of the Terrorists are predictable. In most of the cases, they operate in small bands of six. Generally, the activities, and the targets, are solely limited by the ability of the terrorist's communication equipment generally to follow the reaction of the population, and the activities of the authorities. These terrorists dress suitably to be able to hide easily in their atmosphere. They commonly include a diversionary element, to send the authorities towards another direction, right before an attack.

Vll. Structure of the Terrorist organizations.

Most of the terrorist organizations are structured to operate in small cells. The infiltration of these organizations is difficult to no end. Therefore, very little is known. But structure, security and communications, are the first considerations in the structure of an organization. Like in most of the military units, the basic elements are: the commando group, the section of intelligence, the support section, and the section of assault. Secrecy is the principal ingredient for the terrorist success, and can only be maintained with individual discipline, and good organization.

Terrorist Tactics. Finally we will mention some of the more common terrorist tactics.

A. Bombing. This it is the method of attack most commonly used. Placing prepositioned bombs allows the terrorist to be far away when the detonation happens. Other bombs can be detonated by electronics, remote control, and timers. Most of the bombs are made specifically for the mission and target. Some of the common types but are: Antipersonnel explosives, dynamite, and car bombs. Bombs are an effective tool to attract the attention of the journalists because they are dramatic.

B. Murders. Murders are the oldest method of terrorist attack, and the second most used modern method. It is relatively easy to carry out, and can indeed be committed from a distance with a variety of armaments and devices.

C. Plane Hijacking. 'Aero-kidnappings' and attacks on commercial airplanes in the air and on the ground (in the airports) have emerged as a one of the terrorists knew tactics, and

threat against vulnerable ways of transportation. Although plane hijacking has been documented from the 1930's, it has come increased since the end of World War II.

D. Kidnapping. The kidnapping to obtain some type of concession is not a new tactic for the terrorist. It has been practiced in one form or another for centuries. But kidnapping solely for political reasons, did not significantly increase until the 1960s.

E. Armed attack. Armed attacks against static facilities are an indication of advanced stages of terrorist operations. It is a reflection of a refinement of tactics, training, and accessibility to armaments, communications, and command and control. Although many of these attacks happen in the countryside, an increase in this type of activity, in the urban environment, is being reported.

F. Ambushes. Ambushes and other traps can be used to kill personnel, destroy vehicles, to kidnap, to capture arms, ammunition, radios, and other equipment. Ambushes are also used to prevent reinforcements from arriving.

G. Occupations. The occupation of facilities, buildings, or schools is mainly used for their dramatic effect, propaganda or informed cover. All occupations have defined times of beginning and end.

Selection of Targets. Basically, all terrorist targets can be classified as symbolic or pragmatic (practical). In most of the cases, the target is symbolic in nature, designed to make a statement, to create a climate of fear, insecurity, and panic. The terrorist generally, select their targets by their symbolic value, their power of publicity, ability to influence the public, and to demonstrate that the authorities are incapable to provide protection for their citizens. The pragmatic targets include; destruction, murder of powerful officials, robbery, revolutionary activities, etc. The ideal targets are pragmatic, and symbolic simultaneously, and could include the destruction of utilities, dams, systems of transportation, and other services. The benefits that the terrorists obtain from these acts are varied. If the use of facilities are destroyed it creates publicity, especially when it is accompanied by an official notice, and causes inconvenience to the population, interrupting the normal order of life, and eroding the public confidence in the ability of the government to govern.

The targets include:

- 1. Military Targets
- 2. Human Targets
- 3. Utilities, Energy
- 4. Communications

5. Logistics

- 6. Transportation
- 7. Commerce
- 8. Structures

# ARMS OF THE TERRORIST

INTRODUCTION The arms of the terrorist have three essential requirements: simplicity, efficiency and availability. There are other less essential, but important, requirements for the terrorists, such as the necessity to kill to a great number of people from a distance, so the power of the armament has become important. This surrounds the use of automatic weapons that do not have accelerated firing (due to the limited amount of the ammunition which they take on their missions). In previous classes they have introduced the value of intelligence in the war against terrorism. In this class you should consider the mentality of the terrorist, the use of the different arms by the terrorists, and the use of fire, and poison.

I. Fire. Through out time fire has proven to be one of the elements that causes the most fear to mankind. Fire is one of the preferred arms of terrorists. The following are examples of the possible forms fire can be used for terrorist operations.

1. Incendiary Small box. A package of cigarettes is used to hide the following ingredients. Sulfuric Acid, potassium chlorate, and sugar. The sulfuric acid is placed in a test tube sealed and placed in a condom. The potassium chlorate and sugar are placed in a second condom. The first condom is placed in the second condom, that contains sugar and potassium chlorate. In order to activate the content, the test tube is broken that contains sulfuric acid. The sulfuric acid will take 30 minutes to penetrate the first condom. When the acid makes contact with the other ingredients, it will cause an instantaneous combustion. This type of incendiary device was used by the Armed Forces of National Liberation of Puerto Rico to cause several fires in department stores, in New York and Puerto Rico. The cigarette box was placed together with some material that could be combustible (like for example clothes).

2.Light bulb. A light bulb can be used as an incendiary device. Drill a small hole in a common light bulb, without damaging the filaments within the light bulb. With a syringe gasoline is injected and the hole is sealed with glue. The light bulb is screwed in place, making sure that the switch is in the off position. An explosive fire will ignite when the light is turned on.

3. Molotov Cocktail. During World War II the Molotov was extremely effective against armed vehicles, and other vehicles. It consists of a mixture of gasoline and oil in a bottle. A fabric wick is soaked with gasoline and inserted in the bottle. In order to attack an objective the wick is ignited and it is sent towards the objective, when breaking the bottle is exposed to the mixture and to the open flame causing an instantaneous fire. Also one can be made that ignites on contact with an object without having to ignite the wick. The most common way to make this type would be to mix chlorate of potassium with sugar, and water, to form a semi-thick liquid. Fabric strips are soaked in this liquid and are allowed to dry. Adhere these dry strips with sticky tape after having filled the bottle with the mixture of gasoline and oil. With much care taken, one or two ounces of sulfuric acid is added. The acid will not mix with the mixture and will separate, to the bottom of the bottle. When breaking the bottle against the objective the acid will enter contact with the fabric impregnated with, chlorate of potassium and sugar, causing an instantaneous fire and the combustion of the mixture of gasoline and oil.

4. Gasoline Tank Explosive of Gasoline Tank. Gasoline tank explosives can done in several forms, we will discuss two forms briefly.

a. Using a drill of high speed make a small hole in a ping-pong. With a hypodermic needle fill the ball with liquid Drano. The hole of the ball, with glue, is sealed. The ball soon is introduced in the gasoline tank of the car. In 30 minutes the gasoline will destroy the ping-pong ball allowing the Drano to make contact with the gasoline causing an explosive reaction.

b. They obtain gelatin capsules and a small ammunition is added to sink it (something heavy is placed in the capsule so it will not float in the gas tank). Pieces of sodium and calcium carbonate are added in small amounts to the gelatin capsules. Capsules must be kept in plastic to keep them, dry and free of humidity. Three or four capsules are introduced to the automobile in question. In minutes the capsules will disintegrate producing an explosive gas that caused an explosion as well.

5. Others. Many products such as the phosphorus, can cause fires. A few drops of chlorine oil can cause a fire within 20 minutes or less, depending on the freshness of chlorine.

II. Bombs. The use of bombs has been used effectively due to low cost, the availability of the materials for its construction, and it's simple method of construction. Also its use is attractive to the press. The terrorist can detonate a bomb by many methods, such as remote control, pressure or liberation of pressure, time, etc. In most of the cases the bombs are detonated at the precise moment to cause the greatest amount of destruction, death and attention of the press.

A. Car-bomb. In many cases propane gas has been used to increase the explosive power of the dynamite. Nails, glass, steel, or other abrasive materials are added to increase the damage caused by the bomb. Since the fragments produced by these explosions are not controllable the victims in all the cases include children, woman and the old.

III. Other Arms and Accessories.

We mentioned previously that the terrorist arms have three basic requirements:

A. simplicity

- B. efficiency
- C. availability

In addition to these three characteristics the ammunition must be easily available. For the conduction of urban terrorism, the arms must be easy to hide, so the miniaturization is essential. When these characteristics are combined with easy accessibility to the arms, and the appropriate ammunition, the perfect weapon of terror is born.

A. Arms. The following arms have the mentioned requirements, more or less in certain degree. Some are more efficient that others but all meet the requirements. These are the arms of the terrorism.

1. Kalashnikov or AK47. The success of this weapon is based of its reliability. It worked well in Vietnam under conditions that caused to damage to M-16. It can totally be covered with mud, sand or mud and still to work suitably. An improved version, the AK74, entered service in 1980. It shoots the smaller (5.45mm versus 7,62), or, .223, which begins to turn around more quickly than the .308 when it hits the target making it more lethal. Also it has less recoil and " it does not climb " like the AK47 when it is shot in automatic. This weapon is excellent and reliable.

2. Heckler and Koch MP5. This weapon is the standard weapon of western Germany and 34 other countries. The MP5 has had universal acceptation by terrorists. It is probably the most efficient weapon in production.

3. Armalite-AR-15. Produced originally like the successor to the AR-16, the standard weapon of the American infantry in Vietnam. It is the preferred weapon of the IRA in Ireland. The bullet can penetrate helmets of steel, medium armor and bullet proof vests out to 500 yards and leave a devastating wound . The shock associated with a wound from it's .223 ammunition can kill.

4. Sten machine gun. Produced in mass for England and the resistance movements during World War II. In excess of two million were made. The Sten has several flaws that make it somewhat dangerous. A strong blow in the butt also can cause the weapon to go off without warning.

5. Browning High Power (pistol). Possibly the most well-known of all the automatic pistols. This reliable and effective weapon is used for short distances and its ammunition is obtained easily. One of its advantages is that the mag has a capacity of 13 rounds.

6. SAM-7 Strela (Arrow). The SAM-7 is the seventh model of surface-to-air missiles produced by the Soviet Union. This weapon has an automatic infrared direction system that follows the heat emitted by the motors of airplanes.

7. M26 Grenade. Well-known fragmentation grenade. The internal detonation of this grenade, coil under voltage, turns it into a deadly, ideal antipersonnel weapon, for use by terrorists in places of agglomeration where the maximum number of wounded, and terror can be caused. Its weight of 16 ounces gives it good balance for launching.

8. RPG-7. This Russian weapon is the artillery of the terrorism. It was used extensively by the Vietcong and was feared by the soldiers as an antipersonnel, as well as an anti material weapon. This is not a particularly precise weapon, especially at long distances and in extreme winds. It is easy to construct and to shoot, but extreme caution must be taken that there is no one behind the weapon when it is fired. The gases emitted when firing, can cause as much damage as the grenade itself. It gives to the individual, the ability him to shoot an explosive charge equivalent to a bomb of average capacity. In urban guerrilla operations it gives to the terrorist an artillery capacity when he does not have security forces in the early stages of a confrontation.

# THE FIVE PHASES OF A TERRORIST INCIDENT

### INTRODUCTION

### Basic The Terrorist Strategy

Terrorist tactics and strategies have evolved during many years of terrorism. Robespierre, Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky, Mao Tse-tung, Castro, Guevara, and Arafat have all added to the methods used. Great strategies were established for the contemporary terrorist by writers like Marx, Engels, Marighella, Fanon, Marcuse, Guillen, and others that attempted political changes through violence. The contemporary terrorists have been generally supporting the same theories that have been evolving for years, but advances in technology, availability of money, and political motivation has taken the terrorists towards the conventional, traditional and political military roads. Communications outposts, access to world-wide mass media and the availability of armaments and sophisticated equipment, have turned terrorist organizations into an effective and formidable enemy. The tactics and methods vary depending on time, social, historical, and geographic factors. The common strategy of all terrorists is to commit violent acts which call the attention of, the government, and the rest of the world, to demonstrate political objectives or other causes. Practically all terrorist are taking advantage of the modern system of instantaneous communication and mass media. The basic strategy of the average terrorist is intimidation by influencing the government in political, social changes, or of another nature. The victim usually is not the real objective of the terrorist. The terrorist act calls the attention of the people and the government that is responsible for the protection of its citizens. Fear and intimidation influence the people to persuade the gov't to accept the terrorist demands. In some cases the objective of the terrorist is the public in general, a specific sector of society, or an international diplomat. Threatening or committing violent acts against a victim, the terrorist produces fear in the victim who depends on the government for protection. At the same time the terrorist directly or indirectly makes demands to the government, whom however, has to react with respect to the terrorist, the objective and the victim. The mass media obviously plays an important roll in the transmission of demands, but its more important roll is communication between the terrorist and his objective.

# The Major Phases of Terrorist Operations

Phase of Pre-incidents: Includes activities of intelligence, recognition, planning and testing.

Normally, terrorist organizations use agents trained specifically for intelligence collection. The selection of intelligence agents is a careful process that include investigations of loyalty, and constant monitoring by security, without the knowledge of the intelligence agent. The terrorist intelligence agents normally only have contact with a limited number of people in the headquarters of the organization. Two or three intelligence agents can work together but not more than three agents. The intelligence agents are generally in the Section of 'Direct Support'. General intelligence is collected continually. Operations, plans and locations are selected depending on general intelligence. Information is collected on all potential opposition, objectives, potential victims of kidnapping, and murders. In many cases cameras are used for proper identification and preparation of the targets. Political and civic heads are always targets of terrorist intelligence. So are heads of the police, and military leaders. The intelligence reports are vital and serve as the basis of the terrorists plans. Intelligence gathering is directed towards a specific object such as a building, factory, person, vehicle to ambush, or an aerial kidnapping (plane hijacking). In many cases for security reasons, intelligence is collected on several targets simultaneously. In some cases the group can select a secondary objective in case the first mission is aborted. Intelligence on an objective also includes a variety of methods. This includes the use of cameras, clandestine electronics to listen, interception of telephone lines, recordings and observation. In any case intelligence on an objective is a careful, repeated process, and in many cases very professional. In many cases the terrorist intelligence agent penetrates the objective area to I.D. the personnel and the zone. The agent can become a friend of the objective and be in a good position to collect information.

Many terrorist organizations operate on the basis of opportunity. Their objectives are reached by means of constant pressure on the government. For example, the Jewish Defense League collects intelligence on the Nazis, Groups of White Supremists, Ku Klux Klan organizations, the Soviets and their satellites. However the Ku Klux Klan collects information on its opposition.

Most of the Marxist organizations also have established alliances with other terrorist groups (good idea). Libya, for example, financed terrorist operations world-wide including operations in the United States. A number of North American terrorist groups have contacts with the Cuban diplomatic mission in the Nacionessta. The real harvesting of intelligence is discovered by informants, infiltrated agents, or another personnel who knowingly or not-knowingly provide the terrorists with intelligence on the objective. Some informants can be forced to cooperate. Other specialists recruited for intelligence include, communication specialists, electronic and engineer specialists of alarm systems, electrical engineers, and technicians who can be infiltrated without suspicion. The terrorists of 'Black September', before their execution of the massacre of Munich, had information on the olympic town. They also had the support of the Red Brigades. The Front of Liberation of the New World also has used infiltrated agents for its attacks to electrical substations of Pacific Gas and Electric. The PLO frequently uses infiltrated agents. An example happened in 1977 when a North American woman from San Antonio Texas was recruited to travel to Tel Aviv and Haifa, like a tourist and to take photos of a certain " types of architecture ", that in fact was a terrorist target. The woman was arrested by agents of Israeli counterintelligence.

Schedules and Patterns of enemy movements are provided by terrorist intelligence personnel in great detail. Documents captured in a terrorist safe house indicated annotations on movements, measures and schedules covering a long time line. The TPLA Turka and the Dev Genc, are organizations known for their detailed monitoring of their targets that in most cases are personnel of the United States. The patterns established by many of the victims facilitated their murder. Several different sources were used to monitor a target, with the rotation of people, to avoid being detected. The target is monitored constantly, until several hours before the attack. The decision to make the attack on the primary target or a secondary target is based on the latest intelligence received. Sabotage of vehicles and also ambushes, require careful planning and monitoring. The monitoring of the Red Brigades of Italy tells us that they are professional. During the kidnapping of Aldo Moro, the primary target of the Red Brigades, was Enrico Berlinguer, the Secretary of the Italian Communist Party. But the intelligence of the R.B. informed them that the security of Berlinguer was too strong, and the operation was aborted.

Letter delivery is almost never used for communication due to its time requirements, and its lack of security. Most terrorist intelligence is passed by means of meetings and direct contacts. In some cases complete codes are processed and the telephones can be used. Maintaining in mind that the methods used are changed continuously to avoid the detection. Intelligence transmitted with the use of complex codes, is often misinterpreted, not interpreted, or lost. Most terrorist failures have been attributed to the loss of intelligence information. The planning of terrorist operations is one of the most important facets of the pre-operational phase. The evaluation of the political possibilities, in most of the cases, takes priority on all other considerations. Terrorist camps, and training schools, including the University Patrice Lumumba in Moscow, dedicate extensive time to the instruction of planning. In the Camping Slaughters in Cuba, cadre terrorists are trained in the procedures of planning all the facets of terrorist operations.

Coordinated terrorist operations, with another terrorist group, or individual, are the most complex and the planning must be detailed and complete. In the United States the Weather Underground were outstanding in their complete and detailed planning. With few exceptions, these organizations have been successful in completing their missions with precision. Most of these groups they have been trained in Cúba, in PLO camps, in the Middle East, and some in the Soviet Union. Tom Haden, an old member in the ESD, is considered as one of the master terrorist planners. The terrorist planners and strategists also have been trained in Vietnam and North Korea. Sea Ruad, another leader in the ESD-Weathermen, received his training of planning and strategy in Cúba and Hanoi. The complex operations and attacks coordinated by the Weather-Underground were reflected in the bombing of the Pentagon, May 19th, 1972, and the riots in the National Mall of Washington D.C. along with simultaneous attacks in government offices, in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. Another attack coordinated with divergent tactics was planned by the Weather-Underground organization, on October 8th, 1970. It was the bombing of the judicial house of Marin County, that the Weather Underground published in advance. At the same time, they bombed the armory of the National Guard in Santa Barbara, California and the facilities of the ROTC at the University of Washington. Activities coordinated by international terrorist groups such as the Group Carlos planned several attacks with the Japanese Red Army in Hague, Holland, Paris and Marseilles. The object when planning, is to maximize the effects and to diminish the risks. All the targets are analyzed and evaluated in light of the advantages, disadvantages and the obtained benefit.

Coordination, like planning, is made total previously, and in great detail. Most of the coordination comes through intermediaries, special messengers and contacts. The true target is not disclosed generally until shortly before the action.

Modern communication equipment is very valuable the terrorists and the authorities. The communications outposts provide the authorities with a capacity to react quickly, in some cases, arriving at the same time that the incident is happening. This situation often cause problems as the taking of hostages, kidnappings and sieges, where normally it would of been a simple robbery. However, sophisticated equipment provides the terrorists with the capacity to intercept the communications of the authorities. The organization Frente Liberación Nuevo Mundo (FLNM) intercepts the communications of the police and transmits false reports to the police. In several occasions, terrorists have published plans for a specific operation, and then they attacked a different target.

Security is only one of the important considerations for terrorist organizations. Therefore, terrorist operate on a 'need to know' basis. (The Order should of done this, Martinez would not of known where Mathews was).

The recognition of the target zone, initially, is done by intelligence equipment, and later by the leadership. This aspect of the operation is very important, requiring patience and ability. Several terrorist operations were discovered, because terrorists where caught while collecting intelligence. To avoid detection, different surveillance teams should take shifts. In cases of complex operations, the terrorists obtain building plans of an installation.

Test operations are run before the actual operation. Normally, outside the target area, in land similar to the target. Several different situations are developed to allow for a detailed test of all the possibilities, and plans of contingency. The Palestinian terrorists test their attacks very well, generally they have the advantage of safe areas and military training camps. Other groups, such as the Baader-Meinhof, had to test run their operations in remote areas with strict security. It is also common for terrorist organizations based on the United States to test in the cities where the operation will occur.

### Phase of Initiation

The phase of initiation represents when the operation begins. Once begun, generally, it is almost impossible to abort unless this is included in part of the mission. This includes the movement towards the objective and the initiation of the attack.

Automobiles that belong to the guerrilla organization, or their members, are registered several times. In some cases, the vehicles have been painted to avoid identification by witnesses. In other cases, stolen cars are used. Groups such as the Faction of the Red Army and the Baader-Meinhof, have their own team of personnel that change the number of the motor, the paint, and clear all identifiable signs that would trace the car to them. Normally, fast automobiles in good conditions are used. When the terrorists use public transportation, the tickets are obtained by the support section (citizens who support the cause but are not members). Documentation, passport and identification cards, are collected before the beginning of the operation. The documents can be stolen, altered, or falsified by a specialist or obtained from a government who supports the terrorists. Many terrorists travel using passports from Libya, Syria, Iraq or Ethiopia. Several members of the Baader-Meinhof group tried to enter the United States from Canada ' using Iran passports. The terrorist, Carlos Marighella, had at least five passports, with his own photography, but with different names and nationalities. Some of these passports were found in London and Paris with a great amount of armaments and explosives hidden by Carlos in the apartment of a friend.

Specialists, if they are needed for an operation, are obtained from the outside and their part of the operation is explained to them. These specialists, if they are not completely reliable or members of another terrorist group, then only their part of the operation is explained to them (again, a 'need to know' policy). Experts in electronics and armament practice the operation with the attack equipment. If they are not available locally, snipers from other organizations are incorporated. Security is one of the most important aspects in the final coordination. This is the moment when all the elements are brought together

and vulnerability is the greatest. Several meetings may be necessary to assure security. Several groups meet in the different areas, and the final meeting is announced at the last possible minute. Several places for the meetings are selected, but the final place is kept a secret until the last moment. In the final meetings, all the points related to the positions and positions of each member are discussed. Pseudo-names are used to hide the names of the leaders. The vehicles are brought and the conductors are informed and given arms. The arms and explosives are examined. Incendiary explosives with detonators and devices are assembled and examined in separated areas. Special and personal equipment is put in position. All the personnel remain in the same general area for security reasons. This is also a very vulnerable time. Several members of the Baader-Meinhof group were arrested during this period of final coordination, right before the carrying out of their operation.

The arrival of many people from other organizations, from other areas, sometimes without the knowledge of the terrorist leaders, presents a danger to security, and makes the operation vulnerable to infiltration by the gov't. Special papers and cards are distributed for the operation. Appropriate clothes for the operation are brought. This can include clothes of a local type which is very important in international operations and transnational ops. Other elements can include special uniforms such as police or work clothes, obtained previously by support elements. The Italian Red Brigades used uniforms of the Italian Air Force Band for the assault team during the kidnapping of Moor. The Baader-meinhoff group uses uniforms of communication personnel and maintenance personnel, frequently. The Latin American terrorists, like the Vietcong, have used the military uniforms of the government. This type of deceit is used to enter facilities or to happen through sections of security without raising suspicions.

Leaders give their last instructions to their agents in sight. Some agents will be hidden, others, by this time, can remain in the target zone waiting to be united to the operation. If one thinks that the agent in sight have not been discovered, they will remain. Other infiltrated agents can remain in the target zone to open inner doors, to extinguish alarm systems, or to generally help the terrorists to penetrate the objective. The final coordination begins when the targets are assigned. The Baader-Meinhof group, and the faction of the Red Army almost always use this time for the final reassignment of personnel and the final allocation of objectives. Members can be reassigned for security reasons.

The movement towards the objective indicates the principle active phase. Depending on the objective, the mission, and the environment, the terrorists move towards the objective in small groups, normally between two and three simultaneously. If they are not in the immediate zone of the objective, the terrorists move by clandestine routes, some times returning to detect possible monitoring by the gov't. Security personnel normally are located throughout the route. In missions like murders or bombings, the terrorists move individually and they meet near the objective. When applicable, a safe house or security zone can be used for final coordination. Agents can change clothes in the safe house and distribute new identity cards and special equipment. Members of the Baader-Meinhof, normally travel individually or in teams of two towards their initial transportation, and then again change vehicles at least once before arriving at the objective. The ESL normally travel individually from the safe house to their transport, generally using the same vehicle to the end. All the elements normally meet individually, to prevent having too many of their members in a specific zone, which might cause suspicion.

As all the members are not known, special clothes or a special mark is used for identification. Identical Clothes are not used. The R.B. of Italy are well known for their use of suits. Additionally, members of the group of Carlos wore athletic clothes during the kidnapping of ministers of the OPEC in 1975. At this time, several athletic events where happening in Vienna. (another words they blended in with their environment) At the international level, diplomatic coats can be used to transport armaments. These coats vary in size from a small coat to a full coat. Libya, Syria and Iraq and many other nations that support terrorism take advantage of this international privilege (wearing diplomatic coats). It has been concluded that Soviet SAM-7 hand held missile launchers were brought to Nairobi, Kenya, hidden in diplomatic coats and given to the Faction of the Red Army. The same situation with SAM-7 projectiles was used in Rome, with the terrorists of Black September. Also it has been documented that IRA supporters have brought arms and explosives directly to IRA members in boats, and airplanes.

The most important factor in terrorist attacks is the element of surprise. Extreme security precautions are taken, and all the movements and business, is carried out in complete secrecy. The attack must be executed with violence and drama if it is going to be successful. Because in most cases the government forces will be more numerous then the terrorists, the objectives must be taken quickly. In order to evade being wounded, and defeats, it is essential to also have a precise schedule that is follow with rapidity. Again, when possible the terrorists must select the site and the hour that will cause the most publicity. The murder of the Pope Juan Pablo II by Melmet Ali Agca, May 13th, 1981, in the Seat of San Pedro, was televised everywhere. There were special programs reviewing the event. Bombing is one of the easiest attacks for terrorists. Bombs can be located and detonated with a remote control or a timer. As already mentioned, the timer can vary from minutes to days. In 1974, the Faction of Red Army, placed a bomb of 15 kg in a column of a bank under construction. The bomb went off 120 days after they had finished the construction of the building, and was full of people. Other methods of bombing can include designated car-bombs to assassinate the occupants, like authorities, and witnesses, or destroy communication equipment, facilities and structures.

### The Phase of Negotiation

The phase of negotiation is applicable when the terrorists have in their control something to negotiate, and if there is a possibility of an interchange between the terrorists and the authorities. The terrorists make their demands directly, by special messengers or mass media. The " negotiable elements " can be hostages as part of a mission, or can be taken

by the terrorists as a contingent. The negotiable elements also can be chemical facilities, explosives, agents, or other things. The phase of negotiation is as important as the other phases, and depending on the value of the negotiable elements they can bring enough attention to the terrorists and its cause. The terrorist demands can include the liberation of jailed terrorists, money, political recognition, or transportation outside the country. The terrorists negotiate under the threat of death to their hostages. The important point of the negotiations with hostages is to save lives.

# The Phase of Climax

The phase of climax can follow the phase of initiation, if the phase of negotiation is not implemented. This is the case in murders when a single shot is fired, or the detonation of a bomb, when there is no long time of detonation. In this phase, the security is at a high level and the radios of the authorities are carefully listened to. There is no specific length of time for this phase.

### Post-Incident Phase

This phase includes evacuation, the occupation of a safe house or intermediary area and movement towards the hiding place, and in some cases returning to normal life if the terrorist is not clandestine. This phase is just as important for the terrorists as the preincident phase.

The terrorists makes an escape to a specific area that is pre-planned and coordinated. Contingencies are planned in case the terrorist finds witnesses or spectators at their escape area. Incidental hostages or people can be used as shields. If the terrorists are not discovered, cleverness, and the maximum use of cover, is used. Leaving can be carried out individually or in small groups, dispersing in several directions. In most of the cases, the terrorists a change of clothes and different identification documents.

Transportation is very important when making the escape. In a local operation, the vehicles used can be changed frequently to avoid detection. The first vehicle, or the first used vehicles is stolen whereas those used in the end can belong to the terrorists.

The terrorists meet, not initially in the safe house, in case they were followed. After security is guaranteed, the terrorists meet in the safe house to re-arm. If it is necessary, the terrorists can take several days of inactivity before leaving the country.

If one takes hostages, they are jailed generally in "popular prisons" normally not located in the safe house. The negotiations are made from the safe house. Requests for equipment and armaments can be made in exchange for the hostages.

Once safe, the operation is evaluated, and criticism are made. The terrorist keep what is effective and change their methods, tactics and strategies based on the lessons of the last

operation. The more sophisticated terrorist organizations have a complex system to report and to register for their subordinated groups.

#### NEW TERROR, THE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISTS

INTRODUCTION Recent history has established that the most unpredictable, but lasting threat, within most of the counter-terrorism programs are the organizations who operate transnationally, independently or with aid or support from international organizations. Such groups have consistently demonstrated their ability to attack, and to disappear. Therefore it is essential that the analysts and officials can examine those organizations that operate within their area, and those that have demonstrated an interest (established through the analysis of ideologies and strategies) and the potential (established by the analysis of the networks of international support) to select targets in their individual area. When initiating the analysis of international terrorism it is necessary to maintain in mind two points of precaution. First, although there is confirmed data that defines the relation between terrorist groups through-out the world, it is incorrect to assume that there are coordinated efforts against the west on the part of the terrorist groups. (Ed. note. In the future this situation may change. A coordinated effort against the 'West' namely the United States, and especially the Jews is a real possibility.) Many of the established relations and much of the coordination between terrorist organizations serve the intention of facilitating their personal operations and is not from ideological solidarity. In most of the cases the loops between these organizations is as strong as the individual benefits attained by such affiliation.

The PLO and World-Wide Terrorism.

A. From their beginnings, the PLO has declared to be a political guerrilla organization destined to create an Arab state in Palestine. But, their actions have proven that, in fact, they are a facade organization for a great number of diversified Palestinian groups, supported by different states and different leaders, each one with their own ideology and having two factors in common basically the: 1) desire to control the refugees of Palestine, and if it were possible, 2) to exert control on mainly the Middle East through the use of terrorism where it is possible.

The PLO developed slowly, until becoming a professional organization of terrorists, with great financial aid from several state leaders (ed. note: sponsorship is a must for success). Their sponsors supported them for different reasons and in search of their own aims. The recognition of the PLO as the only representative of the Palestinian Arabs is also another farce, since the PLO is in fact, representing a great number of Palestinian terrorists. The PLO, and their component organizations have played a great role in the establishment of mutual cooperation between the terrorist organizations through the world, appearing as a major element of the international network of terrorism. (ed. note: The PLO is anti-Jewish, an enemy of my enemy, is a friend.)

One of the main forces in the establishment of the relations between the PLO and other groups of the world was the Head of operations of the PFLP, Dr Wadi Haddad. His main vehicle for the establishment of these operative loops, was a network in Europe, composed by Grupo Mohammad Boudia. This group was directed by Mohammad Boudia, and was based in Paris. Boudia, established in Paris, laid the foundations for the mutual support between the PLO, and the European terrorist organizations. Boudia was assassinated in 1973 by the Israeli Secret Service as part of its operation, "Wrath of God ". With Boudia's death, the direction of Grupo Boudia was controlled by a Venezuela terrorist, named Ilych Ramirez Sanchez.

Ilych Ramirez Sanchez (well-known by the pseudonym of Carlos) operated as an ideological mercenary, and played a main role in the establishment of the international loops between terrorist organizations. There are indications that Carlos always operated, as an international terrorist, as a service to the KGB. Carlos was recruited by the KGB in Venezuela, and envoy to Cúba in the 60s where he was trained in terrorist tactics. Carlos quickly established a relation between Dr Haddad, the Faction of the Red Army (FER), the Red Brigades (RB), and the Popular Army of Liberation Turkey (EPLT), earning him the name " international Jackal ". During his short but active race, he coordinated some of the more successful terrorist acts of the 70s.

As a result of the leftist direction taken by the FPLP, Ahmad Jibril (previously a Syrian official), separated from the General Command of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (GC-PFLP). Jibril established contacts with the Bulgaria Intelligence Service that from 1972-1982 acted like a sub-agency of the KGB, for the international support of the operative terrorists of the PLO. The GC-PFLP has connections to Libya and Syria.

The second and most serious division of the PFLP formed in 1969, when Nayef Hawatmeh, established the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP). Looking for a Marxist, but rigorous approach, Hawatmeh made connections with the subversive factions of the extreme left, the communist party of Iraq, and the revolutionary movements in the Gulf, and Libya. He made international contacts with groups that also were working with the world-wide revolution, remarkably troskistas and new leftists in Europe.

In addition to the PFLP and its two groups, the bigger Palestinian group, the Fatah (founded by Yasir Arafat), was surrounded in international terrorism using the name of the, 'Black September', during the period of 1971-1974. Using the structure of international support of Fatah, with the aid of the Bulgarian Intelligence service, Black September was responsible for numerous operations that included the murder of Prime minister of Jordan, and the attack of the Israelite athletes in the Munich Olympics, in 1972. Through the desire of the PLO to impose the Palestine fight on the western world, and by means of its vast organizational structure, the Soviet Union has used them as a link for the support of the Eastern block to the Western Terrorist organizations. The PLO has enjoyed special diplomatic status in the USSR, moving freely through the Eastern

block like no another diplomatic representative. Throughout the 70s, the links of support coordinated, and the mutual cooperation, were established and exploded as the main cause of western destabilization. The major terrorist organizations of the world could not continue scaling their activities without the support of states. This has been embodied with the data available, that identifies the links between the countries of the Eastern block and the international terrorist infrastructure. The coordination of the PLO has been in relations between states that support such groups as the IRA, the Faction of the Red Army, the Red Brigades, Direct Action (DA), the Basque Mother country and the Party of Liberation (ETA), the Celulas battle Communist (CCC), the Japanese Red Army (ERJ), the Secret Army Armenia by the Liberation of Armenia (ESALA), the Popular Army Turk de Liberation Junta Coordinadora Revolucionaria (JCR) and the Sandinístas, among others.

The IRA; The terrorist arms of the IRA, mainly the provisional arm (ERIP), are determined to achieve the complete retirement of the British troops of Northern Ireland (Ulster) and the establishment of a socialist government, with 32 counties or one democratic social republic on the island. The terrorism of the IRA is designated to motivate the people of Ulster, Ireland and England to press to British government so that it retires of the zone, and also so that the Catholics and the Irish protestants can solve their conflict without external interference. Using terrorism, the IRA hopes to focus world-wide attention on the Irish fight for the independence against the oppression of the British government, and in this way, to generate international pressure on the British government. The relation between the IRA and the PLO, began a little after the reorganization of the IRA in 1976. In 1968 members of the IRA began to train in Jordanian fields, controlled by the PFLP. In May of 1972 the IRA organized a conference in Dublin for the international terrorists, and was taken care of by representatives of the PFLP, and the ERJ. This conference combined the British territory against Zionist objectives on the part of the PLO and the IRA. From then on, there has been a direct relation between the terrorist cells of the IRA and the received armament of the PLO. The head of the PLO, Yasir Arafat now says that relations between the PLO and the IRA do not exist. The IRA also has connections with FER, RB and the ETA.

Faction of the Red Army (FER): Essentially it is Marxist/Leninist. The original group proclaimed that the state was a system class suppression, the government, their institutions and their heads must be rejected at all costs. During their history, they have received support from the bodies of Eastern security of Germany, " Carlos " and the PLO.

Red Brigade (RB): The RB is the most violent extreme-leftist group that operates today in Italy. The RB is essentially an anarchist group, although it subscribes to the Marxist/Leninist rhetoric. Their objective is to overthrow the Italian government. The RB is dedicated to the fight against western imperialism. The RB has a deal with the PLO on armaments. The PLO supplies the RB with American armaments for use in their operations against Israel, and Italy. Also the RB hides armament in Italy for the Palestinian groups operating in Europe. The RB has received most of their training in training camps in Libya. Similarities in activities of the Red Brigades and agents of

Czechoslovakia, indicates a direct support of the Eastern block. A strong relation between the RB and the FER, the IRA, DA and the ETA exists.

The Basque Mother country and Party of Liberation (ETA - Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna): The ETA is a terrorist/militant separatist organization. The group is divided into two factions, the Military Front (ETA-M) and Political Front (ETA-PM). The common objective of the two factions is to establish an independent territory (Euzkadiadi) in the four Spanish Basque provinces Biscay, Alava, Guipuzcoa, and Navarre. The first foreign Basque terrorists who received training were sent to Cúba in 1964. After this happened, a wave of violence swept Spain, that suggests the application of a plan instead of a spontaneous occurrence. It seems that in the case of the ETA, the leaders in charge of their training made the decision to project the hostile feelings of the ETA, and to influence them towards violence. The ETA continues contact with the Cuban government, and this has developed relations with the Sandinistas. The PLO and Czechoslovakian gov. have trained members of the ETA. The Spanish government thinks that there is a relation between terrorist activities of the ETA, and activities on the part of the Soviet Union and the Eastern block. The ETA has received armaments from the PLO, and has had contact with Carlos, the FER, the IRA and the Red Brigades. From their beginnings in 1971, the ETA has operated like a transnational terrorist group with the objective of a simultaneous world-wide revolution.

### III. Profile of Terrorism Supported by State (Countries).

The support of terrorism on the part of a state varies from moral and diplomatic support to the material attendance by means of armament, training, and sanctuary. Terrorism supported by states is characterized by several common and characteristic factors. It is led almost always clandestinely and the terrorist states always deny the responsibility of specific terrorist acts. (Ed. note: using terrorist is a great way for countries to blow up things and kill people, while still maintaining plausible deniability. For example, Iran could finance, and train a full terrorist organization in the U.S., in hopes of seeing the Jews ousted from power, without being blamed.) Terrorist states use their intelligence agencies and security to help terrorists. As we discussed previously, the Soviet Union, the countries of the Eastern block and Cúba, Nicaragua, North Korea, Vietnam and Angola, have been instrumental in the maintenance and the perpetuation of the terrorist/revolutionary movements of the world. The emphasis in the analysis of terrorism supported by state is concentrated in those states that are less submissive conscientiously to the USSR, but which have their own incentives to export violence through out the world. Until recently, Iraq was one of the aggressive defenders of terrorism. But recent outcomes of the Iran/Iraq war has changed their endorsement of terrorism to assure the continued support of the West for the war. In addition, the south of Yemen is considered a state that supports international terrorism, but the support will not be discussed here since it is limited to provide training bases and safe houses only, which is minimum considering the three directors of international terrorism.

The three countries that support terrorism are; Syria, Libya and Iran.

A. Libya: Libyan support of terrorism began soon after Múammar Qadhafi assumed power in 1969. Qadhafi immediately assumed a radical international position against the western influence in the Middle East. A strong proponent of the Palestinian movement, Libya, in the 70s decided to finance the Palestinian groups for terrorism, and to provide safe houses, training camps, and armaments. Qadhafi never tried to hide his support of these groups, rather justified them as an element in the battle against imperialism, and for national liberation. Its campaign of international terrorism against opposite regimes, combined with several specific incidents shows Libya as a great proponent of terrorism. June 11th, 1984, Qadafi stated, "We are now in a position to export terrorism, and the liquidation of the heart of America, and we will do it if it is necessary".

B. Syria: Syria has established an extensive infrastructure for the recruitment and training of terrorists who operate against Israel, the U.S.A., Libyan, Turguia and the Arab Middle East. They provide diplomatic attendance to terrorist groups such as Abu Nidal, Sáiqa, Hezbollah (a Muslim guerrilla org.), the PFLP and the GC-PFLP. These organizations maintain offices in Damascus and receive arms by means of Syrian diplomatic packages when they are abroad. In contrast, the use of terrorism supported by Libya, Syria pretends to be innocent. Syria directly uses terrorism in their efforts to coerce the leaders of the PLO to maintain their politics in line with Syrian objectives. The western authorities think that an office of connection established by the Syrian ministry of defense in the 1983 in Athens, is in fact, one facade to support a number of terrorist activities in western Europe.

C. Iran: In 1981 the government of the Avatollah Khomeini established 'Islámico a Revolucionario Advice', to expand the Islamic revolution in the Middle East. The nations identified by the Council to commit terrorist acts are Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait, Tunisia and Morocco. The radical clergy who controls the Iran government thinks that the values of the Western and Eastern world (Soviet) are corrupt. They think that many governments of the Middle East are Islamic, in name only, and are instruments of the USSR, or the U.S.A., must be overthrown and replaced by authentic Islamic regimes. To this aim Iran has internationalized its revolution, providing support and direction to terrorists. Under the facade name 'organization Jihad Islamic' (OJI), several extremist groups, Shía Muslims, receive training in Iran and Baalbek, in the valley of Bekka in Eastern Lebanon. Operational support for terrorist activities comes from the revolutionary Iran army, based on Baalbek. At the national level, these terrorist groups have enough support and until a certain point are directed from the Ministry of the Islamic Revolution in Tehran, the head being Ayatollah Montazeri, the personal candidate of Khomeini, to take the power after Khomeini. Also, Iran actively recruits and trains guerrillas for Muslims in the Persian Gulf, Africa and Asia. The intention is that these individuals are available for terrorist subversion or operations in the future, particularly in the zone of the states of the Gulf. There exists enough evidence that suggests terrorism directed by Iran is being increased in its effectiveness, and reaches in Western Europe. The terrorists have operated using the Islamic Embassies of Iran, cultural centers and training centers as bases in several European countries and hope that this practices continue.

D. Separate of the individual threat that these three countries pose, their exists a strange and worrisome alliance between Syria and Iran, in the zones controlled by Syria, in the valley of Bekka where a military contingent of revolutionary Iran guerrillas exists, including a training camp for terrorists (ed. note: hmmm....the possibilities...). The revolutionary guards travel regularly between these locations and Tehran. Syria and Iran work together for several reasons. Iran needs allies, and in the Arab world of today, with the fundamentalism of the Ayatollah Khomeini, it is difficult to find. Khomeini also wants the support of the Shiites Islamic fundamentalists outside Iran, because he sees them as an instrument to expand his philosophy and represent the fifth column to overthrow anti-Shiite regimes. From Syria's point of view, they need aid to handle the fragmented Muslim communities in Lebanon, and Iran can help this aim, specifically with terrorist activities against Syria.

E. Grupo Abu Nidal - (also known as the Fatah - the Revolutionary Council; the Organization Black June): They reject any effort for a political solution in the Middle East and believe that the armed fight against the Zionist enemy must be the priority of the Palestinian movement of resistance. Simultaneously, Group Abu Nidal, made a call for the destruction of the reactionary regimes of Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Arabia Saudis, and the Gulf of Sheikhdoms and criticize the moderate stance of the PLO, and its absence of revolutionary fervor. Consequently, the group Abu Nidal, thinks that Arab terrorism is necessary to precipitate an Arab revolution that is the only solution for the liberation of Palestine. The group Abu Nidal is important in the subject of international terrorism supported by states, because several countries have used this one organization as a vehicle for their terrorist activities. Originally, used by Iraq against the Arab and Palestinian moderates, the group had connections with the Báath party of Iraq, the intelligence system in Iraq, and to the policy of these two institutions. In 1981 the group distanced with Iraq and established relations with Syria. After moving between Damascus and Baghdad from the 1981-1983 the Abu-Nidal Group was expelled from Baghdad at the end of 1983. The actions taken by the group are in order to shame the PLO, because many of their terrorist activities are identified as acts committed by the PLO (the Abu-Nidal group is Palestinian although it is not member of the PLO).

F. United European Front: For several years European leftists have supported the establishment of the united front against "Western imperialism" and particularly against its powerful symbols -- NATO and the American presence in Europe. From the summer of 1984, at least three of these groups -- the Faction of the western Network , Direct Action of France, and the Combatant Communist Cells of Belgium - - apparently have collaborated in a communist offensive against NATO that achieved a high level of violence in February of 1985. There is enough evidence based on documentation to indicate that the military facilities of NATO are important targets for the FER, DA, and CCC. As previously mentioned, the Italian Network Brigade committed terrorist acts against NATO during the 80's with connections with the FER and DA. Although evidence does not exist to indicate that the R.B. is connected to the United Front of the

FER, DA and CCC. This alliance shows to be ideologically and operationally advantageous for the four groups.

# INTELLIGENCE

The roll of intelligence in a counter-terrorism program is to identify the threat and to provide intelligence on that threat. This includes the evaluation of the terrorist's capacities, their tactics, the strategy that they use to identifying their targets, and the dissemination of this information. Intelligence serves as the foundation of operations and preventive measures. A complete understanding of the terrorist org., their ideological motivation, their modus operandi, and indicators at all levels, are necessary for the production of intelligence in support of anti-terrorism and counter-terrorism. Analyzing the threat is the process of compiling and examining information so as to develop intelligence indicators on possible terrorist activities. The analysis of the threat is the first stage in the determination of our vulnerability to terrorist attacks. The ability of an intelligence system to provide critical, up to date information, does not depend only on the capacity to collect and to process, but also it depends on the ability to quickly organize, store, and recover the information. This, capacity, together with early warning, careful observation, and the analysis of the threat, helps the ability of the intelligence analyst to predict the types of terrorist attacks, and the hour of these attacks. In order to implement a successful program of counter-terrorism. It is necessary to make a strong government policy against terrorism. An example of this policy would be: - All terrorist acts are criminal and intolerable, without regard to their motivations, and are to be condemned.

- the numerical amount of terrorists normally does not have importance. A small group, organized, well armed, and with good leadership can cause much damage. It is not necessary to have a well equipped, large Armed Force to implement a successful terrorist operation.

- terrorism can be used by a poor country. Terrorism is the only way that a poor country can attack against a modern superpower.

- Most of the modern terrorists are well motivated, trained and equipped

- In many cases terrorists are supported internationally. They can be supplied with arms, money, equipment, intelligence, and propaganda from other nations. The Soviet Union, Eastern Germany, Korea of the North, Cúba, Libya, Iran and Syria are recognized by the support that they provide different terrorist groups.

Long Term Objectives of Terrorists

- To cause a dramatic change in the government, the destruction of a government or a significant change in its politics.

- To cause constant disinformation, unbalance and to misinform the general population and the government.

- To destabilize the government.

- To create a climate prone to revolution.

- To destroy the government by means of revolution, civil war, insurrection, or to create an international conflict.

- To prevent international events, treaties or programs.

- To establish an international reputation. To establish domestic or international recognition.

- To establish international connections with other terrorist groups or countries that support terrorism.

#### **Immediate Practical Objectives**

- The liberation of prisoners, to obtain money from hostages.
- Robbery of money, armaments or explosives.
- Destruction of property and buildings.

- To force the government to increase its security and this way to limit the liberties of the town.

- To assure transportation outside the country.

- The adoption and the manipulation of causes to increase support and members.

- Armed Propaganda to discredit the government. To demonstrate that the government cannot maintain order.

- Occupying the resources of the government to wear them down so that they are not effective.

- Satisfaction of revenge.

- To attack symbolic objectives.
- To destroy the social structure of a society to produce chaos and confusion.

# Mass Media:

The Mass media is used by Terrorists to obtain its objectives. Many of the immediate objectives can be reached through the use of the mass media or propaganda. The publicity and the propaganda that come from mass media are important for the contemporary terrorist. The mass media, especially in the democratic societies, can help the terrorists enormously in obtaining publicity. It is through the use of mass media that the terrorists can:

- Gain the attention of the opposition.
- Proclaim its cause.
- Cause the international government shame.
- Demonstrate its power and to establish its credibility.

- The mass media can be used by terrorist groups to learn the experiences of other terrorist groups, and study their methods.

Definition of a Terrorist Group

Terrorist groups can be categorized as;

- 1) not supported by a country
- 2) supported by a country.
- 3) directed by a country.

Also they can be categorized according to the way they operate

- 1) National/Domestic
- 2) Transnational

# 3) International.

- National and Domestic Terrorist groups that want political influence and power, operate within their own country and can receive external support. The Symbionese Liberation Army is an example of a Domestic group.

- Transnational Terrorist groups operate through international borders outside the reach of the government, and can receive support, sanctuary and money for their cause. The majority of terrorist groups fall into this category. The PLO is the largest transnational terrorist group. Others include the Faction of Red Army, the Red Brigades, The Irish Republican Army (Provisional), and Secret Armenian Liberation Army.

- International Groups are under the control of a government, operate through international borders, and their national actions represent the interest of that government. The Iranian assassins who tried to assassinate Iran officials are classified as international terrorists.

Another category exists but few groups are classified within this category. This category is extra-territorial and consists of groups that operate against objectives in a third country. The Japanese Red Army fell in this category when in May of 1972 three of his members participated in an incident in Lod airport, in Israel. This group operated under the control of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. They planted armaments in their luggage in Rome, and came in an airplane from Tel Aviv. After demanding their luggage in a Lod airport they removed the armaments, and shot indiscriminately against the public. The result was that 28 people died and 67 were injured. Most of those killed were travelling Puerto Ricans who were visiting.

Definition of a Terrorist A terrorist distinguishes itself by his use of innocent victims to reach his objective. Several names exist associated or equivalent to the word, terrorist. They are:

Saboteur: Individuals or groups involved in the interruption, damage or military destruction of production, transportation, communication or other services or operations.

Guerrillas: Organizations for or the quasi-military surrounded in an armed conflict within its own country or in a foreign conflict.

They can have many names, but the categories of terrorists are well defined by doctor Frederick Hacker. The categories are: political, crazy people, criminals, and defenders. The most dangerous is the political defender. To better understand the terrorist, it is necessary to have a good knowledge of the individual terrorist and his psychology. Some examples are: Ilych Ramirez Sanchez, known as Carlos the Jackal. He is possibly the most notorious modern terrorist. Carlos Marighella: A contemporary terrorist more know for his literary work that for his participation in terrorist incidents. This Marxist Brazilian author wrote the, "Minimanual for the Urban Guerrilla ", a book that has become the manual for contemporary terrorists.

Dr. George Habash: This Palestinian Christian together with Dr Wadi Haddad authored some of the bloodiest incidents in the 70's, including the attack in the Airport of Lod in 1972.

Terrorist Objectives

Terrorism can be used in several situations and directed towards different objectives, they are;

-Revolutionary: Terror used as an instrument to overthrow a government. Examples include the FMLN of El Salvador and the Vietcong of Vietnam.

- Subrevolutionary: Terrorism used to gain influence within the government. Examples include the Red Faction of the Red Army in Germany, and the Red Brigades in Italy.

-Repressive: The use of the terror against ethnic sectors of the society, groups, or religious groups. Generally, there is no conflict with the government. An example includes the Ku Klux Klan of the United States.

- Establishment: The terror used by a group supported or tolerated by the government against the opposition of the government. Examples include the KGB of the Soviet Union and the DGI in Cúba.

END