Introduction to Homeland Security

Stephen M. Maurer
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Philosophy

An Inherently Interdisciplinary Problem
Technology vs. Human Factors

Security vs. Convenience
Examples:

The Encryption Debate
Predicting The Aircraft Threat

Richard Clarke
FAA
Disclaimer: Social Science & Values
Requirements:

White Paper/Policy Analysis
Team Exercise
Attendance & Participation

Syllabus:

Terrorism
WMD
Cybersecurity
Mechanics

Course Web Site:
http://www.cs.washington.edu/education/courses/csep590/CurrentQtr/

Please sign up for E-Mail and Wiki!

Special Night: Tuesday, September 13, 2005.
Lecture 1:
The Logic of Terrorism

Stephen M. Maurer
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The Rational Actor Hypothesis

Embarrassments to the Model

The Socialists Patients Collective (1975)

Suicide

Youth

Alternative Explanations

Religion?

Sigmund Freud (1856 – 1939)

Karl Popper (1902 – 1994)

Romanticism, Napoleon & Hitler

Role of the Individual

“A Terrible Beauty”
The Invisible Man (1897)

This Lecture
  History - Three Waves of Terrorism
  Goals & Results

Next Lecture
  Terrorism-as-Warfare
  Capabilities & Defenses
Antecedents:

- Mucius Scaevola (505 BC)
- The Sicarii (AD 66-73)
- The Assassins (11th – 13th Century AD)

1790 – 1850

State Terror (1793–94)

Romanticism (ca. 1800)

Primacy of Genius

Revolution

Suicide

Karl Heinzen (1849)
Beginnings

Technology

Black Powder
Dynamite
Revolvers
The First Wave
Overview

1870s to World War I

Russia
Anarchism (France & Italy)
Periphery (Ireland, America, Balkans)
The First Wave:

Russia
The First Wave: Russia

People’s Will (1878 – 1881)
500 members, 50 active.
Widespread popular support
Assassinated Governor-General of St. Petersburg,
Tsarist Political Police Chief, Czar Alexander II
The Age of Scrupulous Terror

Goals
“No Other Choice”
Revolution: Destroying and Replacing the Government
Seeding Revolution By Example?
Concessions
The First Wave: Russia

Inertia
Revenge, Prison Breaks, Inability to Surrender

Results
Promoting Reaction

Countermeasures
Informers and Spies
Fragility – and Persistence – of Terrorism
Social Revolutionary Terrorism
Combat Organization
Professionalization
Tradecraft & Technology
“Expropriations”
$5–10m/year

The First Wave:
Russia
The First Wave:
Russia

History:

1901: Minister of Education
1902: Minister of Interior
1903: Two Governors (1903)
1904: Interior Minister Plehve and Two Governors
1905: 54 Assassinations, including Grand Duke
1906: 82 Assassinations (+ 362 “Appropriations”)
1907: 71 Assassinations
1908: 3 Assassinations
1909: 2 Assassinations
1910: 1 Assassination
1911: Organization ceases to exist but Stolypin assassinated

but
Results:

Matching Terror Against a Weakened State

“All Ministers are human and they want to live.”

-- Chief of Okhrana

State Terror Nevertheless Prevails

Countermeasures:

1904: Combat Organization Deputy Evno Azef provides information needed to arrest and convict his boss.

1912: Okhrana has 26,000 paid agents and a staff of 50,000
Marxist Critique

“The classes whom the state serves will always find new men – the mechanism remains intact and continues to function. Far deeper is the confusion that terrorist attempts introduce into the ranks of the working masses.”

- Leon Trotsky
Anti-Bolshevik Terror (1917)
Attacks on Bolsheviks & Counterrevolution
Attacks on German Diplomats & Derailing Peace Talks

Countermeasures
Matching Terror Against A Weak State
The True Meaning of “Asymmetric Warfare”
The First Wave:
Russia

Goals:

Revolution – Destroying and Replacing the State
Obtaining Concessions
Blocking Peace Talks
Inertia
The First Wave:
Russia

Countermeasures:

Liberalization
Informers
Censorship
Mass Arrests
Internal Exile
Anarchism

The First Wave: Anarchism
International Anarchist Congress (London 1881)

The Anarchist Myth
Individuals, Not Groups
Examples:

1891: Ravachol bombs homes of judge, prosecutor and a barracks. Executed after waiter informs police.

1893: Auguste Vaillant tries to throw bomb in Chamber of Deputies. Within days, Deputies overwhelmingly pass legislation to criminalize anarchists, restrict press, and increase police force.

1894: Vaillant is executed. Police conduct 2000 raids on known anarchists and sympathizers on New Year’s Day.
The First Wave: Anarchism

“Propaganda by Deed”
Willingness to Die & Willingness to Kill

Results
The Battle for Public Sympathy
Legislation and Repression
Police Surveillance & Mass Arrests
Police Exaggeration & Provocation

Anarchist Orthodoxy
The First Wave: Anarchism

Goals:

- Revolution – Destroying and Replacing the State
- Obtaining Concessions
- Blocking Peace Talks
- Publicity & Propaganda
- Inertia
Countermeasures:

- Liberalization
- Public Opinion
- Informers
- Censorship
- Mass Arrests
- Internal Exile
- Surveillance
- Criminalizing Advocacy

The First Wave: Anarchism
Periphery
Ireland (1870s - 1880s)

History

Clerkenwell Explosion (1867)
Phoenix Park Murders (1882)

Countermeasures

Rewards and informers

Foreign Sponsors
United States

Molly Maguires (1870s)
Haymarket Square Bombing (1886)
Assassination of Frank Steunenberg (1905)
Los Angeles Times Bombing (1910)
  ~ 100 bombings (1905-1910)

Immigrant centered, usually economic.
Spain
  Labor Violence
Armenia (1896)
  Inviting Foreign Intervention

The Balkans (1914)
  Terrorism’s Biggest Result?
    Blocking Concessions
      A Russian Connection?
The First Wave: Periphery

Goals:

Revolution – Destroying and Replacing the State
Publicity & Propaganda
Obtaining Concessions
Blocking Peace Talks
Forcing Withdrawal
Blocking Concessions/Provoking a Crackdown
Inviting Foreign Intervention
Economic Demands
Inertia
Countermeasures:

- Liberalization
- Public Opinion
- Rewards
- Informers
- Censorship
- Mass Arrests
- Internal Exile
- Surveillance
- Criminalizing Advocacy
- Mass Reprisals

The First Wave: Periphery
Interlude: 1915 - 1960
Between the Wars: 1918 - 1939
Terrorism in the Era of Mass Parties

Technology
Automatic Weapons
Terrorism Between the Wars

Ireland (1916–1921)

Raising Cost of Occupation
Supporting an Organized Rising
Terrorism as Counterintelligence

Ireland (1938–39)

The German Connection
Terrorism Between the Wars
 Spain & Portugal
 India
 Poland
 Japan
 Balkans

Totalitarianism and Terror
State-Sponsorship

Russia & Germany
  Emigré Assassinations

Italy
  King Alexander of Yugoslavia (1934)
  Rosselli Brothers (France, 1936)
  Supplying Weapons and Explosives (France, 1930s)

Bulgaria
  Macedonian Terrorism (1930s)

Providing a Shield Against The State
Crime

Macedonia
Contract murder, narcotics

Bulgaria ($2-3 million)
Extortion, state sponsorship

Terrorism
Between the Wars
Terrorism
Between the Wars

Goals:

Revolution – Destroying and Replacing the State
Publicity & Propaganda
Obtaining Concessions
Blocking Peace Talks
Forcing Withdrawal
Blocking Concessions/Provoking a Crackdown
Inviting Foreign Intervention
Economic Demands
Supporting Conventional/Guerrilla Operations
Crime
State Sponsorship
Inertia
World War II: 1939 - 1945

Interlude: 1915 - 1960
World War II
Technology
  Plastic explosive and timing devices
History
  Heydrich & Lidice
  Terror in the West
  Terror in the East
Goals:

Revolution – Destroying and Replacing the State
Publicity & Propaganda
Obtaining Concessions
Forcing Withdrawal
Blocking Concessions/Provoking a Crackdown
Inviting Foreign Intervention
Economic Demands
Supporting Conventional/Guerrilla Operations
Crime
State Sponsorship
Inertia
Countermeasures:

Liberalization
Public Opinion
Rewards
Informers
Censorship
Mass Arrests
Mass Reprisals
Internal Exile
Surveillance
Criminalizing Advocacy
Military Tribunals
Torture
The Post-War:
1945 - 1960
The Post-War

Post-War

Palestine (1943-47)
Cyprus (1955-58)
Aden (1964-67)
Algiers (1956-57)
Vietnam (1950s – 1960s)
The Post-War

Goals:

Revolution – Destroying and Replacing the State
Publicity & Propaganda
Obtaining Concessions
Forcing Withdrawal
Blocking Concessions/Prompting a Crackdown
Inviting Foreign Intervention
Economic Demands
Supporting Conventional/Guerrilla Operations
Crime
State Sponsorship
Holding Territory
Inertia
The Post-War

Countermeasures:

- Liberalization
- Public Opinion
- Rewards
- Informers
- Censorship
- Mass Arrests
- Mass Reprisals
- Internal Exile
- Surveillance
- Criminalizing Advocacy
- Military Tribunals
- Armed Confrontation
- Torture
The Second Wave: 1960s to 1980s
The Second Wave: 1960s – 1980s

Technology:

Television and Hijackings
Antitank and Antiaircraft missiles
Truck & Car Bombs
Latin America: 1960 - Present
The Second Wave: Latin America

Goals
Lack of Alternatives – The Failure of Guerilla Warfare
“Urban Guerillas.”

Membership
50 (Tupamaros – Uruguay – Early)
1500 – 2500 (Shining Path – Peru)
3000 (Tupamaros – Uruguay – Peak)
5000 (ERP – Argentina)
6-7000 (FARC – Colombia)

Financing
State Sponsorship, Crime & Big Budget Terrorism
The Second Wave: Latin America

Argentina: Mononeros, Peoples Revolutionary Party, 8 smaller groups.

Peru: Shining Path, Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement

Brazil: National Liberation Action, Revolutionary Popular Vanguard, Revolutionary Movement of 8 October.

Colombia: FARC, Army of National Liberation, Movimiento 19 Abril.


Guatemala: Rebel Armed Forces, 9 smaller groups.

Mexico: 23d September Communist League, People’s Armed Revolutionary Forces, 7 smaller groups.

Nicaragua: Sandinistas.

Uruguay: Tupamaros.

Venezuela: Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN)
Results

Failure of “Urban Guerilla” Analogy
Reactionary Governments

Tactics

Attacks on Army Installations
Attacks on Foreigners

Crime

Kidnapping and extortion from foreign businesses. Bank robbery.

Tax on Coca farmers; protection money from landlords and drug lords. Drug trafficking.

Stock & Legitimate Businesses
Goals:

Replacing – Destroying and Replacing the State
Publicity & Propaganda
Obtaining Concessions
Forcing Withdrawal
Blocking Concessions/Provoking a Crackdown
Inviting Foreign Intervention
Economic Demands
Supporting Conventional/Guerrilla Operations
Crime
State Sponsorship
Holding Territory
Attacking Military Units
Inertia
Latín América

Countermeasures:

- Liberalization
- Public Opinion
- Rewards
- Informers
- Censorship
- Mass Arrests
- Mass Reprisals
- Internal Exile
- Surveillance
- Criminalizing Advocacy
- Military Tribunals
- Torture
- Armed Confrontation
European Terrorism:
1960s – 1980s
The Second Wave: European Terrorism

European Terrorism
The New Left & Urban Guerillas
Nationalism
The Second Wave: European Terrorism

**France (Leftist):** Action Directe, Factions Armees Revolutionnaires Libanaises (FARL), Cellules Communistes Combattantes (CCC).

**France (Separatist):** Breton Armee Republicaine Bretonne (ARB), Corsican Front de la Liberation Nationale de la Corse (FLNC), French Basque Iparretarrak.

**Germany (Leftist):** Red Army Faction, Red Cells, Red Zora, Autonomous Groups.

**Italy (Fascist):** Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, Black Order, Mussolini Action Squads, New Order, Revolutionary Action Movement, Revolutionary Fascist Nuclei.

**Italy (Leftist):** Red Brigades, Front Line, Armed Proletarian Nuclei, October XXII Circle, Partisan Action Groups, Permanent Struggle, Workers Vanguard, Communisti Organisti per la Liberazione del Proletariat (COLP)
The Second Wave: European Terrorism

**Ireland (Separatist):** Official IRA, Provisional IRA, Irish National Liberation Army.

**Ireland (Counter-Separatist):** Ulster Defence Association, Ulster Volunteer Force.

**Spain (Separatist):** ETA

**Spain (Leftist):** First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group (GRAPO)

**Greece:** Revolutionary Organization 17 November; Revolutionary Popular Struggle.

Canada: Front for Liberation of Quebec, Quebec Liberation Army (ALQ).


**United States (Other Groups):** Black Panther Party, New World Liberation Front, SLA, FALN.
The Second Wave: European Terrorism

Three Examples:
Baader-Meinhof
Red Brigades
IRA
Baader-Meinhof Gang

Membership
20 – 50 Active Members
100 Members
1600 Supporters

Goals
Provoking a Crackdown

Results

Financing
Bank Robbery & State Sponsorship
History

1968: Firebombing; Baader & 3 others arrested.

1970: Baader escapes from prison; multiple bank robberies; five arrests; firefight with police; group renames itself “Red Army Faction.”

1971: Arrest; firefight.

1972: Five bombings against US military bases and German police targets; authorities enact new police powers and create special GSG-9 unit. Baader is arrested in raid on bomb factory. Meinhof is arrested after sympathizer reports her to authorities. Third leader arrested.

1974: Mains dies in prison following hunger strike. RAF splinter group assassinates President of Berlin Supreme Court the next day. Public outrage sabotages effort to portray Mains as a martyr. Government builds special prison for group.
1975: Baader, Meinhof, and others are tried. RAF kidnaps CDU chairman who is freed when five terrorists are flown to Yemen. RAF splinter group seizes Stockholm embassy. Government refuses to negotiate after two employees are murdered. Two terrorists are killed and three arrested.


1978: Four members arrested.

1979: Two members arrested, one killed. RAF fails to kill Supreme Allied Commander using roadside bomb.
1981: Car bomb at USAF base. RAF fails to assassinate Commander of US Forces, Europe using RPG.

1982: German civilians notice weapons cache. Four arrests follow.

1984: RAF blows up NATO oil pipeline.


1986: RAF murders German industrialist and Senior Foreign Ministry official.

1988: Attempt to kill Minister of Finance fails.


Baader-Meinhof Gang
1993: Destroys new prison with explosives. Firefight kills member and GSG-9 officer.

1997: German authorities announce RAF is no longer a serious threat. Former sympathizers are disillusioned with its methods. Decline of communism makes replacing members hard.

1998: RAF announces it is disbanding: “We are stuck in a dead end.”

Baader-Meinhof Gang
Lessons

Terrorist Groups Do Not Form Without a Critical Mass of Sympathizers.
   Maintaining “Invisibility”
   Maintaining Extremism

Once Created, Terrorism Persists for Long Periods.
   Futility is the best defense.
      Casualties
      Recruitment
   Symbolic Failures
   A Generational Cycle?

Life Goes On…
   Cf., US Murder Rate (~ 20,500/year).
Red Brigades

Membership
50 Active Members, Organized in 5-6 member “brigades”
450 Members
Large Number of Sympathizers.

Goals
Replacing the State
“An Armed Avante Garde Working Within Proletariat to Establish A Party”
Destructuralization of the Capitalist Economy

Results

Funding
Extortion, ransom.
History

1970 – 1973: Kidnaps factory managers to force better terms and conditions.

1974: Kidnaps and later releases public prosecutor. Kills two right-wing political party members. Nine founding members are arrested by year’s end.

1975: Leader escapes and is recaptured. Wife is killed in while holding millionaire hostage.


1977: Kidnap shipping owner and release for 1.5 bn lire ransom. Assassinate Turin lawyer’s association president and editor of La Stampa.
Red Brigades


1979  Group splits over murder of Communist Shop steward, dissidents claim leadership is out of touch with working class. Several members arrested later in the year.

1980: Leading member arrested, later turns state’s evidence. Leads to arrest of 85 more members. Passage of Pentiti (“those who have repented) Legislation leads to 360 additional arrests/indictments by year’s end. Red Brigades kidnap judge but release him after government agrees to close a prison and broadcast revolutionary tracts.
Red Brigades


1985: Failed assassination of economic adviser to Prime Minister.

Current: Inactive. Estimated 50 members.
Lessons: Red Brigades

Organization vs. Individuals
  Complex vs. Simple Operations
    Bombings
    Assassination
    Kidnapping
    Hijacking

Persistence of Terrorism
  Informers
  Futility, Casualties, Symbolic Setbacks & Generational Effects.

Constraints on Violence
  Self-image
  Sympathizers
  State Sponsors
IRA Mainland Campaign
Nationalism and Ideology
US Donations & Organized Crime
Bank Robbery, Money Laundering, Extortion

Goals and Results

Membership
5-12 Member “Autonomous Service Units”
Large number of sympathizers.
History

1971: 1 Bombing. Civilian target, no injuries.


1973: ~ 50 Bombings, including several large car bombs. 5 on a single day. Military and civilian targets. 2 killed.

1974: ~ 60 Bombings, 1 shooting. Military and civilian targets, including car bombs, parcel bombs, motor coach carrying soldiers’ families, and multiple pubs. 40+ deaths, including at least 5 civilians. Government passes anti-terrorism legislation.

1975: ~ 15 Bombings, 2 shootings. Most violence between September and November. Police spot suspicious behavior leading to shootout. 6 civilians killed, including Ross McWhirter. Balcombe Street Gang surrenders after 6 day siege when SAS arrive on scene.
IRA Mainland Attacks

1976: 4 Bombings, 1 shooting. 1 civilian killed during getaway.
1977: 8 Bombings, no casualties.
1979: Conservative MP assassinated.
1981: 5 Bombings. Military and civilian targets. 5 killed.
1982: 2 Bombings. 13 soldiers and police killed.
1983: 2 Bombings. Discovery of explosives cache in October leads to arrest of two ASUs. Harrods explosion in December kills 3 police and 3 civilians. IRA announces that attack was “unauthorized” and that it “regrets” the deaths.
1984: 1 Bombing. IRA bombs Conservative Party Convention. Five killed, including 1 MP.
1985: Police foil plot to bomb 12 seaside resorts.
IRA Mainland Attacks

1988: Bomb demolishes barracks, killing 1 soldier.

1989: 3 Bombs explode at barracks, no fatalities.

1990: 6 Bombings, 2 shootings. Targets include London Underground, Railway platforms, military van, a former minister, and a government official. 3 soldiers, 1 former minister, and 1 civilian die. Bomb near London stock exchange causes massive damage.


1992: 16 Bombings (includes firebombs) and 2 shootings. Targets include No. 10 Downing, Underground stations, pubs. Car and very large (~1,000 pound) bombs are introduced. Gunmen force taxi driver to deliver bomb to No. 10 Downing. 5 civilians killed. 1 arrest.
IRA Mainland Attacks


1994: ~17 Bombings (includes mortars and firebombs), arson. Targets include stores and multiple attacks on Heathrow Airport. Hoax messages add to disruption. IRA declares ceasefire.

1996: 8 Bombings. 3 killed, including 1 IRA. IRA breaks ceasefire with massive truck bomb in Docklands garage. Despite advance warning, two are killed and property damage exceeds £150 million. IRA detonates 3,000 pound fertilizer bomb in Manchester shopping center. Despite advance warning, 200 are injured. Hoax warnings add to disruption.
IRA Mainland Attacks

1997: 6 Bombings. No one killed. Targets consist of rail stations and motorways. Hoax warnings add to disruption. Hoax warning at Grand National produces widespread outrage. Shadow Home Secretary Jack Straw declares that IRA had “put themselves beyond the pale.”

1998: Northern Ireland votes 71.2% to accept Good Friday Agreement. 94% in Irish republic vote in favor. “Real IRA” splinter group forms.

2000: Real IRA carries out 2 Bombings and fire an antitank rocket at MI 6 headquarters. No one is killed. Targets include bridge, London Underground station, and MI 6 headquarters.

2001: 5 Bombings. No one is killed. Targets include BBC, postal station, and London Underground station. One car bombing occurs after September 11.
Sustained, High-Level Violence.
   But: Life Goes On…
   October 15, 1940: 540 tons of explosives,
   900 fires, 400 dead.

Persistence
   Sanctuary & State Sponsorship
   Crime

Why Did The Violence Fluctuate?
   UK Police
   Response to Ongoing Negotiations
   Internal IRA Politics
   Obtaining Concessions
   The Commitment Problem
   Good Friday Agreement (1998)
The Second Wave: European Terrorism

Constraints on Violence:
Irish Republic
Irish Population in USA - September 11, 2001
Irish Population in Britain - July, 2005

State Response
Anti-Terrorism Legislation is (Imperfectly) Effective
Video Surveillance.
Soviet & Proxy Support

Training Camps (1960s – Early 1980s)
- USSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary,
- Bulgaria, East Germany. Clients include IRA,
- Red Brigades, Baader-Meinhof, ETA.
- 1500 guerillas/year trained.

Terrorist Summits
- Cuba 1966; Lebanon 1972; Yugoslavia 1978;
- Lisbon 1981.

Soviet Arms Shipments
State Sponsorship
Part 1

Sponsor Goals
- Tit-for-Tat
- Destabilizing The West
- Preoccupying The West
- Communist Bloc Politics
- Romanticism & Institutional Inertia

Drawbacks
- Complicates Foreign Relations
- Unpredictable and Dangerous
- Victory Would Not Help USSR
- Failure Discredits Traditional Parties
- Terrorism May Spread to Sponsor & Allies
- Inability to Terminate Relationship

Carlos (1982)
Professionalization & Persistence
Carlos & East Germany

Effect on Terrorist Agenda

“When there is too much money, unnecessary things are bought, first a record player and a television set, then expensive suits and cars, and in the end you look like something straight out of *Playboy*...”

- Anonymous German Terrorist
Goals:

Revolution – Destroying and Replacing the State
Publicity & Propaganda
Obtaining Concessions
Forcing Withdrawal
Blocking Concessions/Provoking a Crackdown
Inviting Foreign Intervention
Economic Demands
Supporting Conventional/Guerrilla Operations
Crime
State Sponsorship
Holding Territory
Attacking Military Units
Destroying the Economy
Inertia

The Second Wave: European Terrorism
The Second Wave: European Terrorism

Countermeasures:

- Liberalization
- Public Opinion
- Rewards
- Informers
- Censorship
- Mass Arrests
- Mass Reprisals
- Internal Exile
- Surveillance
- Criminalizing Advocacy
- Military Tribunals
- Torture
- Armed Confrontation
International Terrorism:
1960s – 1980s
Growth of International Terrorism

Mid-East Conflict
Failure of Terrorism Inside Israel
Press Bias Favoring “International” Events.

Membership
~ 500 Members (PFLP, ALF, Abu Nidal)
~ 50 Members (PFLP-SOG)

Financing
State Sponsorship
Professionalization of Terrorism
Terrorist Entrepreneurs (Carlos, Abu Nidal)
History

International Terrorism: 1968 - 1990

1968:
- PFLP terrorists hijack El Al flight from Rome.
- PFLP machine guns El Al Airliner in Athens, killing 1.

1969:
- Terrorists attack El Al plane at Zurich, killing 4.
- PFLP hijacks TWA flight after it leaves Rome.
- Al Fatah throws hand grenades at El Al office in Brussels.
- Hand grenade attack on El Al office in Athens kills 1.
1970:  
- Unsuccessful attempt to hijack El Al plane from Munich. 1 Israeli killed.
- PFLP attacks El Al bus at Munich Airport, kills 1.
- PFLP blows up Swiss Airliner by accident, killing 47.
- Attack on Israeli Embassy in Paraguay kills 2.
- PPSF hijacks Greek plane.
- PFLP hijacks TWA, SwissAir, Pan Am, and BOAC planes carrying 400 passengers to Dawson’s Field in Jordan. Attempted hijacking of El Al flight fails. Passengers released after Swiss and British governments give in.
- PFLP hijacks BOAC plane from Bombay to Rome.
- Jordan expels PLO.
International Terrorism: 1968 - 1990

1971: - Black September assassimates Jordanian Prime Minister in Cairo.

1972: - Belgian airliner is hijacked to Tel Aviv. Israeli commandos storm plane, freeing hostages. One passenger and five soldiers are killed. - PFLP and Japanese Red Army kill 27 civilians at Lod Airport. - Munich Olympics Massacre. Eight Black September terrorists take 11 Israeli athletes hostage. Nine hostages and five terrorist are killed. - Letter bomb to Israeli embassy in London kills 1. - Al Fatah group hijacks Lufthansa flight from Beirut to Zagreb.
1973:  ~ 12 Israeli “Wrath of God” Assassinations
- Black September terrorists murder US ambassador to Sudan.
- Black September terrorists murder Israeli businessman in Cyprus.
- Terrorists attack El Al office in Rome, killing 1.
- Two Arabs send letter bombs to Israelis living in Britain and Holland.
- Black September terrorists attack passenger terminal in Athens, kill 3.
- Japanese Airlines Flight hijacked to Benghazi and destroyed.
- Five terrorists attack Saudi Embassy in Paris.
- Two terrorists take three Jewish immigrants hostage aboard a train to Vienna.
- Three terrorists hijack plane from New Dehli to Abu Dhabi.
- 5 terrorists attack terminal and destroy airliner at Rome airport killing 30 including 4 senior Moroccan officials and 14 American oil company employees.  Terrorists take five Italians hostage aboard Lufthansa airliner and hijack it to Beirut, Athens, and ultimately Kuwait.  1 hostage is killed.  Terrorists are allowed to escape to unknown destination.  PLO denies responsibility.
- Terrorist bomb Pan Am office at Rome airport, killing 32.
1974:  
- PLO makes conciliatory statement implying Israel’s right to exist. PFLP, DFLP, ALF, PFLP-GC, PPSF form “Rejection Front.” Abu Nidal (who does not join the Front) begins assassination campaign against PLO officials.  
- PFLP-GC seize Qirayat Shemona. 18 Israelis killed in rescue attempt.  
- PFLP terrorists seize school at Ma’a lot. 27 Israelis are killed in rescue attempt.  
- PFLP raids Shamir Kibbutz. Four terrorists and several Israelis are killed.  
- Fatah terrorists attempt to land in Israel by boat. All are killed, along with three Israelis.  
- Rejection Front hijackers hijack a British Airliner at Dubai. 1 German passenger is killed.
1975: PFLP/Carlos attacks Orly airport twice using rockets. Police frustrate second attack, which ends with Carlos seizing ten hostages in bathroom. Terrorists are allowed to take Air France flight to Iraq. PFLP-SOG/Carlos take OPEC Ministers Hostage. Saudi Arabia and Iran pay $20m+ ransom.

1976: - RAF and PFLP seize Air France airliner with 258 passengers aboard. Israeli commandos storm the plane at Entebbe. 1 soldier and 3 passengers die.  
- PFLP and JAL terrorists attack passenger terminal in Istanbul, killing 4.

1977: - Terrorists hijack Lufthansa aircraft. Pilot is killed. German special forces storm plane in Mogadishu, rescuing hostages, capturing 3 terrorists and killing one.

International Terrorism: 1968 - 1990
1978:  
- Al Fatah seaborne raid into Israel kills 26 civilians.  
- PFLP open fire on El Al passengers in Paris. 2 Frenchmen are killed.  
- PFLP attacks El Al crew bus in London, killing 1.

1979:  
- Attack on El Al passengers at Brussels Airport, no one killed.

1980:  
- El Al employee killed in Istanbul.  
- Attack on synagogue in Paris kills four.

1981:  
- Attack on synagogue in Vienna kills two.

1982:  
- Abu Nidal terrorists critically injure Israeli Ambassador to UK.  
- Abu Nidal terrorists attack synagogue in Brussels.  
- Abu Nidal terrorists attack synagogue in Rome, killing 1.

1983:  
- Truck bomb on US embassy in Beirut kills 63.  
- Simultaneous truck bombs kill 242 American and 55 French troops.
1985:  
- Abu Nidal terrorists bomb British Airways Office in Madrid, killing 1.  
- Abu Nidal terrorists assassinate British cultural affairs officer in Athens.  
- Abu Nidal terrorists assassinate British official in Bombay.  
- Grenade attack on Rome Café.  
- PLO kills 3 Israeli tourists in Cyprus.  
- TWA flight from Athens to Rome is hijacked to Beirut by Hezbollah terrorists. 145 passengers and 8 crew are taken hostage. 1 American sailor is murdered. Hostages are released after Israel frees 435 prisoners.  
- Four PFLP terrorists hijack Achille Lauro taking 700 passengers and crew hostage. One US passenger is murdered. Egyptian government offers terrorists safe haven over US objections.  
- Abu Nidal group hijacks EgyptAir flight from Athens to Malta.  
- Abu Nidal terrorists attack El Al and TWA counters in Rome and Vienna. 16 passengers and 4 terrorists are killed. Three terrorists surrenders.
International Terrorism:
1968 - 1990

1986: - Palestinian splinter group bombs TWA flight near Athens, killing 4 US citizens.
- Berlin Discotheque Bombing. Two US soldiers are killed. US bombs Libyan targets in retaliation.
- Abu Nidal attempts hijacking of Pan Am flight in Karachi, killing 22.
- Abu Nidal terrorists attack a synagogue in Istanbul, killing 22.

1988: Lockerbie Bombing. 259 passengers killed.
International Terrorism: 1968 - 1990

Goals

- Supporting Diplomacy
- Obtaining Concessions
  - The Commitment Problem
- De-Railing the Peace Process
  - The Commitment Problem

Financing

- State Sponsors.
  - PFLP, DPFLP, Saiqa
  - $20-30m/year
  - Fatah
  - $150-200m/year

- Extortion & Legitimate businesses
  - Abu Nidal
International Terrorism: 1968 - 1990

Internationalization of Terror
Making Terrorism Scalable
Comparative Advantage

Terrorist Summits
Cuba 1966; Lebanon 1972; Yugoslavia 1978; Lisbon 1981

Training Camps

Joint Operations
Lod Airport Massacre
Mogadishu

Competition Between Groups
International Terrorism: 1960s - 1980

Countermeasures

Diplomacy
Carlos

Why Did Hijackings Stop?

Declining Publicity Value?
Political Needs?
Counterterrorism Units?
Munich and Afterward

1972: 22 SAS (UK), Gendarmerie Royale (Belgium)
1973: Grenzshutzgruppe-9 (West Germany), Gendarmerie Kommando (Austria).
1974: Gendarmerie d’ intervention Genarmeier Nationale (France)
1975: Beradskaptroppen (Norway).
1977: Delta Force (USA)
1978: Grupo Especail de Operaciones (Spain), Nucleo Operativo Centrale di Sicurezza (Italy)
1979: Grupo de Operacoes Especiais (Portugal)
Pre-Munich Outcomes

Israeli
European

2 of 161 Palestinians arrested for acts of terror in third countries between 1968 and 1973 were actually punished.

French Responses to ETA, Belgian Responses to IRA.

Post-Munich Outcomes

Capability is Not Enough!
Deterrence also Needs a Commitment Strategy.

Shifting the Burden - El Dorado Canyon
State Sponsorship
Part 2

Libya

Munich & Various Hijackings
Libyan Arms Shipments
Four large shipments to IRA (1985 – 87)
~ 175 tons of weapons and Semtex explosives.

Also: Syria, Iraq, Iran, Sudan
State Sponsorship
Part 2

Goals
Gives Small Governments A Foreign Policy Capability
Increases Nuisance Value
But Only if Sponsor Can Renounce.

Drawbacks
Difficult to Terminate Sponsorship
Possibility of Miscalculation (El Dorado Canyon)
Small vs. Medium-Sized States
Inconsistent With WMD
Complicates Conventional Foreign Policy, Leading to Isolation.
Goals:

Revolution – Destroying and Replacing the State
Publicity
Obtaining Concessions
Forcing Withdrawal
Provoking a Crackdown
Foreign Intervention
Catalyzing Diplomacy
Supporting Major Military Operations
Publicity
Credibility
Blocking Political Solutions
Money
Holding Territory
Economic Goals
The Efficacy of Counter-Terrorism: 1960s - 1980

Liberalization
Public Opinion
Rewards
Informers
Censorship
Mass Arrests
Mass Reprisals
**Internal Exile**
Surveillance
Criminalizing Advocacy
**Targeted Assassinations & Preemptive Attacks**
Military Tribunals
Torture
**Armed Confrontation**
Conclusions – And a Puzzle
Goals:

Revolution – Destroying and Replacing the State
Destroying the Economy
Publicity
Obtaining Concessions
Forcing Withdrawal
Provoking a Crackdown
Foreign Intervention
Catalyzing Diplomacy
Supporting Major Military Operations
Publicity
Credibility
Blocking Political Solutions
Money
Holding Territory
Economic Goals
Conclusions

Countermeasures:

- Liberalization
- Public Opinion
- Rewards
- Informers
- Censorship
- Mass Arrests
- Mass Reprisals
- Internal Exile
- Surveillance
- Criminalizing Advocacy
- Targeted Assassinations & Preemptive Attacks
- Military Tribunals
- Torture
- Armed Confrontation
Terrorism is a Marginal Strategy.

Once Started, Terrorism Tends to Be Persistent.

State Power is Overwhelming, Even Modest Measures Are Effective.

Sanctuaries, Sponsors, and Crime Make Terrorism Dramatically More Persistent.

International Terrorism Weakens Traditional Constraints Against Violence.
The Third Wave of Terrorism

We have said that violence is constrained by…

  - Ideology
  - Sympathizers & Public Opinion
  - Sponsors
  - Goals

– And a Puzzle
Goals:

- Revolution – Destroying and Replacing the State
- Destroying the Economy
- Publicity & Propaganda
- Obtaining Concessions
- Forcing Withdrawal
- Provoking a Crackdown
- Foreign Intervention
- Catalyzing Diplomacy
- Supporting Major Military Operations
- Publicity
- Credibility
- Blocking Political Solutions
- Money
- Holding Territory
- Economic Goals

– And a Puzzle
The Reason *Wasn’t* Technology!

Boeing 727 Shootdown (February 1973)
Operation Mt Carmel (July 21, 1973)

Terrorism as Warfare

– And a Puzzle
Further Reading

Terrorism Theory

Walter Laqueur, *A History of Terrorism*
____________, *The New Terrorism*
____________, *No End to War: Terrorism in the Twenty-First Century*

Alan Dershowitz, *Why Terrorism Works*

Terrorism History

National Commission on Terrorist Attacks, *The 9/11 Commission Report*

Peter Harclerode, *Secret Soldiers*

David Tinnin, *The Hit Team*

International Center for Counter-Terrorism, available at http://www.ict.org.il/inter_ter/orgdet.cfm?orgid=70
Further Reading

Terrorism History, *ctd.*