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**FOREIGN POLICY & DEFENSE**


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land reform and its 1974 prohibition against aid to (and hence U.S. influence over) local police forces. Both moves could ultimately help the U.S. aid generate more popular support for the El Salvador regime.

The price tag for the authors' program is \$100 million annually in U.S. military aid, probably for several years. (Today's U.S. arms assistance totals \$65 million, economic support \$196 million.)

Anti-Western guerrillas have been beaten before—in Venezuela, Greece, the Philippines—and Bernstein and Wagelstein insist that, with firm U.S. backing, they can be beaten in El Salvador.

### *Terrorism on The Rise*

"The Wolves Among Us: Thoughts on the Past Eighteen Months and Thoughts on the Future" by Neil C. Livingstone, in *World Affairs* (Summer 1983), 4000 Albe-marle St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016.

In 1983, terrorist attacks on the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut and on the U.S. Capitol stunned Americans. More shocks are almost certainly in store, as terrorists around the world step up their campaigns.

Ironically, one of terrorism's major defeats—Israel's 1982 drive into Lebanon, which dislodged the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) from Beirut—is also contributing to its spread. Terrorists from at least 20 groups, from the Irish Republican Army (IRA) to the Japanese Red Army (JRA), were driven from PLO training camps. They now form a dangerous "terrorist diaspora," says Livingstone, a Washington, D.C., defense consultant. JRA exiles, for example, were responsible for a wave of anti-Semitic attacks in Italy last year. Western intelligence services' well-developed information networks in Beirut are now useless, so it will be harder to keep tabs on such groups.

Other trends are also ominous. "Contemporary terrorist groups are smaller, more numerous, more tightly organized, and better trained than in the past," Livingstone writes, and thus harder to stop. Virtually all of the groups now have governmental sponsors, chiefly the Soviet Union, Libya, and Cuba. (However, even the Soviets have not escaped attack. In Mozambique, two Russian geologists were killed and 24 of their countrymen kidnapped by antigovernment guerrillas last year.)

Livingstone worries that to capture the attention of a public inured to violence, terrorists may resort to increasingly dramatic acts. Documents captured by the Israelis in Lebanon in 1982, for example, indicate that Moscow has trained some PLO members in the use of chemical and biological weapons.

Latin America may replace the Middle East and Western Europe as the focus of terrorism in the years ahead. Peru, Chile, and Colombia already suffer frequent attacks, along with the nations of Central America. Mexico, with its ailing economy, pervasive government corruption, large population of political exiles from other Latin nations, and one-party government, may not be immune to political violence.

Nor is the United States out of harm's way, Livingstone warns. One natural target: the summer Olympic games in Los Angeles.