

Egypt Cases, 1970-2012
Last Updated: 2 November 2016

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T55000	MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD		1928	1992
T359	PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT (PLF)		1961	1990
T481	TAKFIR WAL-HIJRA (EXCOMMUNICATION AND EXODUS)		1966	2011
T241	JAPANESE RED ARMY (JRA)		1970	1988
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER		1971	1976
T1141	JORDANIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT		1972	1972
T159	EGYPTIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD		1973	2008
T3	ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION (ANO)		1974	1998
T19	AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA (IG)	1993	1977	1998
T1693	EAGLES OF THE PALESTINAN REVOLUTION		1979	1989
T208	HIZBALLAH		1982	2012
T158	EGYPT'S REVOLUTION		1985	1987
T1409	ISLAMIC LIBERATION ORGANIZATION		1986	1986
T2072	ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS		1987	2011
T28	AL-QA'IDA		1989	2012
T1854	ORGANIZATION FOR THE OPPRESSED IN EGYPT'S PRISONS		1990	1990
T1706	FORBID THE EVIL GROUP (MOSLEM MILITANTS)		1992	1992
T1400	INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE GROUP (GAMA'A AL-ADELA AL-ALAMIYA)		1995	1995
T1488	BANI HILAL TRIBE		1996	1996

T2339	JAMAA AL-ISLAMIYA AL-ALAMIYA (WORLD ISLAMIST GROUP)		2004	2004
T954	EGYPTIAN TAWHID AND JIHAD		2004	2006
T945	ISLAMIC GLORY BRIGADES IN THE LAND OF THE NILE		2005	0
T2006	ARMY OF ISLAM		2006	2011
T2647	JALJALA ARMY		2012	2012
T346	ABDULLAH AZZAM BRIGADES		2004	2012

I. MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

Min. Group Date: 1928

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Sana Abed-Kotob. 1995. "Goals and Strategies of the Muslim Brotherhood of Egypt." International Journal of Middle East Studies. Volume 27. Issue 3.
http://journals.cambridge.org/abstract_S0020743800062115
- Robert Leiken and Steven Brooke. 2007. "The Moderate Muslim Brotherhood." Foreign Affairs. http://www.jstor.org/stable/20032287?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents
- John Walsh. "Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood." 2003. Harvard International Law Review. <http://search.proquest.com/docview/230964152?pq-origsite=gscholar>
- Eric Trager. "Unspeakable Muslim Brotherhood: Grim Prospects for a Liberal Egypt," 2011. Foreign Affairs.
http://www.jstor.org/stable/23041781?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents
- "Profile: Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood." BBC. 2013.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-12313405>
- Marc Lynch. "Is the Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist organization or a firewall against violent extremism?" Washington Post. 2016.
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2016/03/07/is-the-muslim-brotherhood-a-terrorist-organization-or-a-firewall-against-violent-extremism/>
- Zachary Laub. "Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood." Council on Foreign Relations. 2014.
<http://www.cfr.org/egypt/egypts-muslim-brotherhood/p23991>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: MB, Al-Ikhwan al-Muskimeen (Leiken and Brooke 2007; Laub 2014)

Group Formation: 1928 (form), 1940s (first attack)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Muslim Brotherhood was founded in 1928 with a goal of Islamization of societies (Leiken and Brooke 2007, 108; Laub 2014). The group had many goals, including gradual change in the government, enlistment of the Muslim people, rejecting global jihad, embracing democracy, implementing sharia law, and opposing US foreign policy, especially policy supporting Israel (Leiken and Brooke 2007; Kotob 1995; Walsh 2003). The group was ideologically Islamist Centrist (Kotob 1995; Leiken and Brooke 2007). The group attempted to push for change through grassroots politics (Leiken and Brooke 2007). The group came to attention in 1952-1954 following a series of clashes and assassination attempts on Nasser following the abdication of King Farouk in 1952 (Laub 2014). The group's first - and only - violent incident during the 1970-2012 period was in 1991 against IG (GTD 2017). The group officially renounced violence before 2014 (Laub 2014).

Geography

The group was active in the Middle East and North Africa, specifically Egypt (Kotob 1995; Walsh 2003). It had attacks in Dayrut (1991), Ismailia, and Cairo (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group was organized as a political movement. Its founder was Hasan al-Banna who led the group until his assassination in 1948 (Leiken and Brooke 2007, 108). Group members were originally from lower-middle class sectors, but eventually achieved widespread support (Leiken and Brooke 2007, 108; Laub 2014). The group's armed wing was known as the Special Apparatus (Leiken and Brooke 2007, 108). The group is incredibly well-organized with a supreme guide (murshid) overseeing a Guidance Office of 15 members (Trager 2011). The 15 members are elected by the Shura Council. Chain of command is hierarchical and very organized (Trager 2011, 119). It had "vast financial resources" and "tightly disciplined membership" (Lynch 2016). The new leader Qutb preached non-violence, but there is a scholarly debate as to whether the group facilitated violent extremism or blocked it (Lynch 2016).

External Ties

The group also has ties to several wings/affiliates operating in Syria and Sudan (Leiken and Brooke 2007, 115). The group was opposed by jihadists such as Al-Qaeda (Leiken and Brooke 2007). The group was allied with centrist unnamed Islamist groups in Egypt (Walsh 2003).

Group Outcome

The government banned the group in 1948 (BBC 2013). The group retaliated by assassinating the Prime Minister (Leiken and Brooke 2007, 108). The MB supported the Free Officers Movement in the 1952 coup due to Nasser's promise to Islamize the constitution, but Nasser reneged on this promise after coming to power (BBC 2013). Nasser arrested MB supporters and tortured them (Leiken and Brooke 2007, 109). He also hung Sayyid Qutb in 1966 (Laub 2014). The group was implicated in Sadat's assassination which Mubarak responded to with repression, including wide-sweeping arrests (Walsh 2003). Mubarak, however, also released a few prominent MB figures to moderate the effects (Walsh 2003). The group first participated in politics in 1984 and eventually elected a candidate, Mohammad Morsi, to the presidency in 2012 (Laub 2014). In 2013, the Egyptian government declared the MB a terrorist organization following the overthrow of Mohammed Morsi (Laub 2014). Although the Egyptian government claims the group was conducting attacks in the Nile Delta, there is little evidence supporting these allegations (Laub 2014). The US passed a resolution in 2016 to designate the group as a terrorist group (Lynch 2016). The group is still considered active.

Notes for Iris:

-the 1991 attack seems stray or unsanctioned

-the 1948 attack is the first time we can confirm the group was violent and it was attack up until they 1970s where they renounce

II. PALESTINE LIBERATION FRONT (PLF)

Min. Group Date: 1961

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: PLF-Abu Abbas Faction, Front for the Liberation of Palestine (FLP)

Proposed changes

Formation: 1977

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Palestine Liberation Front.” Anti-Defamation League. n.d. http://archive.adl.org/terrorism/symbols/palestinian_liberation_front.html
- “Palestine Liberation Front (PLF).” Global Security. N.d. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/plf.htm>
- “Palestine Liberation Front (PLF).” FAS. 2004. <http://fas.org/irp/world/para/plf.htm>
- “Palestine Liberation Front.” Mackenzie Institute Terrorism Profiles. 2016. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/palestine-liberation-front-plf/>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1977

Group End (Outcome): 2004 (splinter)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PLF was founded in 1977 by Muhammad Zaydan and Talat Yaakub as a splinter of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (Anti-Defamation League N.d.; Mackenzie Institute 2016; FAS N.d.; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group’s initial aim was to create a new Palestinian state and overthrow Israel (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group was ideologically Marxist in the beginning and later secular and nationalist after the fall of the Soviet Union (ADL N.d.). It came to attention in 1985 with a cruise ship hijacking and murder of Jewish passenger Leon Klinghoffer (Anti-Defamation League; Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Geography

The group was based in Israel in 1990 (FAS N.d.). It allegedly operated out of Israel, Lebanon, and Egypt although no specific ties to Egyptian locations could be found in this context (ADL N.d.). The group was transnational. The group allegedly operated out of the West Bank and Gaza (ADL N.d.; FAS N.d.). The group was allegedly also present in Europe and several areas in the Middle East (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group had an office in Damascus in July of 2005, which was used by Syrian arms dealers (Global Security N.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group was also led by Omar Shibli (Ahmed Halab), Muhammad Zaidan (Abu Abbas), who was captured by US forces and died in captivity, and Talat Yaakub (ADL

N.d.). The group had membership of about 100 in 2004 (ADL N.d.). The group is thought to have between 50-500 members and is allegedly funded by external sponsors including the PLO and other Palestinian diasporas (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group allegedly merged into the PLO when Abbas was elected onto the PLO executive committee (ADL N.d.). The group resorted to paramilitary attacks and kidnapping (ADL N.d.). In 2005, it had a political office in Damascus and 100 members (Global Security N.d.). Libya and Tunisia also may have provided sanctuary to group members prior to the Achille Lauro attack (Global Security N.d.). The group's primary leader was Muhammad Zaydan (Abu Abbas), who died in 2004 following his capture in Iraq (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

External Ties

It is also thought Saddam Hussein provided external support to the group (FAS 2004). The group was funded by the Palestinian government (ADL N.d.). The Iraqi director provided Abbas asylum directly after the hijacking of the Achille Lauro (ADL N.d.; Global Security N.d.). The group was allegedly supported by Libya, Iraq, and the Palestinian government (ADL N.d.; Global Security N.d.).

Group Outcome

The group led aerial attacks against Israel (Global Security N.d.; FAS N.d.). The group was primarily known for its hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship in 1985 (ADL N.d.; Global Security N.d.; FAS N.d.; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group allegedly merged into the PLO when Abbas was elected onto the PLO executive committee (ADL N.d.). The US Coalition forces arrested Abu Abbas in Iraq in 2003, and he later died in captivity; the US also designated the group as a foreign terrorist organization (ADL N.d.; Global Security N.d.; FAS N.d.). The group splintered into several different factions leading many to believe the group is no longer active (Mackenzie Institute 2016; Global Security N.d.). The splinter was organized along ideological ties and included a pro-PLO, pro-Libyan, and pro-Syrian sector (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The death of Abbas and Israeli raids are considered primary factors of the group's downfall (ADL N.d.).

III. TAKFIR WAL-HIJRA (EXCOMMUNICATION AND EXODUS)

Min. Group Date: 1966

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Takfir Wal-Hijra (Excommunication And Exodus), Anathema And Exile, Excommunication And Emigration, Excommunication And Exodus, Martyrs For Morocco, Rejection Of Sins And Exodus, Takfir Wa Hijara, Takfir Wa Hijra, Takfir Wal Hijra, Takfir Wa'l Hijra

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Takfir wal Hijra.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4477. MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1yIJCvLYjaCB0AAcfZDK8OqU7fAfIP44cgaHzxvS0ky4/edit#>
- Anneli Botha. “Terrorism in the Maghreb.” ISS Africa. 2008.
<https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/103660/MONO144FULL.pdf>
- Hayder Milli, “Jihad without Rules.” Jamestown Foundation. 2006.
http://www.jamestown.org/programs/tm/single/?tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=822&tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=181&no_cache=1
- “Takfir wal-Hijra.” Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy. n.d.
<http://timep.org/esw/profiles/terror-groups/takfir-wal-hijra/>
- Joshua Gleis. “National Security Implications of al-Takfir Wal-Hijra.” al-Nakhlah. Spring 2005.
https://web.archive.org/web/20100617030528/http://fletcher.tufts.edu/al_nakhlah/archives/spring2005/gleis.pdf
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: The Islamic group called Takfir wa al-Hijra or Hijra wa Takfir, including its geographical location, its activities and treatment of its members by the government authorities; whether there are factions or members of this group in the Lebanese community in Latin America (2000-July 2004) , 23 July 2004, LBN42851.FE , available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/41501c2b7.html>
- Chelsea Daymon. “The Egyptian Sinai: A New Front for Jihadist Activity. N.d.
<http://smallwarsjournal.com/jrnl/art/the-egyptian-sinai-a-new-front-for-jihadist-activity>
- RRT Case No. 1000249, [2010] RRTA 304, Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, 7 April 2010, available at: http://www.refworld.org/cases/AUS_RRT.4c2326ab2.html
- “Kazakhstan bans Islamic group Takfir wal Hijra.” RFE/RL. 2014.
<https://www.rferl.org/a/takfir-walhijra-banned-in-kazakhstan-as-an-extremist-islamic-group/26638418.html>
- GTD Perpetrator 20424. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20424>
- Patrick Kimyungi. “Terrorism and Counter terrorism in East Africa.” PDF. gDrive.
- Geoffrey Godsell. “Egyptian extremists in Army uniform?; Muslim group penetrates deep into Egyptian society: analysis.” Christian Science Monitor. 1981.
<https://www.csmonitor.com/1981/1013/101339.html>
- “Islamist militant group resurgent in Egypt,” 2011, CNN,
<http://edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/africa/08/09/egypt.islamists/index.html?iref=allsearch%29>

Aliases: Jama’at al-Muslimin

al-Takfir wa al-Hijra (Mili 2006)

Jama’at al-Muslimin, Takfeer wal-Hegra, Black Flags (TIMEP N.d.)

Repentance and Holy Flight (Godsel 1981)

Group Formation: “late 1960s”

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded in Egypt by Shukri Mustafa either in the late 1960s, or sometime between the 1970's and 1980's, depending on the source; the group resurfaced in 2011 due to the death of Mubarak (Gleis 2005; MIPT 2008). The group was allegedly a splinter of the Muslim Brotherhood (Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010; Godsell 1981). The group rose up again in the aftermath of the Arab Spring (CNN 2011).

Mustafa was heavily influenced by the teachings of Sheikh Ali Ismael; Ismael argued Muslims and Islam were being suppressed by Egyptian President Nasser (Mili 2006). The group does not follow a specific ideology, but rather follows the words of organizational leaders, and punished people by torture who did not follow the way of the group. The group is still theorized to follow a fundamentalist Sunni Islamist ideology, which was then branded as takfiri (Mili 2006; Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004; Kimyungi N.d.; CNN 2011). Mustafa formed the group to punish apostates and wage jihad (Mili 2006; MIPT 2008). He was anti-modernity and Salafi jihadi. Mustafa and his followers moved to the desert in order to practice Islam and get around what they deemed “illegitimate” Egyptian law. The group's aim was to wage jihad, overthrow the existing governments, and create an Islamic state. The date of the group's first violent attack is unknown.

Geography

Al-Takfir wa al-Hira is a transnational terrorist group which provides support to different cells across Europe and northern Africa (Mili 2006; MIPT 2008; Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010; GTD 2017). The group originally formed in Egypt. The group has been active in Egypt's Sinai as of 2011, and more specifically Sheikh Zuweid (TIMEP N.d.; Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004; Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010)

The group conducted attacks in Benghazi, Libya; Rafah, Egypt; Mogadishu, Somalia; Kirkuk, Iraq; and Garaffa, Sudan (GTD 2017). The group re-emerged after the 2011 Egyptian Revolution in the Rafah and Sheikh Zuweid regions of the Sinai Peninsula (Daymon 2013; CNN 2011).

Organizational Structure

The group was originally founded by Shukri Mustafa in Egypt (Gleis 2005; MIPT 2008; TIMEP N.d.; Kimyungi N.d.). Mustafa was heavily influenced by the teachings of sheikh Ali Ismael; Ismael argued Muslims and Islam was being suppressed by Egyptian

President Nasser (Mili 2006). Mustafa formed the group to punish apostates, wage jihad, and create an Islamic caliphate (Mili 2006; CNN 2011). He was anti-modernity and Salafi jihadi.

During the 1980s and 1990s, Takfir cells emerged in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Kenya, and Morocco (Mili 2006). The group was composed of Egyptians, Syrians, Palestinians, Lebanese, and other Arabs (MIPT 2008). The group was led by Zakaria Miludi at an unknown time (Botha 2008). The group was more recently led by Abdel-Fattah Hasan Hussein Salem (TIMEP N.d.). The group was allegedly an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood (Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010; Godsell 1981).

External Ties

The group may have influenced the ideology of GIA in Algeria as well as Takfiris in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco (Mili 2006). It may also have had a tacit alliance with the GIA (MIPT 2008). The group was allegedly also linked to as-Sirat al-Mustaqim and Salafia Jihadia (Botha 2008).

Group Outcome

In 1977, Mustafa was executed by Egyptian police after that the group went underground (Mili 2006). The group has periodically engaged in violence. It may have influenced the ideology of GIA in Algeria as well as Takfiris in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco (Mili 2006). The group was attacked by a Lebanese group in 2000 that led to the death of several of its members (MIPT 2008). The group was responsible for five attacks on worshippers that started in 1994 (Mili 2006). The group was also linked to the death of Theo van Gogh in 2004 (MIPT 2008). On December 31, 2000, several Takfiri groups coordinated an attack (Mili 2006). As late as 2012, the group operated as a set of decentralized cells with little coordinated oversight (Daymon 2013).

The Egyptian government has typically “turned its head the other way” about violent activities in the Sinai and done little to address the concerns of Bedouins living in the Peninsula about economic discrimination (Daymon 2013). The group re-emerged after the 2011 Egyptian Revolution in the Rafah and Sheikh Zuwaid regions of the Sinai Peninsula (Daymon 2013). It came to attention through a set of prominent attacks around El Arish, Egypt (CNN 2011). Egyptian intelligence officials said the group had members from Palestinian factions.

There is some confusion over whether Morocco’s Salafia Jihadia and Assirat al-Mustaqim are different from ATWAH because the ideology is so similar (Maroc Hebdo 2003; Mili 2008). It is also unclear whether Takfir refers to a single armed group or if it instead describes an ideology (Gleis 2005). Abdel-Fattah Hasan Hussein Salem was arrested in 2013 (TIMEP N.d.). The group was banned in Kazakhstan in 2014 (RFE/RL 2014). The group’s last violent attack was in 2013 in Libya (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

-somewhat similar to Sunni Islam, but their own ideology

-attacks are typically in defense

IV. JAPANESE RED ARMY (JRA)

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: JRA

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Japanese Red Army." FAS. 2003. <http://fas.org/irp/world/para/jra.htm>
- "Japanese Red Army (JRA)." Global Security. n.d. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/jra.htm>
- "Japanese Red Army leader arrested." BBC. 2000. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/1012780.stm>
- "Japanese Red Army." Encyclopedia of Terrorism. ed. Harvey Kushner. SAGE Publications. 2003. <http://sk.sagepub.com/reference/terrorism/n217.xml>
- GTD Perpetrator 3020. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3020>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1970

Group End (Outcome): 1988 (last attack), 2003 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The JRA formed in 1970 as a splinter from the Japanese Communist League - Red Army Faction (FAS 2003; Global Security N.d.). Its initial aim was to overthrow the Japanese government and launch a revolution although the goals were later modified to just demand political representation, as well as to oppose US presence in Japan after the Vietnam War (FAS 2003; Kushner N.d.). The group's first violent attack was in 1970 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group was transnational. In 1981, the group attacked two airplanes at the Cairo airport (GTD 2017). The group primarily operated out of Lebanon and initially grew out of the anti-war movement and student protests (BBC 2000; FAS 2003; Global Security N.d.). The group was active in Italy, Egypt, India, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, Israel, and Japan (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group was a student-led movement (Kushner N.d.). The group had six members, but may have had 30-40 members at one time; the group allegedly had seven hardcore members and the rest were perceived as sympathizers (FAS 2003; Global Security N.d.). Some members defected to join revolutionary movements in Peru and Colombia (Global Security N.d.). The group primarily operated as one cell, but may have tried to create cells in Manila and Singapore during the 1980s (Global Security N.d.).

External Ties

There is no evidence of external support although the JRA may have had ties to the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB) and the Antiwar Democratic Front, and "Palestinian terrorists" (FAS 2003; Global Security N.d.). Other external ties are unknown (Global Security N.d.).

Group Outcome

The group was responsible for terrible bombings and hijackings through the 70's; JRA came to attention following an attack at Ben Gurion airport in Israel in 1972 which killed 26 people (BBC 2000). The group was primarily active in the 1970s and 1980s (GTD 2017). The group's last violent attack was in 1988 (GTD 2017; Global Security n.d.). The group's leader was Fusako Shigenbou who led the JRA from its formation until she was arrested in 2000 (BBC 2000). The group announced they would disband in 2003 (FAS 2003). The group allegedly had cells in Asian cities like Manila and Singapore (Global Security N.d.)

Notes for Iris:

-the group opposes the US and conducted transnational attacks

- V. BLACK SEPTEMBER
Min. Group Date: 1971
Max. Group Date: 1976
Onset: NA

Aliases: Black September Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Jordanian Removal of the PLO.” Global Security. n.d.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/jordan-civil.htm>
- John Wolf. “Black September: Militant Palestinianism.” Current History. 1973.
<http://search.proquest.com/docview/1309776782?pq-origsite=gscholar>
- Iris Fruchter-Ronen. “Black September: The 1970-71 Events and their Impact on the Formation of Jordanian National Identity.” Civil Wars. Vol. 10(3). 2008.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13698240802167991>
- James Ciment, Kenneth Hill. Encyclopedia of Conflicts Since World War II, Volume 1. 2013. Routledge.
https://books.google.com/books?id=uox4CAAQBAJ&pg=PA74&lpg=PA74&dq=black+september+disbanded+1973+1974&source=bl&ots=d9GsYX1YAZ&sig=eSO9aqsI7Y17Ni mFMnf7t0qTwA4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjXItOR04_QAhUoh1QKHYNFCjsQ6AEIN zAF#v=onepage&q=black%20september%20disbanded%201973%201974&f=false

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: 1970/1971

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Black September is a transnational terrorist organization, a special secret armed wing of Fatah, named after events of September 1970 (Fruchter-Ronen 2008, 255). It was formed in either late 1970 or early 1971 (Wolf 1973, 37). The group came to attention for their attack during the Munich Olympics in 1972 (Wolf 1973, 5). The group came about after the Jordanian King initiated a massive crackdown against Fatah in September 1970 (Wolf 1973, 6).

Geography

The group's ties to Egypt came about when they assassinated Wasfi al-Tall, Prime Minister of Jordan, on November 27, 1971, in Cairo (Fruchter-Ronen 2008, 255; Global Security). Black September operated out of Lebanon and used this base as an external sanctuary to conduct guerrilla raids and operations into Israel (Wolf 1973, 7).

Organizational Structure

Members were primarily well-educated, from upper-middle class backgrounds, and were born in refugee camps around Europe (Wolf 1973, 8). The group's first leader was Mohammad Mustafa Syein, a former deputy chief of staff to Yasir Arafat (Wolf 1973, 8).

External Ties

The group received training in Jordan at terrorist camps where they may have also interacted with members of the Weather Underground, the IRA, Dev Genc, and Nicaragua's Sandinistas (Wolf 1973, 37)

Group Outcome

Fatah allegedly disbanded Black September in 1973 as it tried to pursue diplomatic negotiations and garner international recognition (Ciment and Hill 2013, 74).

Note: The group is a wing of Fatah and should be combined with them.

VI. JORDANIAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

Min. Group Date: 1972

Max. Group Date: 1972

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Searched proquest, keesings, google, google scholar with
 - "Jordanian national liberation movement"
 - "Jordanian national liberation movement" + egypt
 - Jordanian national liberation movement + egypt
 - Jordanian national liberation movement
- GTD Perpetrator 50014. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=50014>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1972

Group End (Outcome): 1972 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is very little information available about this group other than an airplane hostage incident in Cairo targeting a Jordanian Sud Aviation Caravelle in 1972 (GTD 2017).

Geography

Cairo (GTD 2017)

Organizational Structure

Little information on the group's structure, membership, or allies is known.

External Ties

Little is known about the group's allies.

Group Outcome

The group seems to be a one-hit wonder as its only known incident was the airplane hostage situation in Cairo in 1972; not much more information is known (GTD 2017).

VII. EGYPTIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD

Min. Group Date: 1973

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: EIJ, Al-Jihad, Al Jihad, Al-Jihad Al-Islam, Al-Jihad Al-Islami, Egyptain Islamic Jihad (EIJ), Egyptian Islamic Jihad (Eij), Egyptian Islamic Jihad Movement, Egyptian Islamic Jihad Movement (Eijm), Jihad Group (Egypt), New Jihad Group, Qaeda Al-Jihad, Talaa'al Al-Fateh, Vanguard's Of Conquest, EIJ, EIJM, Tanzim al-Jihad, Holy War, The Organization, Tanzim

Part 1. Bibliography

- Sammy Salama and Joe-Ryan Bergoch. "Al-Jihad al-Islami." Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies. 2008. <http://www.nonproliferation.org/al-jihad-al-islami/>
- "Al-Jihad." FAS. 2004. <http://fas.org/irp/world/para/jihad.htm>
- Martha Crenshaw. "Egyptian Islamic Jihad." Mapping Militants Project. Last modified 2015. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/401>

- Holly Fletcher. "Egyptian Islamic Jihad." Council on Foreign Relations. 2008. <http://www.cfr.org/egypt/egyptian-islamic-jihad/p16376>
- "Al-Jihad (AJ)." Investigative Project on Terrorism. US State Department. <http://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/123/al-jihad-aj>
- "Egyptian Islamic Organization." BBC Investigating Terror Organizations. 2001. http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/static/in_depth/world/2001/war_on_terror/investigation_on_terror/organisation_2.stm
- "Egyptian Islamic Jihad." Mackenzie Institute. 2015. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/egyptian-islamic-jihad-eij/>
- "Egyptian Islamic Jihad." UN Security Council Narrative Summary of Reasons for Listing. https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1267/qa_sanctions_list/summaries/entity/egyptian-islamic-jihad
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Egypt." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. p. 531
- GTD Perpetrator 511. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=511>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: The Islamic Holy War (Salama and Bergoch 2008)

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): 1998 (merger)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

EIJ was formed in 1974 or 1979, depending on the source, in Cairo, Egypt by Muhammad Abd al-Salam Farraj as a splinter of the Muslim Brotherhood (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 531; Salama and Bergoch 2008; Crenshaw 2015). The group's initial aim was to overthrow the Egyptian government in order to create an Islamic state (Salama and Bergoch 2008; FAS 2004; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group also opposed the Christian Coptic Community (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group changed focus to install a religious government when it merged with Al Qaeda (Fletcher 2008). It ascribed to a Salafi jihadist ideology (Crenshaw 2015; Mackenzie Institute 2016). EIJ came to attention in 1981 when they helped assassinate Anwar Saddat (Salama and Bergoch 2008; Crenshaw 2015; Investigative Project on Terrorism N.d.; BBC N.d.).

Geography

The group initially operated out of Cairo and received support from underground groups throughout the city (Salama and Bergoch 2008; FAS 2004; Investigative Project on Terrorism N.d.). It also had support in Asyut (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 531). The group was active in Peshawar, Pakistan where it moved after Sadat's assassination in 1981 (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Organizational Structure

The group was founded and led by Muhammad Abd al-Salam Farraj. Mohammed al-Zawahiri later led the group until it merged with Al-Qaeda (Crenshaw 2015). Muhammad Abd al-Salam Farraj was originally a member of the Muslim Brotherhood (Crenshaw 2015). Mohammed al-Zawahiri led the group until it merged with Al-Qaeda (Crenshaw 2015). Their organizational structure was a series of cells prior to consolidating into a more cohesive decision-making body with a central council, preparation wing, financing wing, and propaganda wing (Salama and Bergoch 2008). It was thought to have had a "few hundred" members, and about 300 or above in 2001 (Salama and Bergoch 2008; FAS 2004; Crenshaw 2015; Investigative Project on Terrorism N.d.). Members were primarily lower-middle class, but literate; leaders were upper class (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 531). A number of members were students (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 531). Their second leader, Aymenn al-Zawahiri was released from jail in 1984 after which he went to Pakistan where he received training and helped recruit Afghan mujahideen to fight the Soviets (Salama and Bergoch 2008; Mapping Militants). The group recruited members from Afghanistan during this time (Mapping Militants). After being dormant for 10 years, EIJ resumed terrorist and guerrilla activities in Egypt in 1992 with a series of political assassinations (Salama and Bergoch 2008). Their primary tactics include attacks against political officials, hijackings, extortion, bombings, and assassinations (Mackenzie Institute 2015). EIJ funded itself through the Egyptian diaspora, support from Osama bin Laden, as well as funding trips through the Arab World (Crenshaw 2017). It also received support from NGOs, money laundering, and criminal activities (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

External Ties

The group had an external base of operations in Sudan from which they launched attacks into Egypt until 1996 when the Sudanese government forced them to leave (Mapping Militants). The group also allegedly has bases of operation in Yemen, Pakistan, Lebanon, and the UK (BBC n.d.). Egypt alleges Iran provided support for the group, but there is no evidence corroborating that (FAS 2004). The group had close ties to Al-Qaeda, and merged with the group in 2001 (FAS 2004; Investigative Project on Terrorism N.d.; Mackenzie Institute 2016; UN Security Council Narrative Summary of Reasons for Listing 2018).

Group Outcome

The group was most known for its assassination of President Anwar Sadat in 1981 (Crenshaw 2015). After Sadat's assassination, his successor, Hosni Mubarak, responded to the EIJ with mass arrests and trials of 302 EIJ and al-Gamaa al-Islamiya members (Salama and Bergoch 2008). Farraj and several other leaders were executed in 1982 (Salama and Bergoch 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988). When the group resumed violent activities in 1992, it had a hard time mustering support due to the targeting of tourist destinations and non-combatants (Fletcher 2008). The Egyptian government launched a massive counterterrorism campaign in the 1990s which deterred financiers and potential recruits within Egypt (Fletcher 2008).

The group was expelled from Sudan due to tension with the government (Crenshaw 2015). The group's last known attack was in 1998, when it unsuccessfully attempted to bomb the US embassy in Albania (Crenshaw 2015; Investigative Project on Terrorism N.d.). EIJ merged with Al-Qaeda between 1998-2001 following a trial case extraditing one of EIJ's top military commanders and the EIJ recruitment commander (Crenshaw 2015; FAS 2004; Investigative Project on Terrorism N.d.; BBC N.d.).

Notes for Iris:

- why merge? The ability of the group to continue on its own decreased as the Egyptian government cracked down in the 1990s
- the group's geographic sources seem "blippy" and likely missing information. Some sources say they stayed in Cairo after the 1981 crackdown while the Mackenzie sources say they moved

VIII. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION (ANO)
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 1998
Onset: NA

Aliases: Abu Nidal Organization (ANO), ANO, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Arab Revolutionary Council, Fatah Al-Majlis Al-Thawri, Fatah Al-Qiyadah Al-Thawriyyah, Fatah Revolutionary Council, Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC/ANO), FRC/ANO, Revolutionary Organization Of Socialist Muslims, Revolutionary Council, Revolutionary Council of Fatah, Al-Fatah Revolutionary Council, Fatah-the Revolutionary Council, Black June, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims, Black September, Egyptian Revolution, Arab Fedayeen Cells, Palestine Revolutionary Council, Organization of Jund al Haq, Arab Revolutionary Council.

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Abu Nidal Organization.” Mackenzie Institute. 2015. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/abu-nidal-organization-ano-k-fatah-revolutionary-council-arab-revolutionary-brigades-revolutionary-organization-socialist-muslims-2/>
- “Abu Nidal Organization (ANO), aka Fatah Revolutionary Council, the Arab Revolutionary Brigades, or the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims.” Council on Foreign Relations. 2009. <http://www.cfr.org/israel/abu-nidal-organization-ano-aka-fatah-revolutionary-council-arab-revolutionary-brigades-revolutionary-organization-socialist-muslims/p9153>
- “Abu Nidal Organization.” Global Security. N.d. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/abunidal.htm>
- “Abu Nidal Organization.” FAS. 2004. <http://fas.org/irp/world/para/ano.htm>
- “Abu Nidal Organization.” Country Reports on Terrorism 2011. US State Department. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2010/170264.htm>
- “Abu Nidal Organization.” Encyclopedia of Terrorism. Ed. Gus Martin. Sage 2011. 5-6. https://books.google.com/books?id=I_jh4VBi_HYC&pg=PA5&dq=abu+nidal+orgANIZatio+n+gus+martin&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjP_7fCv6jaAhUnrIkKHTdyDuUQ6AEIKTAA#v=onepage&q=abu%20nidal%20orgANIZatio%20gus%20martin&f=false
- GTD Perpetrator 275. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=275>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): 2002 (loss of leadership)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

ANO was founded in 1974 by Sabri al Banna as a splinter from the PLO (Martin 2011, 5). The group fought to destroy Israel in order to create a separate Palestinian state (Martin 2011, 5; CFR 2009). It was more extremist than Fatah, which in 1974 announced it would be willing to support a two-state solution (Martin 2011, 5). The group was heavily influenced by the Baathists in Iraq (Martin 2011, 5). It came to attention in 1974 following a hijacking of a TWA airplane (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

Geography

The group operated out of Baghdad, but was involved in attacks throughout Iraq, Israel, and Europe.

Organizational Structure

The group constructed a vast operation of resources in Iraq, Syria, and Libya. It had both a political and a military wing; the former was also responsible for recruitment, propaganda, and financing (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Banna helped the group partially fund itself through the establishment of a trade and investment company in Warsaw, which engaged in arms deals during the Iran-Iraq War (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group had approximately 500 members and was active in 20 countries across northern Africa, the Middle East, and Europe (Martin 2011, 5). Banna may have “coup-proofed” parts of his organization in 1989 to remove dissidents (Martin 2011, 5).

External Ties

ANO operated out of Baghdad and received external support from Saddam Hussein in exchange (Martin 2011, 5). The group also received external support from Libya and Syria (FAS 2004). The group was expelled from Baghdad in 1983, but was allowed to return after the Iraq-Iran war ended (CFR 2009). In 1999, Egypt and Libya expelled ANO from operating in the country (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Libya did so in order to secure some sanctions relief (CFR 2009). The Jordanian government responded to ANO with threats to kill Banna and his family if he did not cease operations (Martin 2011, 5). Iraqi and Libyan support for the ANO fell after the Cold War and Banna was forced to retrench to Egypt (Martin 2011, 6).

Group Outcome

Banna was killed in 2002 (Martin 2011, 5). The group is thought to be inactive with former leadership hiding in Lebanon (CFR 2009).

Note: Banna seems to have a cult of personality, loss of external support/base is devastating.

IX. AL-GAMA'A AL-ISLAMIYYA (IG)

Min. Group Date: 1977

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: 1993

Aliases: Al-Gama'at Al-Islamiyya (IG), Al Gama'a Al Islamiyya, Al Gama'a Al Islamiyya (Gai), Al Gama'a Al-Islamiyya, Al Gama'a Al-Islamiyya (Gai), Al Gama'at Al Islamiyya (Ig), Al Gama'at Al-Islamiyya (Ig), Al Gamat Al Islamiya, Al Gamat Al-Islamiya, Al-Gama'a Al-Islamiyya, Al-Gama'a Al-Islamiyya (Gai), Al-Gamat Al-Islamiya, Islamic Group (Ig), Jamaat Al-Islamiyya

Part 1. Bibliography

- United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, Egypt: Information on the Islamic Fundamentalist group al-Gama'a al-Islamiya, 25 August 1998, EGY98001.nyc, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3df09ec64.html> [accessed 3 December 2016]
- Martha Crenshaw. "Al-Gamaa al-Islamiya." Mapping Militants, Stanford, 2012, <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/265?highlight=egypt>
- Middle East Report, No. 198, Gender and Citizenship in the Middle East (Jan. - Mar., 1996), pp. 40-46.
- Drevon, J . 2015. "The Emergence of Ex-Jihadi Political Parties in Post-Mubarak Egypt." The Middle East Journal 69, no. 4: 511-526. Proquest.
- "Death in the Sinai, EGYPT TODAY." 2004 WorldSources Online, Nov 09. Proquest.
- Curry, Bill. 2002. "Al-Qaeda heads list of official terrorist groups: 'Surprise, surprise': Cabinet identifies seven organizations." National Post, Jul 24. Proquest.
- Stein, Ewan. "What Does the Gama'a Islamiyya Want Now?" Middle East Report 254 (2010): 40-44. Jstor.
- Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya (AGAI), Mackenzie Institute, Last Modified 2015, <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/al-gamaa-al-islamiyya-agai-2/>
- Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim, Hisham Mubarak, Souhail Shadoud, and Steve Tamari. "What Does the Gama'a Islamiyya Want?: An Interview with Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim." Middle East Report 198 (1996): 40-46. Jstor.

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: The Islamic Group

Group Formation: 1970 (Drevon 2015)

Group End (Outcome): 1997 (splinter)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group's formation date is disputed, but it formed in either 1970 or sometime in the early 1970's (Crenshaw 2012) and reached prominence in 1973 or 1974 when it attacked a military academy (Drevon 2015; Crenshaw 2012). The group's goal, back in 1974, was initially to move education away from the western system. For example, they went to great lengths to separate college classes based on gender). However, once they managed to absorb the student group, they quickly revealed their true aim: to establish an Islamic state (Middle East Report 1996; Mackenzie Institute 1996; Crenshaw 2012). Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya was reportedly a sunni Islamist organization (Curry 2002). According to Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim, one of the original members, their reason for violence is

“the only way to express yourself in this world is through force, the only language that is understood.” (Middle East Report 1996).

The group’s first violent attack was the assassination of Anwar Sadat on October 6th, 1981, with which they may or may not have had the help of EIJ (Middle East Report 1996).

Geography

The group was transnational, as it was active in Afghanistan, Yemen, Iran, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France (Crenshaw 2012). The group had recorded attacks in Croatia, Greece, and Lebanon (Crenshaw 2012). Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya predominantly operates in Sa'id, where they started at one of the universities (Middle East report 1996). The group is based in Egypt, but has transnational support networks. Not only were they able to stage their assassination attempt in Ethiopia, but when Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim escaped from prison, he managed to escape through Sudan to Pakistan with help (Middle East Report 1996).

Organizational Structure

Over the years al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya amassed an impressive list of violent attacks. They were directly responsible for the assassination of Anwar Sadat on October 6th, 1981, with which they may or may not have had the help of EIJ (Middle East Report 1996). The group assassinated Refaat El-Mahgoub, the People's Assembly speaker in 1990, Farag Fouda, the secularist writer in 1992, and attempted to assassinate the Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, (while he was in Ethiopia) in 1995 (Death in Sinai 2004). Most notably, however, al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya was responsible for the massacre at the Hatshepsut temple in Luxor in 1997 (Death in Sinai 2004). This massacre directly killed 58 tourists (Economist 2015).

Sources disagree on who started the group and when. Certain leaders have arisen over the years, but they appear to be fluid and occasionally overlapping. Omar Abdel-Rahman, currently imprisoned in the United States, is called their “spiritual leader.” (Crenshaw 2012). Other identified leaders included Karam Zuhdi (Crenshaw 2012) and Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim (Middle East report 1966). According to Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim, a few of the early leaders (1978), Muhi al-Din Ahmad, Najih Ibrahim, and Usama Hafiz, were convinced to leave al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya and join the Muslim Brotherhood (Middle East Report 1996). The numbers of the group and its organization appear to be fairly unknown, especially because some of the available information is somewhat muddled. Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim, in his interview in 1996, attempts to exaggerate the numbers of followers (Middle East Report 1996). The group began on university campuses in the form of student unions bent on making the schools less western and more strictly following Islamic law; their first followers were drawn almost exclusively from university campuses, and remained the base of the group for a while (middle east report 1996; Mackenzie Institute 1996). al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya had an official political wing (Drevon, 2015).

External Ties

It is unclear how al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya funded itself. It had ties to other militant organizations. For one, it had "vague" links to Al-Qaeda (Curry 2002; Drevon 2015). The group has worked with EIJ, most notably in their joint effort to assassinate Anwar Sadat (Crenshaw 2012). The group was an offshoot of the Muslim brotherhood, which provided many members of the group with legal council when they were arrested back in 1978, ostensibly in order to convince these leaders to join their group instead (Middle East Report 1996; Mackenzie Institute 1996). While none of these countries openly declared their support, when Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim escaped from prison, he was able to seek asylum in Pakistan and in Denmark (middle east report 1996).

Group Outcome

There is mixed information about whether there was a split in the late 1990s when the group published its new "nonviolent" ideas (Tal'at Fu'ad Qasim swears there was not). The state appears to have mainly responded to (or preempted) the group's violence with its own, by cracking down on university protests and upping their police presence (middle east report 1966). The group splintered into two factions in 1997 after a ceasefire agreement was reached (Crenshaw 2012).

Security forces killed Ala Mohieddin in 1991 which caused al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya to assassinate the Egyptian parliament leader in exchange (Crenshaw 2012). The group had a large swell in its members in 1992 when fighters returned from Afghanistan (Refworld 1998). The group's last major attack was in 1997 (Mackenzie Institute 1996). The group renounced violence in 2003, in cooperation with the Egyptian government, as they had released former prisoners (Crenshaw 2012). As of 2012, al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya had made a vow of nonviolence and became the "Building and Development party" (Drevon 2015).

Notes for Iris:

See

<https://books.google.com/books?id=rsfRGLKT4YkC&pg=PA176&lpg=PA176&dq=ig+egypt+1993&source=bl&ots=XuVRqIMOdH&sig=PBVcydkk0RqBME46kgLQ-ON2ZSE&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwizvOOeqlzTAhXKQiYKHRvaChYQ6AEIMzAG#v=onepage&q=%20egypt%201993&f=false>

Gregory, Michael. 1993. "Egypt's War on Terror." *The Jerusalem Report*, Mar 25, 28. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/218711130?accountid=14026>.

<http://search.proquest.com/docview/231139895/882DED81E1834BBDPQ/1?accountid=14026>

- initial goal in the 1970s is to make education less western (very similar to Boko Haram)
- radicalization starts in 1981 and govt reaction is to arrest
- the group continues to recruit in the 1980s and grow

- it is very violent in 1992 and 1997
- they splinter in 1997 (probably due to internal politics but unclear)

X. EAGLES OF THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution

Part 1. Bibliography

- Paul Chamberlin. "Schönau and the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution: refugees, guerillas, and human rights in the global 1970s." *Cold War History* 12(4). 2012.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/14682745.2012.665368>
- Juan de Onis. "Palestine Group Denies it Threatened Russia." *New York Times*. Oct. 6, 1973.
http://www.nytimes.com/1973/10/06/archives/palestine-group-denies-it-threatened-russia-ns-not-independent.html?_r=0
- Metin Munir. "Palestinians Hold Egyptian Officials Hostage in Turkey." *Washington Post*. 1979.
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1979/07/14/palestinians-hold-egyptian-officials-hostage-in-turkey/3ab10b0d-b5a2-4769-89d6-5473251f95d3/>
- GTD Perpetrator 2374. *Global Terrorism Database*. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2734>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1973

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed. The Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution emerged around September 1973 to attack Israel, Zionism, and advocate for the creation of a Palestinian state, as well as opposing American imperialism (Chamberlin 2012, 598-599; Munir 1979; De Onis 1973). The group came to attention as part of a

train hijacking in Moscow where two Palestinian guerrillas took several dozen Soviet Jewish passengers hostage in September of 1973 (Chamberlin 2012, 597-598; De Onis 1973).

Geography

The group is transnational. The group claimed responsibility for attacks in Cyprus, Lebanon, Turkey, Austria, Egypt, Gaza Strip, and West Bank (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution was a minor liberation group which probably modeled or aspired to be like Fatah even if did not directly coordinate actions with it (Chamberlin 2012, 604; De Onis 1973). There is not much known about the organizational structure of the group although it is believed to either contain former members of Fatah or be associated with As Saiqa (de Onis 1973). The group's leader was never identified nor the size of the group (Munir 1979). It may have had members from Fatah or As Saiqa (de Onis 1973).

External Ties

There were no prominent responses recorded by the state nor evidence of external support for the group although it is believed to either contain former members of Fatah or be associated with As Saiqa (de Onis 1973).

Group Outcome

There were no prominent responses recorded by the state nor evidence of external support for the group. This partly occurred because the timing of their attacks coincided with the Yom Kippur War. The Egyptian government blamed one attack for which the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution claimed credit for on the PLO and threatened "strong retaliatory action" (Munir 1979). The group is hypothesized to be an offshoot of Black September (Munir 1979). The group was last active in 1989, as its last attack was on October 5, 1989 (GTD 2017). The group is assumed to be inactive.

XI. HIZBALLAH

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Hizbullah, Hizbollah, Hezbollah, Hezbollah, Hizbullah, The Party of God, Islamic Jihad (Islamic Holy War), Islamic Jihad Organization, Islamic Resistance, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, Ansar al-Allah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's

Helpers), Ansarollah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's Helpers), Ansar Allah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God's Helpers), Al-Muqawamah al-Islamiyyah (Islamic Resistance), Organization of the Oppressed, Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of Right Against Wrong and Followers of the Prophet Muhammed, Party of God; Islamic Jihad; Islamic Jihad Organization; Revolutionary Justice Organization; Organization of the Oppressed on Earth; Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine; Organization of Right Against Wrong; Ansar Allah; Followers of the Prophet Muhammed

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Hezbollah," Counterterrorism Guide, NCTC, <https://www.nctc.gov/site/groups/hizballah.html>
- Jonathan Masters, "Hezbollah, Hizballah, Hizbullah," Council on Foreign Relations, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizballah-hizbullah/p9155>
- "Hizballah (Party of God)," Global Security, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/hizballah.htm>
- "Hizballah," Mackenzie Institute, 2016, <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/hizballah/>
- "Hezbollah," Encyclopedia of Terrorism, Ed. Gus Martin, Sage 2011, 5-6

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Hezbollah was formed in 1982 as a splinter of a prominent Shiite political party Amal (Martin 2011, 254). It formed in reaction to Israel's invasion of Lebanon, and it supported both the creation of an Islamic state in Lebanon and the Palestinian fight against Israel (NCTC; Martin 2011, 254). It ascribes to a Shiite ideology, and believes the eventual Islamic state should also be Shiite (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Hezbollah carried out a series of bombings against Israeli targets in Argentina (Embassy) in 1992. Argentina has the largest Jewish population in Latin America, and many believe the attacks were triggered by President Menem's decision to bolster relations with the US and Israel while withdrawing support for Iran's nuclear technology program (Times of Israel).

Geography

Hezbollah carried out a series of bombings against Israeli targets in Argentina (Embassy) in 1992. Hezbollah and Iran were responsible for the 1992 bombing of the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires and the 1994 bombing of a Jewish community center that killed 85 people in the worst terrorist attack on the nation (Atlantic).

Organizational Structure

The group's initial leader was Sheikh Sobhi Tufeili, though he was replaced by Abbas Musawi in 1992 (Martin 2011, 254). The group developed a strong political wing, which even engaged in Lebanese politics, placing members in Parliament continuously since 1992 (Martin 2011, 254-255). It organized as a series of cells across southern Lebanon, but consolidated into a political party organization in 1985 when it released a formal manifesto (CFR 2014). The group gained popular support in the 1980s by fighting against occupying IDF forces in southern Lebanon and other communist militias (Global Security). Hezbollah is led by the Shura Council including the group's leader, the Secretary General (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group estimates it had 5,000-10,000 different fighters and additional supporters as of 1993, but this has since dropped to about 500 (Global Security).

External Ties

The group coordinates with Tanzim, Islamic Jihad, Hamas, and the PFLP (Global Security). It may also provide external support to Tanzim in the Palestinian territories. President Reagan publicly agreed to not negotiate with Hezbollah following the events, but privately set up a secure channel and secured an arms-for-hostages deal (Martin 2011, 256). It is well known that the IRGC supports Hezbollah with money, weapons, training, and other aid totaling up to \$200 million/year (CFR 2014). Syria also supports Hezbollah (Global Security). The group also has a charity and collects support through a Shi'a diaspora around the world (Global Security).

Group Outcome

Hezbollah is still active today and has a strong presence in Lebanese politics (Global Security).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: unknown

Group Formation: 1982

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

XII. EGYPT'S REVOLUTION

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 1987

Onset: NA

Aliases: Egypt's Revolution, Egypt's Nasserist Revolution, Egypt's Nasserist Revolution,

Part 1. Bibliography

- Murphy, Kim. 1990. "TERRORISM / A NAME FROM THE PAST A Nasser on Trial in Egypt." *Los Angeles Times (pre-1997 Fulltext)*, Jul 14. Proquest
- Curtius, Mary. 1987. "Egyptian terrorist group believed to have military ties." *The Christian Science Monitor*, Jul 08. Proquest.
- (REUTER). 1988. "Nasser's son accused of attacks on Israelis." *Toronto Star*, Feb 19. Proquest.
- By Barbara Slavin *Newsday*, Special Correspondent. 1988. "Terror Indictment Names Nasser Kin." *Newsday*, Feb 19. Proquest.
- New, York Times. 1988. "EGYPT CHARGES NASSER'S ELDEST SON WITH MURDER, ASKS DEATH PENALTY." *Orlando Sentinel*, Feb 19. Proquest.
- Murphy, Kim. 1992. "Postscript Nasser's Dream Refuses to Die A new Nasserist party is on the move, 40 years after Egypt's revolution. Its ideals are grounded in history." *Los Angeles Times (pre-1997 Fulltext)*, Aug 18.
http://articles.latimes.com/1992-08-18/news/wr-5847_1_nasser-revolution
- ALAN COWELL, Special to the New, York Times. 1988. "Egypt Puts Nasser Kin and 17 Others on Trial." *New York Times*, Nov 02.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1988/11/02/world/egypt-puts-nasser-kin-and-17-others-on-trial.html>.
- Compiled From, Wire Reports. 1985. "FIERY BATTLE ENDS ORDEAL -- 57 DEAD." *Orlando Sentinel*, Nov 25. Proquest.
- <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/10/02/world/middleeast/khaled-abdel-nasser-son-of-egyptian-hero-dies-at-62.html>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1984

Group End (Outcome): 1985 (last attack), 2012 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Gamal Abdel Nasser was a revolutionary leader in Egypt during the 1950's who maintained widespread support (Murphy 1992). The major aims of Egypt's Revolution were to hinder (with intent to weaken) Egypt-Israeli relations, specifically the Camp David peace treaty, and damage Egyptian relations with the United States. (Curtius 1987). This group has been described as "ultranationalist Egyptians" (Curtius 1987). While it remains unclear exactly why this group began to act violently, they have made public statements against Egyptian dependence on the United States (Curtius 1987).

Notable violent attacks include their first in 1984, which injured an embassy official, subsequently they have claimed credit for three attacks against Israelis, both diplomats and citizens (Curtius 1987). The group also attempted an attack against three US diplomats in 1987 (Curtius 1987).

Geography

Very little information exists about where this group operates. They conducted an assassination in Cairo, Egypt (Reuter 1988).

Organizational Structure

Egypt's Revolution was mainly run by Khalid Abdel Nasser, the son of the second president of Egypt, Gamal Abdel Nasser (Murphy 1990). It appears he had major influence over the group and his departure for Yugoslavia marked the end of the group. The structure of Egypt's Revolution remains unclear. Egypt's Revolution started as a terrorist group and never developed a political wing (Curtius 1987). The members were mainly middle-ranking military personnel (Curtius 1987).

External Ties

A rumour stipulated that the organization received funding from Yugoslavia, but there is no evidence of support (New York Times 1988). This group neither splinters nor allies with any other groups during their four year period.

Group Outcome

The group was responsible for the hijacking of a plane in 1985 (Orlando Sentinel 1985). The 1985 attack was also the group's last violent action. The government had a very confused response to the group, mainly due to the leader being the son of a national hero, Gamal Abdel Nasser. Khalid Nasser fled to London after he was released (Martin 2011). Some members (the numbers range from 11-20) were tried (including Khalid Abdel Nasser) and president Hosni Mubarak was in favor of the death penalty; however, he faced a tremendous amount of pressure from the populus and from his own government to be lenient (Murphey 1990; Slavin 1988). Khalid Abdel Nasser ended up passing away a few years later at the age of 62 (Martin 2011). In 2012, the group signed a nonaggression pact with the Egyptian government.

XIII. ISLAMIC LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: Jamiah Shabab Sayyidna Muhammad, Society of Muhammad's Youth

Proposed changes

Formation: Between 1970-1974

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Jamiah Shabab Sayyidna Muhammad.” Oxford Dictionary of Islam.
<http://www.oxfordislamicstudies.com/article/opr/t125/e1175>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Unknown

Group Formation: 1970-1974

Group End (Outcome): 1974 (arrest/police)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. The group was founded in the “1970s” by Salih Sirriyyah with a plan to assassinate Sadat (Oxford Dictionary of Islam N.d.). The group came to attention in 1974 during a failed assassination attempt of Sadat at the Military Engineering College (Oxford Dictionary of Islam N.d.). The group is similar to a group formed by Mustafa al-Sibai that was an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood (Oxford Dictionary of Islam N.d.).

Geography

The group had an attack at the Military Engineering College in Cairo, Egypt (Oxford Dictionary of Islam N.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group is organized similar to a group formed by Mustafa al-Sibai that was an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood (Oxford Dictionary of Islam N.d.).

External Ties

No information could be found about the group’s ties to other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

After the failed assassination in 1974, the Egyptian government executed the group’s

leaders, arrested others, and forced most remaining members to go underground (Oxford Dictionary of Islam). The group's leaders were executed and many of its followers were imprisoned (Oxford Dictionary of Islam N.d.).

Note:

-this is distinct from the similarly-named Islamic Liberation Organization operating in Lebanon in 1985

-the group was similar in organizational struggle to a Muslim Brotherhood-affiliate

XIV. ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: This name appears too vague for research.

Part 1. Bibliography

- This name appears too vague for research.

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: unknown

Group End (Outcome): unknown (unknown)

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This name appears too vague for research.

Geography

This name appears too vague for research.

Organizational Structure

This name appears too vague for research.

External Ties

This name appears too vague for research.

Group Outcome

This name appears too vague for research.

XV. AL-QA'IDA IN SINAI PENINSULA

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: AQSP

Proposed changes

Formation: For the Sinai Peninsula : 2011

Max. Group Date: No proposed changes (ending dates unclear, especially the nuances between Al-Qaida and other Sinai based anti-state groups).

Part 1. Bibliography

- Patrick, Kingsley Cairo. 2014. "Desert group becomes Egypt's most alarming terrorist threat." The Guardian, Feb 01. Proquest.
- Michael, Maggie. 2013. "Egypt's Sinai a focus for jihad groups." Charleston Daily Mail, Sep 04. Proquest.
- Race, Mark. 2001. "Islam still lacks unity of purpose. Rifts, rivalry, religion." Sunday Herald - Sun, Sep 16. Proquest.
- PARASZCZUK, JOANNA. 2012. "Spreading their wings." Jerusalem Post, Nov 16. Proquest.
- Patrick, Kingsley Cairo. 2014. "Desert group becomes Egypt's most alarming terrorist threat." The Guardian, Feb 01. Proquest.
- http://www.nbcnews.com/id/4677978/ns/world_news-hunt_for_al_qaida/t/al-qaida-timeline-plots-attacks/#.V_WqBZMrKR
- <https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/al-qaedas-new-sinai-front/>
- <https://www.longwarjournal.org/tags/al-qaeda-in-the-sinai-peninsula>
- <https://jamestown.org/program/hot-issue-has-al-qaeda-opened-a-new-chapter-in-the-sinai-peninsula/>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Sinai portion of Al Qaida has been particularly active against Israel (Maggie Michael). AQSP formally formed in 2011.

Geography

In the Sinai Peninsula, there are many “terrorist” organizations, of which Al Qaida happens to be one; all of these function out of the mountainous desert in that area (Maggie Michael). There are rumours of Al Qaida presence in many countries, but it has been recently confirmed in Jordan (Joanna Paraszczuk).

Organizational Structure

The Sinai Peninsula division is led by Ramazi Mawafi, who gained the nickname “Bin Laden’s Doctor” while working with Al Qaida, though he never administered to Bin Laden (Maggie Michael). Especially based on the apparent distribution of power between areas, it seems the group does divide power in some way. The group does not have a formal political wing.

External Ties

The group seems to be very self-supported. There is evidence they have worked with Egypt’s Revolution (Bill Curry), though not specifically the Sinai Peninsula group.

Group Outcome

The state’s response (the Egyptian Government) has been quite violent in return; one altercation resulted in the government killing 87 and arresting 250 people (Maggie Michael).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2011

Group End (Outcome): unknown/2016 (active?)

XVI. ORGANIZATION FOR THE OPPRESSED IN EGYPT'S PRISONS

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: Organization for the Oppressed in Egypt’s Prisons, Organization for the Defense of the Oppressed of Egypt’s Prisons

Part 1. Bibliography

- Alan Cowell. "8 Killed and 17 Wounded in Raid On Bus of Israeli Tourists in Egypt." New York Times. 1990a.
<http://www.nytimes.com/1990/02/05/world/8-killed-and-17-wounded-in-raid-on-bus-of-israeli-tourists-in-egypt.html>
- Alan Cowell. "Lebanon Factions Claim Attack on Egypt Group." New York Times. Feb. 6, 1990b.
<http://www.nytimes.com/1990/02/06/world/lebanon-faction-claims-attack-on-israeli-group.html>
- GTD Perpetrator 5076. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5076>
-

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear if this group actually exists. The group came to attention on February 4, 1990 when the Organization for the Defense of the Oppressed of Egypt's Prisons claimed responsibility for an attack on a tour bus containing Israeli academics. The group claimed it was fighting in order to fight the torture faced in Egyptian prisons (Cowell 1990a). The group was supposedly an Islamic fundamentalist group (Cowell 1990b). The attack has been hypothesized to have been carried out by a separate group, Egypt's Revolution (Cowell 1990a).

Geography

The attack occurred 30 miles east of Cairo and near the 10th of Ramadan City (Cowell 1990a). A few days later, a Lebanese terrorist group named Islamic Holy War (Hezbollah) claimed responsibility for the attack (Cowell 1990b).

Organizational Structure

There is no information about the organizational structure or external ties of the group.

External Ties

There is no information about the organizational structure or external ties of the group.

Group Outcome

Egyptian police corroborated Hezbollah's claim arguing a Palestinian terrorist group

seemed involved and that perpetrators had been arrested following the event (Cowell 1990b). The group's last attack was in 1990 (Cowell 1990b).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: unknown

Group Formation: 1990

Group End (Outcome): 1990 (unknown)

XVII. FORBID THE EVIL GROUP (MOSLEM MILITANTS)

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: Command the good and forbid the evil (BBC 2012)

Proposed changes

Formation: 1993

Part 1. Bibliography

- "BBC Monitoring quotes from Middle East Arabic press for 26 Dec 12.". 2012 BBC Monitoring Middle East, Dec 26. Proquest. PDF. gDrive.
- Johansen, Baber. 2003. "Apostasy as objective and depersonalized fact: Two recent Egyptian court judgments." Social Research 70, no. 3: 687-710. Proquest.
- Sfeir, George N. 1998. "Basic freedoms in a fractured legal culture: Egypt and the case of Nasr Hamid Abu Zayd." The Middle East Journal 52, no. 3: 402-414. Proquest. PDF. gDrive.
- Silverman, Adam L. 2002. "Just war, Jihad, and terrorism: A comparison of western and Islamic norms for the use of political violence." Journal of Church and State 44, no. 1: 73-92. Proquest. PDF. gDrive.
- GTD Perpetrator 1375. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1375>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Unknown

Group Formation: unknown

Group End (Outcome): unknown (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There are several mentions of the phrase “Forbid the Evil” in modern Egyptian history. In 1993, a group of lawyers called upon the courts to dissolve a marriage between professor Abu Zayd and his wife; their justification for this request being that Zayd was guilty of apostasy, the renunciation of religious beliefs (Johanson 2003). In particular they thought he was guilty of violating the “hisba” which is the obligation to “enjoin the good and forbid the evil” (Sfeir 1998). Hisba is closely linked to jihadist groups, and often tied in with their ideologies (Silverman 2002). Another source links the group “Forbid the Evil” to the Muslim Brotherhood and a contested constitution it appears in (BBC 2012). This phrase seems more to be an ideology than an independent group. There is no evidence of a specific violent attack attributed to the group. A group under this name claimed responsibility for an attack in September 1992 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group’s one attack took place in Port Said, Egypt (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

None found.

External Ties

None found.

Group Outcome

None found.

Notes for Iris:

-hisba is an ideology, not an organization. Hisba is used to justify the violence and is not an end in itself.

XVIII. INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE GROUP (GAMA'A AL-ADELA AL-ALAMIYA)

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: none

Part 1. Bibliography

- Searched proquest, google, google scholar with name + partial name
- “Extremisme Musulman,” Equipe de recherche sur le terrorisme et l’antiterrorisme (ERTA), 2003, http://erta-tcrg.org/Incidents/extremisme_musulman.htm
- GTD Perpetrator 1268. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1268>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1995

Group End (Outcome): 1995 (arrest)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. They were involved in an attack in Islamabad, Pakistan directed against the Egyptian Ambassador on November 19, 1995 (ERTA 2003).

Geography

GTD implicated the group in one attack in Islamabad and in a second attack in Geneva, Switzerland against an Egyptian diplomat on November 13, 1995 (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group’s organizational structure including members, size estimates, ethnicity, leadership, or sources of funding.

External Ties

They were implicated along with al-Gamaa al-Islamiya and al-Jihad in the attack (ERTA 2003).

Group Outcome

The Pakistani government subsequently arrested a group of Egyptian and Jordanian

students studying at the University of Islamabad who they thought were part of the attack (ERTA 2003). The group is not heard from again after this one attack.

XIX. BANI HILAL TRIBE
Min. Group Date: 1996
Max. Group Date: 1996
Onset: NA

Aliases: Banu Hilal

Part 1. Bibliography

- Dwight Reynolds. "Sirat Bani Hilal Digital Archive." UCSB. n.d. <http://www.siratbanihilal.ucsb.edu/start>
- Ismail Alexandrani. "State absent as clashes escalate in upper Egypt." Al-Monitor. 2014. <https://web.archive.org/web/20140509010703/https://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/ar/security/2014/05/tribal-clashes-nubians-upper-egypt-state-absence.html>
- GTD Perpetrator 100009. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=100009>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Unknown

Group End (Outcome): 2014 (active in clashes against the Nubians)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group appears to engage in non-state violence against the Nubian Daboud tribe in the Aswan region (Alexandrani 2014). The Banu Hilal tribe have faced ethnic discrimination by Arab tribes in southern Egypt (Alexandrani 2014). Clashes between Nubian and Bani Hilal tribes broke out in 2014 (Alexandrani 2014).

GTD alleges an incident in Cairo in 1996 where a tribes member threw a Molotov cocktail at an EgyptAir airplane, but I could not find more information about this incident via ProQuest (GTD 2017). It is not clear whether this group engages in terrorist activities that oppose the Egyptian state.

Geography

The Bani Hilal tribe lives around al-Bakātūsh in northern Egypt and the Aswan region (Reynolds N.d.; Alexandrani 2014). GTD alleges an incident in Cairo in 1996 where a tribes member threw a Molotov cocktail at an EgyptAir airplane, but I could not find more information about this incident via ProQuest (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No additional organizational information could be found about this group or ties. It is unclear if they even oppose the Egyptian state or face politicized opposition. It is primarily an ethnic tribe in the Aswan region and not an organized group.

External Ties

No additional organizational information could be found about this group or ties. It is unclear if they even oppose the Egyptian state or face politicized opposition.

Group Outcome

It is unclear if they even oppose the Egyptian state or face politicized opposition. Clashes between Nubian and Bani Hilal tribes broke out in 2014 (Alexandrani 2014). The tribe still exists today, but is not an organized militant group.

Notes for Iris:

- this is a tribe and not an organized militia or an independent group
- Egypt Air incident is very isolated
- primarily engages in inter-tribal violence and does not actually oppose the government

XX. JAMAA AL-ISLAMIYA AL-ALAMIYA (WORLD ISLAMIST GROUP)

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2004

Onset: NA

Aliases: Jamaa Al-Islamiya Al-Alamiya (World Islamist Group), Jamaa Al Islamiya Al Alamiya, Jamaa Al Islamiya Al Alamiya (World Islamist Group), Jamaa Al-Islamiya Al-Alamiya, World Islamist Group

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20235. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20235>

- ["Terror experts tie Sinai attacks to 'World Islamist Group,' Haaretz. 2004.](http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1238627/posts)
<http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1238627/posts>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: unknown

Group Formation: 1997

Group End (Outcome): 2004 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Jamaa al-Islamiya formed as early as 1997 by Rifa'at Taa (Haaretz 2004). The group's goals were considered part of a campaign to "destabilize the Egyptian regime" (Haaretz 2004). It is unknown precisely when its first attack occurred, but is as late as 2004 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group was active as late as 2004 conducting attacks in the Sinai including the resort town of Ras Burka, as well as in Taba and Nuweiba (Haaretz 2004; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

It is unclear whether the group was organized as a vast network of terrorists or one extremist Islamic group (Haaretz 2004).

External Ties

The group appears affiliated with Al-Qaeda or AQSP given the leader signed a statement pledging support for al-Qaida and a religious war (Haaretz 2004).

Group Outcome

The group was active as late as 2004 conducting attacks in the Sinai including the resort town of Ras Burka (Haaretz 2004). It is unknown what happened to them.

XXI. EGYPTIAN TAWHID AND JIHAD
Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2006

Onset: NA

Aliases: Egyptian Tawhid And Jihad, Tawhid Islamic Brigades, Tawhid wal-Gehad

Proposed changes

Formation: 1997

Part 1. Bibliography

- Khalil al-Anani. "The resurgence of militant Islamists in Egypt." Middle East Institute. 2014. <http://www.mei.edu/content/resurgence-militant-islamists-egypt>
- "Tawhid wal-Jihad." Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy. 2015. <https://timep.org/esw/profiles/terror-groups/tawhid-wal-jihad/>
- "The Egyptian Tawhid Wal Jihad Group Issues a Statement." SITE Intel Group. 2005. <https://ent.siteintelgroup.com/Jihadist-News/site-institute-7-26-05-egyptian-tawhid-wal-jihad-group-claims-responsibility-for-egyptian-bombings.html>
- "Egyptian army kills military commander of Al-Tawhid Wal-Jihad in Sinai." Ahram Online. 2014. <http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/91920/Egypt/Politics-/Egyptian-army-kills-military-commander-of-AlTawhid.aspx>
- GTD Perpetrator 20520. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20520>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1997

Group End (Outcome): 2007 (military crackdown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Tawhid and Jihad was founded in 1997 by Al Arish, Khaled Maaad, and Nasr Khamees El-Malakhi (TIMEP 2015). The group adheres to a strict Salafist Jihad ideology, similar to the Al-Qaeda ideology of takfiri (TIMEP 2015; al-Anani 2014). Tawhid and Jihad seeks to overthrow the Egyptian government and security forces (al-Anani 2014). Its first violent attack was in 2004 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group came to attention during a series of tourist attacks at Taba, Sharm el-Sheikh, and Dahab in 2004-2006 (SITE Intel 2005; TIMEP 2015; al-Anani 2014).

Organizational Structure

The group's primary (military) leader was Ahmed Hamadan Harb Malki, but he was killed in a military clash in 2014 (TIMEP 2015; Ahram Online 2014). The group was primarily composed of members of local mosques in the Sinai (TIMEP 2015). The group operates around the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza Strip (TIMEP 2015). TIMEP (2015) estimates the group has about 300 members. Tawhid and Jihad primarily funds itself through small petty theft and re-selling state equipment they steal (TIMEP 2015).

External Ties

The group has ties to Hamas with whom they engaged in a 2007 training exercise, yet rejected ties to the group, as seen through their standoff with the group and the kidnapping of Italian activist Vittorio Arrigoni to pressure the group to release the leader Hisham al Saedni (TIMEP 2015). The group also coordinates with al-Qassem Brigades and may have merged with Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis (TIMEP 2015). Despite the presence of multiple terror groups operating along the Sinai, Tawhid and Jihad is seen as one of the most violent (Ahram Online 2014). The group conducted several attacks with the World Islamist Group and Abdullah Azzam Brigades in 2004 (GTD 2017).

Group Outcome

The group's capabilities were weakened following a government crackdown (al-Anani 2014). The Egyptian government responded with a harsh military crackdown which is believed to have severely damaged the group's membership and capabilities, leading to the supposed collapse of the group in 2011 (al-Anani 2014; TIMEP 2015). The group reorganized and was conducting attacks again in 2013 with the IS in the Sinai affiliate (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- similar to al Qaeda ideologies
- they may have merged with Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis (Al Qaeda affiliate in Egypt) at a later date
- likely some affiliate with Al Qaeda
- no clear connection to EIJ

XXII. ISLAMIC GLORY BRIGADES IN THE LAND OF THE NILE

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic Glory Brigades In The Land Of The Nile, Islamic Brigades Of Pride In Egypt, Islamic Pride Brigades In The Land Of The Nile, Kata'ib Al-Izz Al-Islamiyah Fi Ard Al-Nil, Kataib Al Fakhr Al Islami Fi Ard Al Nil, Kata'ib Al Fakhr Al Islami Fi Ard Al Nil, Kataib Al Izz Al Islamiyah Fi Ard Al Nil, Kata'ib Al Izz Al Islamiyah Fi Ard Al Nil, Kata'ib Al-Fakhr Al-Islami Fi Ard Al-Nil, Kata'ib Al-Izz Al-Islamiyah Fi Ard Al-Nil

Part 1. Bibliography

- Stephen Stremes. "ENTITY: ISLAMIC GLORY BRIGADES IN THE LAND OF THE NILE." 2015. <http://www.cerus-intel.org/?p=538>
- Daniel Sullivan and Kimberly Jones. Global Security Watch—Egypt: A Reference Handbook: A Reference Handbook. 2008. p. 70.
https://books.google.com/books?id=37VzCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA70&lpg=PA70&dq=ISLAMIC+GLORY+BRIGADES+IN+THE+LAND+OF+THE+NILE&source=bl&ots=TyxrJJ3BTr&sig=4iYV_Xl2M-D7pGVzo3aXfmTPIRE&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjK8LzGyovQAhXE5yYKHxYDvsQ6AEIMjAF#v=onepage&q=ISLAMIC%20GLORY%20BRIGADES%20IN%20THE%20LAND%20OF%20THE%20NILE&f=false
- Brian Jenkins. Unconquerable Nation: Knowing Our Enemy, Strengthening Ourselves. 2006.
https://books.google.com/books?id=mKuDuya_CzQC&pg=PA183&lpg=PA183&dq=ISLAMIC+GLORY+BRIGADES+IN+THE+LAND+OF+THE+NILE&source=bl&ots=UH9FN5-lj8&sig=GPeI3sGn_pDnAx7ydFqg3Eosxww&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjK8LzGyovQAhXE5yYKHxYDvsQ6AEIOTAH#v=onepage&q=ISLAMIC%20GLORY%20BRIGADES%20IN%20THE%20LAND%20OF%20THE%20NILE&f=false

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (crackdown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Islamic Glory Brigades in the Land of the Nile first came to attention in 2005 with a

suicide bombing in Cairo on April 7, 2005 (Stremes 2015; Jenkins 2006, 183). The group claimed responsibility for the attack and argued it was to protest the Mubarak regime and US policies (Sullivan and Jones 2008, 70).

Geography

The group was active in Cairo (Jenkins 2006, 183).

Organizational Structure

There is no additional information about the organization or external ties after its one event in 2005.

External Ties

There is no additional information about the organization or external ties after its one event in 2005.

Group Outcome

Egyptian officials responded with a massive crackdown including the arrest of approximately 200 citizens, including non-militants after the incident (Stremes 2015; Sullivan and Jones 2008, 70). The group is not heard from again following this incident.

XXIII. ARMY OF ISLAM
Min. Group Date: 2006
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Army of Islam (AOI), Jaysh al-Islam, Jaish al-Islam

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Profile of the Army of Islam," Meir Amit Intelligence and Terrorist Information Center, 2012, <http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/en/article/20385>
- "Army of Islam (AOI)," Global Security, n.d. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/jaish-al-islam.htm>
- "Designation of Army of Islam," US State Department, 2011, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/05/163838.htm>
- GTD Perpetrator 20081, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20081>
- "Jaysh al-Islam." Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy. N.d. <https://timep.org/esw/terror-groups/jaysh-al-islam/>

- Morgan Winsor. "Gaza's Jaish Al-Islam ISIS Allegiance? Jihadi Group Statement Proclaims Devotion To The Islamic State." IB Times. 2015.
<http://www.ibtimes.com/gazas-jaish-al-islam-isis-allegiance-jihadi-group-statement-proclaims-devotion-2092764>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Jaish al-Islam, AOI

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Army of Islam was formed in 2005 or 2006 as a splinter from the Popular Resistance Committee (U.S. State Department 2011; Meir Amit Center 2012). The group ascribes to a Salafi Jihadist ideology and primarily operates in the Gaza Strip although it also has a base of operations in the Sinai Peninsula (Meir Amit Center 2012). The group seeks to establish an independent Palestinian state and overthrow the Israeli government (Global Security n.d.). The group's first violent incident was as late as 2006 (US State Department 2011).

Geography

The group ascribes to a Salafi Jihadist ideology and primarily operates in the Gaza Strip although it also has a base of operations in the Sinai Peninsula (Meir Amit Center 2012). The group came to attention with attacks in Alexandria, Cairo, and Heliopolis, Egypt as well as Kerem Shalom, and Gaza Strip areas (Meir Amit Center 2012). It had a cell operating out of the Balad area in Egypt as well as Gaza (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group is led by Mumtaz Dughmush and recruits from the local Dughmush clan (Meir Amit Center 2012; TIMEP n.d). It targets Israel, Egyptian, American, British, and New Zealand targets (U.S. State Department 2011). The group has ties to Al-Qaeda, which makes it more dangerous and lethal than other groups (Meir Amit Center 2012). In 2012, it was believed to have approximately a few hundred members (Global Security). Army of Islam funds itself through criminal activities in and around Gaza (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

Army of Islam has close ties to Hamas (Meir Amit Center 2012). It allegedly receives training and equipment from Hamas (Global Security n.d.). The group has ties to Al-Qaeda which make it more dangerous and lethal than other groups (Meir Amit Center 2012).

Group Outcome

The US designated the group an FTO in 2011 (US State Department 2011; TIMEP n.d.). In 2015, the group pledged allegiance to ISIS (IB Times 2015).

Note: There is a similar group operating out of Syria as part of the Syrian Civil War to oust Assad. IB Times article conflates the two at the bottom of the article.

XXIV. JALJALA ARMY
Min. Group Date: 2012
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Jaljala Army, Palestinian Islamic Jaljala Army

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40070>
- Mohamed Famy, "Sinai's Invisible War," 2012, Foreign Policy, <http://foreignpolicy.com/2012/08/13/sinai-invisible-war/>
- "North Sinai Violence Flares Again," CNN, 2012, <http://www.cnn.com/2012/08/09/world/meast/egypt-violence/>
- "The Jaljalat Phenomenon in the Gaza Strip." Israeli Security. N.d. https://www.shabak.gov.il/SiteCollectionImages/%D7%A1%D7%A7%D7%99%D7%A8%D7%95%D7%AA%20%D7%95%D7%A4%D7%A8%D7%A1%D7%95%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%9D/terror-portal/docs/english/The_Jaljalat_en.pdf
- "In Gaza, Hamas faces jihadist challenge." UPI. 2009. <https://www.upi.com/In-Gaza-Hamas-faces-jihadist-challenge/88581262292000/>
- "Rise in Gaza Radical Groups Associated with Al-Qa'Idah - Jerusalem Post." 2009.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Oct 29. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/458587288?accountid=14026>.
- "Palestinian Pro-Fatah Newspaper Profiles "Jaljala" Groups in Gaza Strip." 2009.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jul 13. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/458787932?accountid=14026>.
- "Al Qaeda inspired Jihadi Movement Growing In Gaza, Says Group Leader." Haaretz. 2014. <https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/1.578950>

- Benedetta Berti. "Salafi Jihadi Activism in Gaza." Sentinel. Combating Terrorism Center. 2010. <https://ctc.usma.edu/posts/salafi-jihadi-activism-in-gaza-mapping-the-threat>
- United States Congressional Research Service, Hamas: Background and Issues for Congress, 2 December 2010, R41514, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4cff4531d2.html>
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Radical Islam in Gaza, 29 March 2011, Middle East Report N°104, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4d92f9332.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Thunder, Rolling Thunder, Ansar al-Sunna, Rallying Cry, Windy Storm

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2014 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Jaljala formed in 2006 as a splinter after Hamas decided to participate in elections (BBC 2009). The group ascribes to a Salafist ideology (Israeli Security n.d.; Berti 2010; International Crisis Group 2011, 16). The group's aims are to wage jihad and advocate for the creation of a state that enforces Sharia law (Israeli Security n.d.; BBC 2009). The group's first incident was as late as 2008 (Israeli Security n.d.).

The Jaljala Army came to attention in 2012 when it attacked a police station in Al Reissa, North Sinai in Egypt (GTD; CNN 2012). Although the group did not claim responsibility for the attack, an Egyptian general argued the group was probably behind it. Jaljala Army is a splinter group of Hamas, possessing "more radical beliefs" (CNN 2012). The group wants a Sharia-based government and emerged in response to President Mohammad Morsi's election (CNN 2012).

Geography

The group primarily operated in Gaza and the West Strip, but also claimed to have members in Israel and along the Sinai Peninsula (BBC 2009). They also had an attack along the Hoovers route (Israeli Security n.d.). The group had a headquarters in Gaza City (BBC 2009).

Because the group has ties to Hamas, it is believed to operate from an external base along the Gaza Strip and cross into the Sinai Peninsula via Hamas-controlled tunnels (Foreign Policy 2012).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader was Mahmud Talib (Berti 2010). Talib was a former military commander for Hamas (Berti 2010). In 2014, the group was led by Abu Bakir, which is possibly an alias for Talib (Haaretz 2014). It was organized into a series of cells and was very decentralized (BBC 2009; CRS 2010, 18). The group had approximately 500 members in 2009 (UPI 2009). The group had approximately 700 members in 2010 (Berti 2010). The group claimed they had 7,000 members (BBC 2009). Another estimate suggested the group had 2,500-3,000 members in 2010 (CRS 2010, 18; International Crisis Group 2011, 14). Members were largely ex-militants from Hamas (Berti 2010). It later began to attract foreign fighters from other Gulf States (Haaretz 2014). The group notably uses the internet to publicize its campaign (BBC 2009).

Approximately 35 members of the Jaljala Army were involved in the attack although it's not clear what percent of their overall size this represents (CNN 2012).

External Ties

The group pledged allegiance to Al Qaeda around 2010 (Berti 2010). The group also allied with other Salafist groups in Gaza like Jaish al Umma and Army of Islam (Haaretz 2014).

Because the group has ties to Hamas, it is believed to operate from an external base along the Gaza Strip and cross into the Sinai Peninsula via Hamas-controlled tunnels (Foreign Policy 2012).

Group Outcome

Hamas launched a military operation against the group in 2009 (Berti 2010). Hamas captured Talib, but he escaped from custody (Berti 2010). Hamas also arrested or severely weakened the group's capabilities after this operation (Berti 2010). In 2011, Talib was in custody (International Crisis Group 2011, 14). The group was last listed as active in 2014 and growing (Haaretz 2014). It is unknown what happened to the group after 2014.

The Egyptian military arrested six suspects but released three of them a couple days later (Foreign Policy 2012). The Egyptian military via the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces said they were launching a military operation to target forces (CNN 2012). Further analysis revealed however that these operations and battles seemed fabricated (Foreign Policy 2012). Previously the Egyptian military had worked with Israeli military to coordinate military operations in the Sinai (CNN 2012).

Interesting quote from BBC 2009:

The Jaljalat groupings appear to be maintaining a curious half-in, half-out relationship with Hamas at the present time. Adherents have begun to organize militarily outside of the framework of Hamas, while maintaining their membership in the movement. The Hamas leadership is watching events carefully. They are reluctant to move against the Jaljalat, for fear that this could precipitate a split in Hamas.

XXV. ABDULLAH AZZAM BRIGADES (Original)

TORG ID: T346

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: Abdullah Azzam Brigades, Al-Qaeda In The Levant And Egypt, Al-Qaida In Syria And Egypt, Al-Qa'idah Organization - The Land Of Al-Sham And Al-Kananah, Battalion Of The Martyr Abdullah Azzam, Martyr Abdallah Azzam Brigades, Tanzim Al-Qaida Fi Balad Ash-Sham Wa Ard Al-Kinannah, the Brigades of Abdullah Azzam; the Brigades of the Martyr Abdullah Azzam; the Ziyad al-Jarrah Battalions; the Ziad al-Jarrah Battalion; the Yusuf al-'Uyayri Battalions; the Yusuf al-Ayiri Battalion; the Battalion of Sheikh Yusuf al-'Ayiri; and the Marwan Hadid Brigades.

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Event ID 200410070002. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=200410070002>
- "Abdullah Azzam Brigades." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4561. MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1yIJCvLYjaCB0AAcfZDK8OqU7fAfIP44cgaHzxvS0ky4/edit#>
- "Abdallah Azzam Brigades," Mackenzie Institute, 2015,
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/abdallah-azzam-brigades-aab/>
- "Bombers kill 88 at Egyptian resort." Guardian. 2005.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2005/jul/23/algaida.terrorism>
- Daniel Williams. "Egypt gets tough in Sinai in wake of resort attacks." Washington Post. 2005.
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/10/01/AR2005100101293pf.html>
- Mark Willacy. "Police question dozens over Egypt bombings." ABC News. 2005.
<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2005-07-25/police-question-dozens-over-egypt-bombings/2065592>

- Abdullah Azzam Brigade,” BBC, 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-25005417>

Note: the TORG here refers to the perpetrators behind the 2004/2005 Sinai attacks and (maybe?) the splinter group - need to add additional sources

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2004

Group End (Outcome): 2005

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group’s date of formation is unknown, but the group was active between 2004 and 2005 (GTD 2017; Guardian 2005). The new group with the same name started up in roughly 2010 (GTD 2017). The group has a Sunni Salafist ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2015; BBC 2013). The group was the second named after Abdullah Azzam, who was one of the first to volunteer to fight against the Soviets in Afghan (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group fought for the release of jihadists imprisoned in Lebanon, overthrow the Saudi government, and prevent Western military intervention in the Middle East (Mackenzie Institute 2015; MIPT 2008). The group was responsible for bombings in 2005 (ABC 2005; Guardian 2005).

Geography

The group is considered transnational (Adaki 2014). The group is very well-organized and includes four branches. Three are distributed by geography (Lebanese branch, Saudi Arabian branch, and Gaza branch) and a fifth at an unknown location dedicated to propaganda and media (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

Organizational Structure

The group is very well-organized and includes four branches. Three are distributed by geography (Lebanese branch, Saudi Arabian branch, and Gaza branch) (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Global Security N.d.). The group had separate brigades, including the Yahya Ayyash Brigades (Adaki 2014). The group used rocket attacks and suicide bombings (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Adaki 2014; Global Security N.d.; The Guardian 2005; Willacy 2005). In 2012, a new leader - Majid Bin-Muhammad al-Majid - took over

after Saudi authorities arrested al-Qar'awi following a drone strike in Pakistan (BBC 2013). The group opposes Hezbollah and other Shia groups in the Middle East (BBC 2013).

External Ties

The group opposes Hezbollah and other Shia groups in the Middle East (BBC 2013). The group is a splinter group of Al-Qaeda (Mackenzie Institute 2015; MIPT 2008). The 2004 group had four factions, operated in Egypt, and targeted tourists. The 2009 group had five factions, operated in Egypt and Lebanon, and targeted state officials.

Group Outcome

The group was active between 2004 and 2005, and then died off (GTD 2017). The new group with the same name started up in roughly 2010 (GTD 2017).

ABDULLAH AZZAM BRIGADES (Part II)

TORG ID: T346000

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Abdullah Azzam Brigades, Al-Qaeda In The Levant And Egypt, Al-Qaida In Syria And Egypt, Al-Qa'idah Organization - The Land Of Al-Sham And Al-Kananah, Battalion Of The Martyr Abdullah Azzam, Martyr Abdallah Azzam Brigades, Tanzim Al-Qaida Fi Balad Ash-Sham Wa Ard Al-Kinanah, the Brigades of Abdullah Azzam; the Brigades of the Martyr Abdullah Azzam; the Ziyad al-Jarrah Battalions; the Ziad al-Jarrah Battalion; the Yusuf al-'Uyayri Battalions; the Yusuf al-Ayiri Battalion; the Battalion of Sheikh Yusuf al-'Ayiri; and the Marwan Hadid Brigades.

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Event ID 200410070002. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=200410070002>
- "Abdullah Azzam Brigades." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4561. MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1yIJCvLYjaCB0AAcfZDK8OqU7fAfIP44cgaHzxvS0ky4/edit#>
- "Abdallah Azzam Brigades," Mackenzie Institute, 2015,
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/abdallah-azzam-brigades-aab/>

- Oren Adaki, "[Abdullah Azzam Brigades launches rocket attacks from Gaza](http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2014/07/abdullah_azzam_brigades_launch.php)," Long War Journal, 2014,
http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2014/07/abdullah_azzam_brigades_launch.php
- "Profile:http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2014/07/abdullah_azzam_brigades_laun_ch.php Abdullah Azzam Brigade," BBC, 2013,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-25005417>
- "Terrorist Designations of the Abdallah Azzam Brigade," US State Department, 2012,
<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/05/190810.htm>
- "Abdullah Azzam," Investigative Project on Terrorism, n.d.,
<http://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/103/abdullah-azzam>
- "Abdullah Azzam Brigade," Global Security,
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/aab.htm>
- "Abdullah Azzam Brigade," Country Reports on Terrorism 2012, US State Department,
<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209989.htm>
- "Bombers kill 88 at Egyptian resort." Guardian. 2005.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2005/jul/23/alqaida.terrorism>
- Daniel Williams. "Egypt gets tough in Sinai in wake of resort attacks." Washington Post. 2005.
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/10/01/AR2005100101293_pf.html
- Mark Willacy. "Police question dozens over Egypt bombings." ABC News. 2005.
<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2005-07-25/police-question-dozens-over-egypt-bombings/2065592>

Note: the TORG here refers to the perpetrators behind the 2004/2005 Sinai attacks and (maybe?) the splinter group - need to add additional sources

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

AAB was formed in 2009 as a splinter of Al-Qaeda in Iraq (U.S. State Department 2012; Mackenzie Institute 2015; Adaki 2014; BBC 2013; Global Security N.d.). The group is led by Saleh Al-Qari Awi and is considered a continuation of AQI's goals to hit targets in Lebanon, Syria, and parts of the Arabian Peninsula (Mackenzie Institute 2015). It calls for the overthrow of Lebanon's regime, Saudi Arabia's regime, and war against the West (Mackenzie Institute 2015). It ascribes to a Salafi jihadist ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group has a Sunni Salafist ideological root (Mackenzie Institute 2015; BBC 2013). The group was named after Abdullah Azzam, who was one of the first to volunteer to fight against the Soviets in Afghan (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group fought for the release of jihadists imprisoned in Lebanon, overthrow the Saudi government, and prevent Western military intervention in the Middle East (Mackenzie Institute 2015; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group is considered transnational (Adaki 2014). The group is responsible for carrying out attacks in northern Israel, Lebanon, and the Arabian Peninsula (U.S. State Department 2012a; Adaki 2014; Global Security N.d.). The group started off operations in Pakistan in 2009 (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group is very well-organized and includes four branches. Three are distributed by geography (Lebanese branch, Saudi Arabian branch, and Gaza branch) and a fifth at an unknown location dedicated to propaganda and media (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

Organizational Structure

The group began operations in Pakistan in 2009 (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group is very well-organized and includes four branches. Three are distributed by geography (Lebanese branch, Saudi Arabian branch, and Gaza branch) and a fifth at an unknown location dedicated to propaganda and media, following a similar structure to the original group (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Global Security N.d.). The group had separate brigades, including the Yahya Ayyash Brigades (Adaki 2014). The group is responsible for carrying out attacks in northern Israel, Lebanon, and the Arabian Peninsula (U.S. State Department 2012a). It is unclear how the group funds itself and whether it receives any external support (U.S. State Department 2012b; Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group was formed by Saleh Al-Qaraawi (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Adaki 2014; Global Security N.d.). The group used rocket attacks and suicide bombings (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Adaki 2014; Global Security N.d.; The Guardian 2005; Willacy 2005). In 2012, a new leader - Majid Bin-Muhammad al-Majid - took over after Saudi authorities arrested al-Qar'awi following a drone strike in Pakistan (BBC 2013). The group opposes Hezbollah and other Shia groups in the Middle East (BBC 2013).

External Ties

The group opposes Hezbollah and other Shia groups in the Middle East (BBC 2013). The group is a splinter of Al-Qaeda (Mackenzie Institute 2015; MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group was added to the Canadian Criminal Code as of June of 2015 (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group was designated a Foreign Terrorist Organization by the US in 2012 (Global Security N.d.; US State Department 2012). The group's last attack was in July 2014 (Adaki 2014).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2009

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)