

Turkey Cases
Last Updated: 8 December 2016

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T378	POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (PFLP)		1967	2012
T507	TURKISH PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT (TPLF) (THKP-C)		1970	1991
T506	TURKISH PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (TPLA)		1971	0
T495	TURKIYE KOMUNIST PARTISI/MARKSIST-LENINIST-TURKIYE ISCI KOYLU KURTULUS ORDUSU	2005	1972	2005
T219	INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY ACTION GROUP (GARI)		1973	1977
T263	PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OF KURDISTAN	1984	1974	2012
T1168	MAHIR CAYAN SUICIDE GROUP		1975	1975
T1445	PATRIOTIC UNION OF KURDISTAN (PUK)		1975	2002
T227	GREAT EASTERN ISLAMIC RAIDERS FRONT (IBDA-C)		1975	2003
T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T261	KURDISH PATRIOTIC UNION		1975	0
T87	ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF ARMENIA		1975	1997
T343	28 MAY ARMENIAN ORGANIZATION		1977	1977
T1323	TURKISH REVOLUTIONARIES		1979	1979
T151	DEVIRIMCI SOL	1991	1979	1996
T1693	EAGLES OF THE PALESTINAN REVOLUTION		1979	1989
T292	MAY 15 ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE		1979	1984

T1721	GREY WOLVES		1980	1998
T606	TKEP		1980	0
T685	DEV YOL		1980	1982
T208	HIZBALLAH		1982	2012
T1999	FREEWOMEN'S MOVEMENT OF KURDISTAN (YAJK)		1986	0
T2072	ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS		1987	2011
T887	BLACK FRIDAY		1988	1988
T1626	ARMED PEOPLE'S UNITS		1989	1989
T1930	THE UNIT OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS MARTYRS		1989	1989
T246	JUNE 16 ORGANIZATION		1989	1989
T28	AL-QA'IDA		1989	2012
T1677	COMMUNIST WARRIOR'S UNION		1990	1990
T1691	DEV GENC		1990	1990
T1749	ISLAMIC MOVEMENT ORGANIZATION		1990	1992
T1885	RESISTANCE MOVEMENT		1990	1990
T1886	RESISTANCE MOVEMENT OF THE UNION OF REVOLT WORKERS		1990	1990
T1934	TURKISH COMMUNIST PARTY/MARXIST (TKP-ML)		1990	2003
T1936	TURKISH ISLAMIC COMMANDOS		1990	1990
T494	TKEP/L		1990	0
T504	TURKISH HIZBALLAH		1990	2011
T1752	ISLAMIC REVENGE ORGANIZATION		1991	1992
T1868	PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FORCE		1991	1991
T1935	TURKISH COMMUNIST WORKERS PARTY		1991	1992
T505	TURKISH ISLAMIC JIHAD		1991	1991
T1655	BOZ-OK (GREY ARROW)		1992	1992

T1729	HAMAWAND TRIBE		1992	1992
T1821	MOTHERLAND PARTY		1994	1994
T486	DEVRIMICI HALK KURTULUS CEPHESI (DHKP/C)		1994	2012
T904	KURDISH ISLAMIC UNITY PARTY		1995	1995
T155	EAST TURKISTAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION		1996	2011
T2457	UNION OF REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNISTS IN TURKEY (TIKB)		1996	1999
T228	ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING BRIGADE (IIPB)		1998	2002
T214	PEOPLE'S DEFENSE FORCES (HPG)		1999	0
T324	NATIONALIST KURDISH REVENGE TEAMS		1999	0
T67	APO'S REVENGE HAWKS		1999	0
T68	APO'S YOUTH REVENGE BRIGADES		1999	0
T137	COMMUNIST WORKERS MOVEMENT		2001	0
T262	KURDISTAN FREEDOM HAWKS (TAK)		2004	2012
T2512	REVOLUTIONARY HEADQUARTERS (TURKEY)		2009	2009

I. **POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (PFLP)**

Min. Group Date: 1967

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine (Pflp), Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades, Abu-Ali Mustafa Brigades, Al-Jabha Ash-Sha'abiya Li-Tahrir Falastin, Al-Jabna Al-Shabiyya Li-Tahrir Filastin, Martyr Abu-Ali Mustafa Brigades Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine, Red Eagles, PFLP

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The PFLP was formed in 1967 by George Habash to fight and destroy Israel after the latter began to occupy parts of the West Bank (BBC 2014). It formed as a merger between two unnamed left-wing factions (IB Times 2014). The group came to attention in 1968 with a series of prominent airplane hijackings and were the first group to employ this tactic (BBC 2014). It was primarily secular, but Habash argued the group was founded on Marxist-Leninist ideals (Global Security n.d., BBC 2014).

Geography

Today, the group primarily operates from the Gaza Strip, attacking Israeli communities in the southern part of the country. It has also conducted prominent attacks in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Entebbe, Geha junction, Itamar, Ramallah, and Karnei Shomron (Global Security n.d., BBC 2014). Its headquarters were (are?) in Damascus (Global Security n.d.)

It’s unclear exactly what the ties to Turkey are, but there is a bastion of support in Istanbul according to the PFLP official website (PFLP 2013).

Organizational Structure

The PFLP is a faction of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) (BBC 2014). It was originally created by George Habash - a Christian doctor - and merged with the PLO in 1968 (Global Security n.d.) Habash stepped down in 2000 and was replaced by Abu Ali Mustafa. It has an armed wing known as the Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades which was particularly active during the Second Intifada (BBC 2014). The armed wing was led - at some point - by Abu Ali Mustafa and later Ahmed Sadaa (BBC 2014).

The group has an estimated 800 members with potentially more support throughout the West Bank and Gaza (Global Security n.d.) It is currently led by Ahmed Jibril, who was formerly the head of the PFLP-General Command (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group funds itself from local supporters as well as external sources in Libya and Syria.

The representative of the PFLP in Turkey is Hassan Tahrawi (PFLP 2013).

External Ties

The PFLP has a vast network of alliances, including the German Baader-Meinhor organization and Japanese Red Army (BBC 2014). It fought against Hamas early on (BBC 2014). The group received external support from Syria, Libya, USSR, and China in the form of financial support, training, and an external base of operations.

The Turkish branch of the PFLP claims to have an alliance with Kurdish forces and parties in the country (PFLP 2013).

Group Outcome

After the fall of the Soviet Union and fighting by more Islamist groups during the First Intifada (Hamas, PIJ), the PFLP was weakened and lost nearly all of its power and influence in the West Bank by 2000 (ADL n.d., IB Times 2014).

The US designated the group a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 1995 (Global Security n.d). The group became partially involved in politics in the 1990s when it sought to become a part of Arafat's government.

Israel killed Mustafa in 2001 and arrested Sadat in 2002 (Global Security n.d.). Today, the group continues to fight Israel and Saadat claims the group will not enter negotiations with the Israeli government (BBC 2014).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Halhul Gang, Halhul Squad, Palestinian Popular Resistance Forces, PPRF (Mackenzie Institute)

Group Formation: 1967

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

II. TURKISH PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT (TPLF) (THKP-C)

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: Turkish People's Liberation Front (Tplf) (Thkp-C), Turkish People's Liberation Front (Tplf)(Thkp-C), Turkish People's Liberation Party-Front (Tlpf-F), T_rkiye Halk Kurtulu Partisi-Cephesi (Thkp-C), Turkiye Halk Kurtulus Partisi-Cephesi (Thkp-C)

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The TPLF was formed in 1970 by Mahir Cayan as a leftist organization designed to overthrow the state (Kenville 2000, 25; Sayari 1987, 21-23). The group was committed to a leftist revolution. It came to attention in 1971 when it assassinated the Israeli Consul in Istanbul (Kenville 2000, 37). It was inspired by Dev Genc which formed in 1969 (Kenville 2000, 34-35).

Geography

The group was primarily active in Istanbul with other attacks in Ankara, Izmir, Hatay, and Gaziantep, Turkey (GTD).

Organizational Structure

The TPLF had approximately a few hundred members (Sayari 1987, 22). Members were primarily students from universities in Ankara. The leader of the TPLF was Mahir Cayan, a political science student at Ankara University (Sayari 1987, 23). Cayan had a cult of personality in part because of his intellectual background which was only elevated after his death (Sayari 1987, 24-25). The group also included some military members either due to family connections or recruitment efforts (Sayari 1987, 23). The THKP was the name of the whole movement while THKP/C was the name of the armed wing (Kenville 2000, 35-36). They primarily recruited youth and working class groups in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana, and the Black Sea region.

External Ties

Members of the TPLF received training in guerrilla warfare tactics from the PLO prior to forming the group (Sayari 1987, 22). By 1980, the group was working alongside the Turkish Workers and Peasant Liberation army - a "rival leftist gang" to conduct attacks (Boston Globe 1980).

Group Outcome

The TPLF was targeted by Turkish security forces which arrested several members between 1970-1972 (Sayari 1987, 24). Cayan was killed along with several other members in a 1972 clash with security forces (Sayari 1987, 24). A few months later, security forces also killed Ulas Bardakci, Ertugrul Kurkcu, and other members of the TPLF's inner circle. This led to a leadership crisis which severely decimated the group's ability to continue (Sayari 1987, 25).

In 1975, a group splintered from the TPLF to form the "Urgent Ones" (Ancilciler) to conduct terrorist attacks in Turkey and operate out of Syria (BBC 2012). Another splinter group, DHKP/C (Dev Sol) formed in 1978 by the group (BBC 2012). Jones and Libicki

report the group splintered by 1999, but results would suggest this began to happen in the 1970s (Jones and Libicki 2008, 182).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: 1970

Group End (Outcome): 1978/1980 - splintering (Sayari 1987, 25; Jones and Libicki 2008, 182)

III. TURKISH PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (TPLA)

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Turkish People's Liberation Army (Tpla), Trk Halk Kurtulu? Ordusu (Thko), TPLA, THKO

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The TPLA was founded by Sinan Cemgil, a student from Middle East Technical University, in 1970 (Sayari 1987, 23, TOPS ID 4293). The group originally launched a rural guerrilla campaign to overthrow the Turkish regime from Malatya (Sayari 1987, 23; Jones and Libicki 2008, 182). It may have also tried to purge 'western imperialism' from Turkey (TOPS ID 4293).

Geography

The group operated from Malatya (Sayari 1987, 23). It also conducted some attacks in Malatya and Ankara (Guardian 1971; Guardian 1976).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader came to be Deniz Gezmiş, who was Kurdish, by 1971 (Sayari 1987, 23). Gezmiş had previously been a member of the Turkish Labor Party. The group recruited Kurdish members in southeastern Turkey as well as other rural, small-town members (Sayari 1987, 23). He was described as "charismatic" (Sayari 1987, 24). It is unknown how the group funded itself.

External Ties

Gezmiş traveled to Jordan and received training in guerrilla tactics from the PLO in 1969 (Sayari 1987, 24).

Group Outcome

Gezmiş was arrested and executed in 1972 (Sayari 1987, 24). The group was severely damaged after the 1971 memorandum coup due to police brutality (Guardian 1976). There were a couple attacks in 1976, but the group was otherwise not heard from again (Guardian 1976). Jones and Libicki say the group ended in 1980 due to police activity (Jones and Libicki 2008, 182).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1970

Group End (Outcome): 1976 (police) (Guardian)

IV. TURKIYE KOMUNIST PARTISI/MARKSIST-LENINIST-TURKIYE ISCI KOYLU

KURTULUS ORDUSU

Min. Group Date: 1972

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: 2005

Aliases: People's Liberation Army, Maoist Communist Party, Maoist Communist Party (Turkey), Maoist Kom_nist Partisi, Maoist Kom_nist Partisi (Mkp), Maoist Komunist Partisi (Mkp) (Turkey), People's Liberation Army (Turkey), Tkp/MI-Tikko, Turkish Communist Party/Marxist Leninist, Turkish Workers' And Peasants' Liberation Army, Turkiye Komunist Partisi/Marksist-Leninist-Turkiye Isci Koylu Kurtulus Ordusu

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

TIKKO was founded in 1972 or 1973 to overthrow the Turkish government as part of a communist revolution (Canada IRB 1994; Jones and Libicki 2008, 182). The group was founded by Ibrahim Kaypakkay and ascribes to a Marxist-Leninist ideology (Canada IRB 1994).

Geography

The group operated out of both rural and urban areas (Canada IRB 1994). Specifically, this included Hozat (Reuters 1994), Cankiri (BBC 2002), Hakkari, and Ovacik along the Turkish-Iraqi border (BBC 2012).

Organizational Structure

The group was founded by Ibrahim Kaypakkay. It is unknown how large the group was, but is comparatively smaller than PKK and Dev-Sol (Canada IRB 1994). TKP/ML is the political wing of TIKKO (Canada IRB 1994). It appears to operate through underground cells (Canada IRB 1994).

External Ties

By 1980, the group was working alongside the TKLP - a “rival leftist gang”- to conduct attacks (Boston Globe 1980). There are no known explicit ties between it and the PKK, but it is thought to coordinate with international terrorist organizations in Syria, the PKK, and Dev Sol (Canada IRB 1994). By 2012, it was thought there might be some tacit cooperation between the two organizations (BBC 2012).

Group Outcome

Security forces frequently raided, arrested, and attacked members of TIKKO (Boston Globe, 1980; Canada IRB 1994; BBC 2012). These attacks seemed partially effective as it became less active throughout the 1980s (Canada IRB 1980). The group was still active as of 2012 and launching attacks (BBC 2012).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: TIKKO

Group Formation: 1972-1993

Group End (Outcome): 2012 (Active) (BBC 2012)

V. INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY ACTION GROUP (GARI)

Min. Group Date: 1973

Max. Group Date: 1977

Onset: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

When the Groupes d'Action Révolutionnaire Internationaliste formed is disputed. Some sources indicate that GARI formed in May 1974 (MIPT 2008). Other sources indicate that the group had already begun to use violence by January 1973 (GTD 2018). GARI formed in either 1973 or 1974 (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008). It is possible that the group conducted attacks as early as January 1973, but officially formed in May 1974 (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008). The first attack attributed to GARI occurred on January 28, 1973, when the group detonated an explosive at the Paris branch of Popular Bank, a Spanish bank, causing the equivalent of approximately 3000 U.S. dollars of property damage (GTD 2018). No one was killed or injured in the bombing (GTD 2018).

GARI may have formed as a splinter of Mouvement ibérique de libération (MIL) [English: Iberian Liberation Movement], an anti-Franco group (Dartnell 2013, 74). In April 1974, Spanish law enforcement killed Puig Antich, a member of MIL (Dartnell 2013, 74). For this reason, other MIL members officially formed GARI, a group dedicated to bringing about the demise of the Franco regime in Spain (Dartnell 2013, 74). Throughout 1974

and the following years, GARI attacked Spanish leaders, businesspeople, and infrastructure in France, Spain, and elsewhere in Europe (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008; Dartnell 2013, 74). The group has conducted bombings, kidnappings, robberies, and assassinations (GTD 2018; Dartnell 2013, 74).

GARI was an anti-Franco group (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 2013, 74; Atkins 2004, 5). The group's main goal was the destruction of the Franco regime (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 2013, 74). GARI used violence to demonstrate its potency and great disdain for the governments and leaders of Spain, France, and Belgium (Dartnell 2013, 74). The group was center-seeking and sought to destroy the dictatorial government of Francisco Franco (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 2013, 74). The group attempted to force the governments of European countries like France and Belgium to change their foreign policies regarding Franco and the government of Spain (Dartnell 2013, 74). The group can be considered anarchist (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2004, 5). The group's ideology can be considered leftist (Dartnell 2013, 74). The group opposed capitalism (MIPT 2008). The group can be considered communist and socialist (MIPT 2008). The group reportedly opposed Leninism (Dartnell 2013, 74). GARI strived for "the liberation of Spain, of Europe and of the world" (MIPT 2008). Since many of the group's members were Basque militants, the group could be classified as a Basque nationalist group (MIPT 2008).

GARI conducted its only attack in Portugal on September 25, 1975, when the group detonated an explosive at the Spanish Embassy in Lisbon and conducted five other attacks simultaneously throughout Europe (GTD 2018).

Geography

GARI is predominantly based in southwestern France (Dartnell 2013, 73). The group was active in and conducted attacks in the French cities of Toulouse, Paris, and Lourdes (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Spain (MIPT 2008). One source indicates that the group's attacks in Spain could have occurred in Madrid and near the border between France and Spain (Dartnell 2013, 74). Nevertheless, the group's activities in Spain and the locations of said activities remain unclear. The group conducted attacks in Belgium in the cities of Brussels, Liege, and Antwerp (GTD 2018). The group conducted one attack in Andorra (GTD 2018). The group conducted one attack in the Netherlands in Den Haag (GTD 2018). The group conducted one attack in Portugal in Lisbon (GTD 2018). The group conducted one attack in Switzerland in Geneva (GTD 2018). The group conducted one attack in Turkey in Ankara (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The leader of GARI was Jean-Marc Rouillan (Dartnell 2013, 74). Nothing else is known about the group's leadership or organizational structure. Most members of GARI were French, Spanish, or both and may have previously fought for the MIL. Many were

Basque militants (MIPT 2008). Many were Spanish expatriates who had resided in southwestern France since they fled from Spain due to the Spanish Civil War (Dartnell 2013, 73). GARI funded itself through robberies, especially in French cities like Toulouse and Béziers (Dartnell 2013, 73).

External Ties

Groupes d'Action Révolutionnaire Internationaliste allegedly had ties to Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) [English: Basque Homeland and Freedom] (MIPT 2008). ETA was an ethno-nationalist Basque separatist group that also operated in both France and Spain (Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.). ETA adopted Marxist positions and viewed revolutionary socialism as their ultimate goal (Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.). Moreover, since the membership of GARI was composed of Basque militants, it is likely GARI had ties to ETA (MIPT 2008). ETA allegedly was involved in GARI's bombing on a train from Madrid to Paris (MIPT 2008).

In 1979, Groupes d'Action Révolutionnaire Internationaliste and Noyaux armés pour l'autonomie populaire (NAPAP) [English: New Arms for Popular Autonomy or Armed Nuclei for Popular Autonomy] merged to form Action Directe (AD) [English: Direct Action] (Dartnell 2013, 73; Atkins 2004, 5; State Department 1989, 42-43). NAPAP was "a Maoist group of Parisian urban guerillas" (Atkins 2004, 5). AD was founded by Jean-Marc Rouillan, the leader of GARI, and Nathalie Menigon (Atkins 2004, 5). AD was based in Paris, Lyons, and somewhere in Belgium (Atkins 2004, 5-6; State Department 1989, 42-43). AD was committed to the destruction of societal institutions, the end of Western imperialism, the eradication of U.S. influence in Europe, and conducting attacks for anti-Zionist causes (State Department 1989, 42). The group ceased using violence in 1987 following a police crackdown on the group and arrests of key members (State Department 1989, 43).

Group Outcome

In September 1974, local police stopped GARI members, Michel Camillieri and Mario Innes Torres (Dartnell 2013, 74). Upon discovering that Camillieri and Innes Torres were members of GARI, they were arrested and subsequently imprisoned (Dartnell 2013, 74). In December 1974, more group members including the leader Jean-Marc Rouillan were arrested (Dartnell 2013, 74). These arrests significantly precluded GARI from conducting meaningful operations until a legal loophole saved the GARI (Dartnell 2013, 74). In 1976, a French court dismissed charges that GARI members threatened government authority (Dartnell 2013, 74-75). In May 1977, Rouillan, Camillieri, Innes Torres, and other group members were released (Dartnell 2013, 75).

GARI most likely stopped using violence in 1977 (GTD 2018). The group conducted its last recognized attack on May 22, 1977 when it detonated an explosive at the Paris

branch of the Bank of Bilbao, a location it had previously attacked (GTD 2018; Dartnell 2013, 74).

In 1979, Groupes d'Action Révolutionnaire Internationaliste and Noyaux armés pour l'autonomie populaire (NAPAP) [English: New Arms for Popular Autonomy or Armed Nuclei for Popular Autonomy] merged to form Action Directe (AD) [English: Direct Action] (Dartnell 2013, 73; Atkins 2004, 5; State Department 1989, 42-43). NAPAP was “a Maoist group of Parisian urban guerillas” (Atkins 2004, 5). AD was founded by Jean-Marc Rouillan, the leader of GARI, and Nathalie Menigon (Atkins 2004, 5). AD was based in Paris, Lyons, and somewhere in Belgium (Atkins 2004, 5-6; State Department 1989, 42-43). AD was committed to the destruction of societal institutions, the end of Western imperialism, the eradication of U.S. influence in Europe, and conducting attacks for anti-Zionist causes (State Department 1989, 42). AD ceased using violence in the late 1980s following a police crackdown on the group and arrests of key members (State Department 1989, 43).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: “1970s” (Atkins 2004)

Group End (Outcome): 1979 (merger, Atkins 2004)

VI. PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OF KURDISTAN

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1984

Aliases: Kurdistan Workers' Party (Pkk), Argk, Arteshen Rizgariya Gelli Kurdistan (Argk), Kadek, Kongra Gele Kurdistan, Kongra-Gel (Kgk), Kongreya Azadi U Demokrasiya Kurdistan, Kurdish Workers' Party (Pkk), Kurdistan Freedom And Defense Congress, Kurdistan Freedom And Democracy Congress, Kurdistan National Liberation Front (Ernk), Kurdistan National Liberty Army, Kurdistan People's Conference, Kurdistan Workers Party, Kurdistan Workers' Party, Kurdistan Worker's Party, Kurdistan Workers Party (Pkk), Kurdistan Worker's Party (Pkk), Partiya Karkeran Kurdistan (Pkk), People' S Liberation Army Of Kurdistan (Argk), Peoples Congress Of Kurdistan, People's Congress Of Kurdistan, Peoples Defense Force, People's Defense Force, Peoples Liberation Army Of Kurdistan, People's Liberation Army Of Kurdistan, Peoples Liberation Army Of Kurdistan (Argk), People's Liberation Army Of Kurdistan (Argk), Pkk/Kongra-Gel, The Peoples Congress Of Kurdistan, The People's Congress Of Kurdistan

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- “Who are the PKK Rebels,” BBC, 2016,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-20971100>
- “Kurdistan Worker’s Party,” Listed Terrorist Organizations, Australian National Security, <https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Listedterroristorganisations/Pages/KurdistanWorkersPartyPKK.aspx>
- “Kurdistan Worker’s Party,” Terrorism Profiles, Mackenzie Institute, 2016,
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/kurdistan-workers-party-pkk/>
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Turkey: Ending the PKK Insurgency, 20 September 2011, Europe Report N°213, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e7c18d42.html> [accessed 2 December 2016]
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: The Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), including areas of operation and targets, methods of recruitment and activities; state response, 15 June 2012, TUR104075.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4feadb3e2.html> [accessed 2 December 2016]
- Anil Karaca, “An Analysis of the PKK Terrorist Organization,” Naval Postgraduate School Thesis, 2010, <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a536525.pdf>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The PKK was formed in 1974 in Diyarbakir by a group of Kurdish students organized as the National Liberation Army (UKO) (Karaca 2010, 38). The UKO was renamed to be the PKK in 1978 by Abdullah Ocalan with a goal to fight for an independent Turkish state (Australian National Security n.d.; Mackenzie Institute 2016). Ocalan was inspired by Marxist ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2016). After the fall of the Soviet Union, the group began to emphasize Kurdish nationalism more than Marxism (Karaca 2010, 37). The group came to attention in 1984 when it launched an armed struggle against the Turkish state (Mackenzie Institute 2016; Australian National Security n.d.).

Geography

The group claims territory in southeastern Turkey as part of Kurdistan, including Hakkari province, Siirt, Adiyaman, Sirnak, and Agriman (Australian National Security n.d.). The PKK bases are located in the “PUK and KDP-controlled regions of the KRG” (Karaca 2010, 76). The HPG operates out of the Qandil mountains (Karaca 2010, 35).

The group primarily operated out of southeastern Turkey until 1991 when it began to move into western Turkey (Karaca 2010, 39).

Organizational Structure

Abdullah Ocalan initially led the PKK. He decided to form the PKK as a university student in the 1970s (Mackenzie Institute 2016). After his arrest, he was replaced by Murat Karayilan (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The PKK has evolved into a very well-organized group. The armed wing is called the People's Defence Forces (HPG) (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The Central Executive Committee oversees everything including the Military Wing (ARGK), External Wing (ERNK), and other subcommittees (Karaca 2010, 33). The ERNK is in charge of propaganda, training, funding, contacts with other armed groups, and intelligence on Turkish security forces (Karaca 2010, 34). Its women's wing is called YAJK.

From 1984-1986, the PKK purposely targeted noncombatants that did not support their movement (Karaca 2010, 38).

It has approximately 7000 members (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It primarily funds itself through donations from supporters throughout Kurdistan as well as a Kurdish diaspora in Europe (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Members are primarily drawn from the Kurdish ethnic group and in rural areas often through personal connections (Australian National Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group primarily fought against other armed groups in the late 1970s (Karaca 2010). It had an alliance with DHKP/C from 1991 to 1998 (Karaca 2010, 39).

The group received external support from Greece including diplomatic, political, and funding, Syria, Russia, Iran, and Armenia (Karaca 2010, 46-51).

Group Outcome

Until 1980, the PKK mainly fought against other armed groups in Turkey as well as Kurdish tribal leaders (Karaca 2010, 38). After the 1980 military coup, the PKK reorganized to create a formal military wing and in 1984 launched its "people's revolution" against the government (Karaca 2010, 38). Turkish counter-terrorism was largely ineffective at destroying the PKK until 1991 when it launched a series of offensives which pushed the PKK out of villages and towards the Qandil mountains (Karaca 2010, 40-41).

Ocalan was arrested by Turkish police in 1999 and sentenced to death, but it was later commuted (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The arrest had little effect on the group's actions. In 2013, the PKK announced a ceasefire with Turkish forces (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: KADEK, Kurdistan Halk Kongresi (KHK)

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

VII. MAHIR CAYAN SUICIDE GROUP

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4025>
- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4121, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Mahir Cayan group formed, but it came to attention in 1975 with a violent attack in Istanbul (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008). Jones and Libicki claim the group is left-wing and pursuing regime change against the Turkish government, but there is no other evidence to corroborate this (Jones and Libicki 2008). The group also may have been connected with an attack in 1976 when four bombs simultaneously went off at an Iranian, Egyptian, and Dutch business (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group has one attack in Istanbul (GTD).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure, size, funding, or membership. It is estimated to have only a peak size in the 10s (Jones and Libicki 2008).

External Ties

The group names itself after the leader of the THKP/C, Mahir Cayan, but there is no evidence of any direct ties (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The Mahir Cayan Suicide Group is not heard from again after its 1975 attack; Jones and Libicki argue the group ends due to splintering, but there is no evidence to corroborate this (Jones and Libicki 2008). The group also may have been connected with an attack in 1976 when four bombs simultaneously went off at an Iranian, Egypt, and Dutch business (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1975

Group End (Outcome): 1975 (unknown)

VIII. PATRIOTIC UNION OF KURDISTAN (PUK)

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: Patriotic Union Of Kurdistan (Puk), Patriotic Union Of Kurdistan, Yaketi Nishtimani Kurdistan

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK)," Para-military Groups - Europe, Global Security, n.d., <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/puk.htm>
- "Patriotic Union of Kurdistan," FAS, 1998, <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/puk.htm>
- "Profile: Patriotic Union of Kurdistan," BBC, 2003, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/not_in_website/syndication/monitoring/media_reports/2588601.stm
- "PUK: Patriotic Union of Kurdistan," Kurdish Project, 2015, <http://thekurdishproject.org/history-and-culture/kurdish-nationalism/puk-patriotic-union-of-kurdistan/>

- Anne Garrels and Steve Inskeep, “Autonomy, Oil Money underlie Kurdish goals in Iraq,” NPR, 2006, <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=6660672>
- Wladimir van Wilgenburg, “Kurdish Counterterrorism Group Works to Prevent Terrorism in Kurdistan and Iraq,” Terrorism Monitor Vol. 8, 10, Jamestown Foundation, 2010, <https://jamestown.org/program/kurdish-counterterrorism-group-works-to-prevent-terrorism-in-kurdistan-and-iraq/>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The PUK was formed in 1975 as a splinter group of the KDP (BBC 2003). It arose after Hussein/Iraq defeated the KDP (Kurdish Project 2015). The group came to attention in 1991 as part of the Kurdish uprising in Iraq; it gained a bunch of territory before Iraqi forces re-seized it (BBC 2003). The group’s goal is to create an independent Kurdish state (NPR 2006).

Geography

The PUK was transnational operating in both Turkey and Iraq (Global Security n.d.). It gets most of its support in Sulaymaniyah, Iraq (Kurdish Project 2015). The group primarily operates out of Iraq so has evaded detection from Turkish security forces which tend to hunt the PKK instead (NPR 2006).

Organizational Structure

The PUK was led by Jalal Tabani (BBC 2003). Members generally arose from urban Kurdish areas (Global Security n.d.). PUK claims to have 150,000 members, but it’s unclear how many of these are militants (BBC 2003). It gets most of its support in Sulaymaniyah (Kurdish Project 2015).

External Ties

The PUK allied with the KDP throughout much of the 1980s, but after the 1991 Kurdish uprising, the PUK began to fight the KDP for power (BBC 2003). During the 1990s, the PUK and KDP fought against each other until the US negotiated a ceasefire in 1998 (NPR 2006).

The PUK receives CT assistance from the US (van Wilgenburg 2010).

Group Outcome

The group fought against the Iraqi government then entered into negotiations with Hussein in 1991. The result was a series of elections in Iraqi Kurdistan (BBC 2003). The group remains active, having merged with the KDP to form a united party in 2005, 2009, and 2013 (Kurdish Project 2015). The PUK formed its own counterterrorism unit - the CTG (Counterterrorism Group) - to fight other potential armed groups in and around Kurdistan (van Wilgenburg 2010).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1975

Group End (Outcome): 2012 (active)

IX. GREAT EASTERN ISLAMIC RAIDERS FRONT (IBDA-C)

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: Great Eastern Islamic Raiders Front (Ibda-C), Front Islamique Des Combattants Du Grand Orient, Islami Buyuk Dogu Akincilar Cephesi (Ibda-C), Islamic Great Eastern Raiders Front, Islamic Great Eastern Raider's Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- Richard McHugh, "Great Eastern Islamic Raiders' Front," 2011, SAGE Encyclopedia of Terrorism, 234
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 141-186.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- "Great East Islamic Raiders Front (IBDA-C)," FAS, 2004,
<https://fas.org/irp/world/para/ibda-c.htm>
- Yoni Figchel, "The Great East Islamic Raiders Front," Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center at the Center for Special Studies, ICT,
http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/Data/articles/Art_506/dec_03b_1580673991.pdf
- "Islamic Great Eastern Raiders/Front (IBDA/C)," Global Security, Para-military Groups,
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/eastern-raiders.htm>
- "Appendix C: Background Information on other Terrorist Groups," State Department,
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/31947.pdf>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Great East Islamic Raiders Front was founded in 1985. It is a Sunni Salafist group that supports the overthrow of the Turkish regime and replacement with the Federative Islamic State (McHugh 2011, 234; State Department n.d.). The group came to attention in 1989 during protests in Istanbul (McHugh 2011, 234). It had a prominent attack in 1993 when it killed 37 people in Sivas (State Department n.d.).

Geography

The group was active in Istanbul and Sivas (McHugh 2011, 234; State Department n.d.).

Organizational Structure

IBDA-C's leader was Salih Izzet Erdis until his arrest in 1998 by Turkish forces (McHugh 2011, 234). The group organizes itself as a series of cells containing 4-5 members (McHugh 2011, 234). Recruitment procedures are very lax with anyone allowed to join the group or even claim to be a part of the group (McHugh 2011, 234). It is unknown how many members are in the group or how it funds itself.

The group has a "legal tier" which serves as a propaganda wing and an "illegal-tier" which carries out violent missions (Fighel).

Note: police believe IBDA-C claims responsibility for attacks it didn't carry out to "elevate its image" (State Department n.d.). This is corroborated by attacks later revealed to have been done by al-Qaeda (McHugh 2011, 234). "IBDA-C does not have many followers, despite the organization's high profile. Many of its actions are carried out for the sole purpose of enhancing its image as a power to be reckoned with" (Fighel).

External Ties

It is unknown if the group receives any external support.

Group Outcome

Erdis was arrested in 1998 (Fighel). Turkish authorities have been relatively successful in countering the group through arrests. Turkish police have arrested 170 IBDA-C members which experts believe made it very difficult for it to continue "pulling off large, sophisticated operations" (McHugh 2011, 234). The group remains active today (State Department n.d., Jones and Libicki 2008).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1985

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

Note: group has good example of incentives to misrepresent

X. JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia,” CIA/FOIA, n.d., released 2013, http://www.foia.cia.gov/sites/default/files/document_conversions/89801/DOC_00054620_31.pdf
- Robert Lindsey, “Turkish Diplomat is slain on coast,” New York Times, 1982, <http://www.nytimes.com/1982/01/29/us/turkish-diplomat-is-slain-on-coast.html> (can access via google)
- Michael Gunter, “Armenian Terrorism: A Reappraisal,” Journal of Conflict Studies, 2007, <https://journals.lib.unb.ca/index.php/JCS/article/viewFile/10546/13296>
- “Frequently Asked Questions - Background,” Genocide 1915, http://www.genocide1915.org/fragorochsvar_bakgrund.html

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

JCAG was formed in 1975 by the Armenian Revolution Federation (ARF) in order to fight for the creation of an independent Armenian state (CIA/FOIA 2). It arose in 1975 due to concerns by ARF officials that ASALA, a rival Armenian terrorist organization, was drawing away too many potential recruits from the ARF (CIA/FOIA 2). The group is right-wing and anti-Communist in contrast to ASALA (CIA/FOIA 2). It justified its attack as ‘revenge’ for the 1915 genocide (Lindsey 1982).

Geography

The group had an attack in Los Angeles, Istanbul, Paris, Madrid, Rome, and The Hague (Lindsey 1982; GTD).

Organizational Structure

JCAG is thought to be the military wing of ARF. It tends to target Turkish diplomats and is thought to have strong counter-surveillance operations to increase its effectiveness which is somewhat unusual among these groups (CIA/FOIA 2). ARF also has a youth wing. JCAG members are thought to have been recruited through the youth wing then become a JCAG “operative” (CIA/FOIA 2). The leader of JCAG was Apo Ashjian until 1982 when fellow ARF members killed him (Gunter 2007, 116).

External Ties

JCAG fights and competes for support with ASALA members (CIA/FOIA 2). It purposely avoided targeting international targets and focused on Turkey only.

Group Outcome

JCAG ended its operations in 1985 for two reasons. First, its leader, Apo Ashjian, was killed in 1982 by ARF members when he advocated merging with ASALA (Gunter 2007, 116). Second, ARF calculated the violence was causing more trouble than it was advancing their cause in terms of recruitment and legitimacy (Gunter 2007, 116).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: JCAG

Group Formation: 1975

Group End (Outcome): 1985 (Gunter)

XI. KURDISH PATRIOTIC UNION

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: na

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

Geography

This is an alias for Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

External Ties

This is an alias for Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, PUK

Group Formation: This is an alias for Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

Group End (Outcome): This is an alias for Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

XII. ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF ARMENIA

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia, Armenian Liberation Army, Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia (Asala), Hayastani Azatagrutyun Hay Gaghtni Banak, Hayastani Azatagrut'yan Hay Gaghtni Banak

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- “Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia,” CIA/FOIA, n.d., released 2013, http://www.foia.cia.gov/sites/default/files/document_conversions/89801/DOC_0005462031.pdf

- Michael Gunter, “Armenian Terrorism: A Reappraisal,” *Journal of Conflict Studies*, 2007, <https://journals.lib.unb.ca/index.php/JCS/article/viewFile/10546/13296>
- “Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), Orly Group, 3rd October Organization,” FAS, 1998, <http://fas.org/irp/world/para/asala.htm>
- “Recent Trends in Palestinian Terrorism,” Bruce Hoffman, RAND, 1984, <http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/papers/2005/P6981.pdf>
- GTD Perpetrator 305. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=305>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

ASALA was formed in 1975 and had its first attack in 1975 (CIA/FOIA iii; GTD 2017). The group ascribes to a Marxist ideology (CIA/FOIA iii). It fought for an independent Armenian state as well as reparations from the Turkish government for the 1915 genocide (FAS 1998).

Geography

ASALA was based out of Beirut until 1982 (CIA/FOIA, 2). It primarily targeted Turks, but did so in France, US, and Turkey (FAS 1998).

Organizational Structure

ASALA’s leader was Hagop Hagopian (FAS 1998). The group primarily engages in indiscriminate violence against diplomats, noncombatants, security officials, Turkish, and non-Turkish individuals (CIA/FOIA). CIA argues that there is not much popular support for the group among the Armenian community and churches have, in fact, disavowed it (CIA/FOIA 9). It had a “few hundred members and sympathizers” (FAS 1998).

External Ties

ASALA has an external base in Lebanon and is thought to receive some external support from Syria (CIA/FOIA). The group has ties to the PFLP and PFLP-GC (FAS 1998).

Group Outcome

Initially, the Turkish government did very little to counter ASALA, but began investing in counterterrorism squads after other European leaders called them out on it (CIA/FOIA 9). Hagopian was assassinated in 1988 (FAS 1998). The group began to splinter by

1983 and was relatively inactive by 1990 (CIA/FOIA, FAS 1998). Their last known attack was in 1992 (FAS 1998).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Orly Group

Group Formation: 1975

Group End (Outcome): 1992 (splinter, leadership, other?) [J&L say 1997 but no evidence for that]

XIII. 28 MAY ARMENIAN ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1977

Max. Group Date: 1977

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 266, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3790>
- Searched proquest with “28 may armenian” and timeframe, but couldn’t find incident articles

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. The group comes to attention in 1977 with a bombing at Yesilkoy Airport in Istanbul. Jones and Libicki claim the group seeks territorial change and is organized along ethno-nationalist lines, but there is no additional evidence to support this (Jones and Libicki 2008, 142).

Geography

The attacks take place in Istanbul (GTD).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group is not heard from again after its series of attacks, but it is unknown what happened to the group.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: A new proposed formation date if different than above

Group End (Outcome): A new proposed end date with the reason for ending in parentheses

Nb. from TOPS: "The name of 28 May Armenian Organization refers to Armenia's independence from the Ottoman Empire (Turkey), which was officially declared on 28 May 1918 after a series of bloody battles."

XIV. TURKISH REVOLUTIONARIES

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1979

Onset:

This name is too vague for research.

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This name is too vague for research.

Geography

This name is too vague for research.

Organizational Structure

This name is too vague for research.

External Ties

This name is too vague for research.

Group Outcome

This name is too vague for research.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End (Outcome): This name is too vague for research.

XV. DEVRIMCI SOL

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: 1991

Aliases: Dev Sol, Devrimci Sol, Peoples Salvation Party-Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Profile: Turkey's Marxist DHKP-C," BBC, 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-21296893>
- Ekici, N. (2009). The dynamics of terrorist recruitment: The case of the revolutionary people's liberation party /Front (DHKP/C) and the turkish hezbollah (Order No. 3400520). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (89198531). Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/89198531?accountid=14026>
- "Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C) a.k.a. Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Partisi-cephesi; a.k.a. Devrimci Sol; a.k.a. Revolutionary Left; a.k.a. Dev Sol; a.k.a. Dev Sol Silahlı Devrimci Birlikleri; a.k.a. Dev Sol Sdb; a.k.a. Dev Sol Armed Revolutionary Units," Global Security, Para-military Europe, n.d., http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/dev_sol.htm
- "Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C), Devrimci Sol (Revolutionary Left), Dev Sol," U.S. State Department Patterns of Global Terrorism 2003 Report, FAS, 2004, https://fas.org/irp/world/para/dev_sol.htm

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: Information about Devrimci-Sol (Dev-Sol) and its activities, 1 February 1994, TUR16561.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac9b8.html> [accessed 3 December 2016]
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: Dev-Sol organization (Devrimci Sol; Revolutionary Left; Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front; Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Cephesi; DHKP/C); whether it is still regarded as a threat by the Turkish government (1997-1999), 1 June 1999, TUR32090.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aabf68.html> [accessed 3 December 2016]
- “DHKP/C,” Terrorism Organization Profiles, Mackenzie Institute, 2016, <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/devrimci-halk-kurtulus-cephesi-dhkpc/>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: Group called THKP-C (Turkish Peoples Liberation Party and Front, Revolutionary Pioneers of the People); whether it is a Kurdish group (1995-March 2000), 22 March 2000, TUR33982.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad7c70.html> [accessed 3 December 2016]
- CPT Michael Kenville, “Devrimci Sol: A Study of Turkey’s Revolutionary Left and its Impact on US Interests,” Masters Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 2000, <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a379755.pdf>
- Richard McHugh, “Revolutionary People’s Liberation Party/Front,” SAGE Encyclopedia of Terrorism, 2011, ed. Gus Martin, p. 516-517
- Recruitment Process of Terrorist Organizations: A Case Study of Devrimci Halkin Kurtulus Partisi Cephesi (DHKP/C) Revolutionary People's Liberation Party Front (From Understanding Terrorism: Analysis of Sociological and Psychological Aspects, P 161-166, 2007, Suleyman Ozeren, Ismail Dincer Gunes, et al., eds. -- See NCJ-225410)
- GTD Perpetrator 350. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=350>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Dev Sol was founded in 1978 when it splintered from the Revolutionary Youth. It renamed itself, but did not change otherwise, in 1994 to become the DHKP/C (Mackenzie Institute). The group aims to overthrow the Turkish government (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It ascribes to a Marxist-Leninist ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its first attack occurred in 1979 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group is primarily active in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, and Adana (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It specializes in urban guerrilla warfare (Canada IRB 1994).

Organizational Structure

Dev Sol was originally led by Dursun Karatas. Turkish forces later arrested Karatas forcing him to live in exile after 1989 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Today, Karatas' spouse is a key member of the central committee along with Musa Asoglu and Seher Demir Sen. The group originally recruited high school and university students, but has expanded to poor urban neighborhoods today (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It was seemingly well-organized as it conducted surveys of members considering potential promotion (Global Security n.d.). Most of its members come from lower-class families and report belonging to a left-wing political party prior to joining (Global Security n.d.). The group has a central committee, regional committee, and unarmed propaganda and recruitment wings (Ekici 2009, 52-52). It operates through a series of cells in and around Turkey (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The central committee makes decisions then communicates them to cells who have some discretion in execution (Kenville 2000, 57). It finances itself through donations and extortion in the areas it controls (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

The group tried to grow in the early 2000s by imitating Al-Qaeda (BBC 2013).

External Ties

There is no evidence of external support for the group (FAS 2004).

Group Outcome

After the 1980 military coup, the government engaged in mass arrests and torture which backfired when many released terrorists raised attention about the brutal human rights situation (Kenville 2000, 69). The government engaged in mass indiscriminate violence (Kenville 2000, 71). Dev Sol was also able to launch massive prison breaks several times in the late 1980s which allowed them to replenish their numbers relatively easily.

In 1990, the group began targeting non-Turkish individuals including Americans. Its campaign grew over the next year especially with an increased US presence in the run-up to the Gulf War (Kenville 2000, 80-81). In 1992, Turkish National Police executed a number of Dev Sol members during a series of raids across Istanbul which rallied support and became "a hostile DHKP/C anniversary of sorts" (McHugh 2011, 516).

The group had a large amount of factional infighting in 1994 which led it to change its name (Global Security n.d.). After arresting a large number of Dev Sol members in 1998 and 1999, a group began protesting the "E-type prison" (Canada IRB 1999).

In 2004, a large Turkish counter-terrorism operation led most of Dev Sol's leadership to flee to Europe where it operates out of exile (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group was fairly quiet from 2009-2012 following an alleged power struggle after the death of Dursun

Karatas (Global Security n.d.) The group is still active today targeting police officers, Turkish politicians, and even US targets (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

The group was able to survive when many other European left-wing groups fell apart during the 1980s because of its ability to adapt (Kenville 2000, 5).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Revolutionary Left, DHKP, Dev Sol Armed Revolutionary Units; Dev Sol Silahlı Devrimci Birlikleri; Dev Sol SDB; Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi-Cephesi; Devrimci Sol; Revolutionary Left; DHKP/C

Group Formation: 1978 (splinter)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

XVI. EAGLES OF THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Paul Chamberlin, "Schönau and the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution: refugees, guerrillas, 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-russians-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, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?search=eagles+revolution&sa.x=0&sa.y=0&sa=Search>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution emerged around September 1973 to attack Israel, Zionism, and advocate for the creation of a Palestinian state (Chamberlin 2012, 598-599). The group came to attention as part of a train hijacking in Moscow where two Palestinian guerrillas took several dozen Soviet Jewish passengers hostage (Chamberlin 2012, 597-598).

Geography

The group attacked a train in Moscow. It also carried out an attack in Ankara (Munir 1979).

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). 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).

External Ties

There were no prominent responses recorded by the state nor evidence of external support for the group.

Group Outcome

Initially, the group gained little attention for their attack due to the concurrent start of the Yom Kippur War. There were no prominent responses recorded by the state nor evidence of external support for the group. 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). Turkish police mobilized around the embassy in Ankara following a second one, but the Turkish government seemed reluctant to take too much action since it had previously given the PLO permission to open an office in the country (Munir 1979).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1973

Group End (Outcome): 1979 (unknown)

XVII. MAY 15 ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset: NA

Aliases: MAY 15 ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, ARAB ORGANIZATION OF MAY 15

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=297>
- "15 May Organization," FAS, 1998, https://fas.org/irp/world/para/15_may.htm
- "15 May Organization," Global Security, Para-military Groups Middle East, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/15_may.htm
- "Profile: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)," BBC, 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-30099510>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

15 May Organization was formed in 1979 as a splinter of the PFLP Special Operations Group (FAS 1998). It is unknown what its goals are although the PFLP supported the destruction of Israel and the creation of a separate Palestinian state (BBC 2014).

Geography

The group was active in London, Rome, Istanbul, Athens, Vienna, Rio de Janeiro, Honolulu, and Aleppo (FAS 1998; GTD). It had a base of operations in Baghdad (FAS 1998).

Organizational Structure

The group was led by Muhammed al-Umari who was a known bomb expert in the Palestinian Territories. The group had approximately 50-60 members in the early 1980s. Its members were Palestinian, but there is not much evidence about the organizational structure of the group beyond that (FAS 1998).

External Ties

The group allegedly received financial support and training from Iraq until 1984 (FAS 1998). It was never affiliated with the PLO (Global Security n.d.)

Group Outcome

The group fell apart in the mid-1980s after the defection of several members to Colonel Hawari's Special Operations Group of Fatah (FAS 1998).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1979

Group End (Outcome): "mid-1980s"/1984 (GTD)

XVIII. GREY WOLVES

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Lindsay Murdoch, "Who are the Turkish terrorist group the Grey Wolves?," Sydney Morning Herald, 2015, <http://www.smh.com.au/world/bangkok-bombing-who-are-the-turkish-terrorist-group-the-grey-wolves-20150830-gjavjz.html>
- "Grey Wolves," FAS, 1998, https://fas.org/irp/world/para/grey_wolves.htm
- "Bozkurt (Grey Wolves)," Paramilitary Groups Europe, Global Security, n.d., <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/grey-wolves.htm>
- Stephen Atkins, Encyclopedia of Worldwide Extremists and Extremist Groups, 2004, Greenwood, 5, https://books.google.com/books?id=b8k4rEPvq_8C&pg=PA110&lpg=PA110&dq=grey+wolves+turkey&source=bl&ots=2L98ffg_VC&sig=u1ITYpDf8Ew0V6KE05CifJJSPN4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjC3oHs3tbQAhXCilQKHQQ1Aol4FBD0AQgaMAA#v=onepage&q=grey%20wolves%20turkey&f=false
- Colleen Sullivan, "Grey Wolves," Gus Martin, Sage Encyclopedia of Terrorism, 2011, p. 236-237

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Grey Wolves is the youth wing of the right-wing neofascist political party Milliyetçi Hareket Partisi (MHP). MHP was founded in 1969 by Colonel Alparslan Türkeş (Sullivan 2011, 236; Atkins 2004, 110). It aimed to eliminate leftist groups and unite Turks (Sullivan 2011, 236). The group came to attention in 1977 when it killed a number of individuals at a leftist parade ceremony (Sullivan 2011, 236).

It adheres to a pro-Turkish ethno-nationalism. The group was later pro-Islamist in the 1999 elections (Sullivan 2011, 236).

Geography

The group was active in Istanbul, Ankara, Kahramanmaraş (Sullivan 2011, 236). The group had over 100 training camps across Turkey (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Alparslan Türkeş was a military officer (Sullivan 2011, 236). Grey Wolves is the youth wing of the MHP. Members of the Grey Wolves were students or rural people now living in Ankara and Istanbul (Sullivan 2011, 236). The group was organized as a military unit and members received vast training before being deployed (Sullivan 2011, 236). The group had over 10,000 members by 1979 (Sullivan 2011, 236). By 1983, it had an estimated 18,000 members (Atkins 2004, 110). The group funded itself through corruption - Türkeş was customs minister and delegated weapons, money, and other supplies to fund the Grey Wolves as necessary (Sullivan 2011, 236). They also had a large drug trading industry and collected membership dues to fund themselves (Atkins 2004, 110).

External Ties

The group affiliated itself with Turkish and Muslim individuals after the fall of the Soviet Union, providing assistance in the Nagorno-Karabakh war and Chechen conflicts (Sydney Morning Herald 2015). The group also has ties with the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, which is an anti-communist movement at one time allegedly backed by the CIA (Global Security n.d.). Today, they allegedly support Uyghur separatists in China as well (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

Despite instigating a massive massacre in 1977, they had benefited from protection by Turkey's "Special Warfare Department" (Global Security n.d.). In 1980, the new military government arrested Türkeş and MHP leadership (Sullivan 2011, 236). This maneuver severely hurt the Grey Wolves until Türkeş was released at the conclusion of his trial (despite receiving a stiff sentence) (Sullivan 2011, 236). The group engaged in renewed

violence throughout the 1980s including a prominent assassination attack against Pope John Paul II.

In 1999, the MHP gained 18% of the vote and political seats in the Turkish parliament (Sullivan 2011, 237). Today, the group is still active mainly supporting other Islamist groups and participating in Turkish politics (Sydney Morning Herald 2015).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Bozkurt, Nationalist Action Party, MHP, NAP, Milliyetci Hareket Partisi

Group Formation: A new proposed formation date if different than above

Group End (Outcome): 2015 (active) (sydney morning herald)

Note: govt behavior towards grey wolves, esp in 1980, really odd

XIX. TKEP

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Tkep, Communist Labour Party Of Turkey, Turkiye Komunist Emek Partisi

Part 1. Bibliography

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: The Turkish Communist Activist Party (TKEP) (1998-1999), 7 February 2000, TUR33701.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad7b6c.html> [accessed 3 December 2016]
- "Human Rights Development," Turkey, HRW, <https://www.hrw.org/legacy/wr2k2/europe19.html>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The TKEP was founded in 1980 with a goal to overthrow the Turkish government (Canada IRB 2000). It ascribes to a communist ideology according to its website (Canada IRB 2000). It may have splintered from the THKO (Turkish Salvation Army) following ideological divisions (Canada IRB 2000).

Geography

The group is based out of Ankara and also active in Istanbul (Canada IRB 2000).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader is Teslim Tore, but he was jailed in 1993. It is unknown its size, membership composition, or organizational structure (Canada IRB 2000).

External Ties

In 1990, a wing of the group, the TKEP/L, splintered (Canada IRB 2000).

Group Outcome

In 1990, a wing of the group, the TKEP/L, splintered (Canada IRB 2000). The group merged with the ODP in 1994 and the Socialist Labour Movement in 2002.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Turkish Communist Activist Party

Group Formation: 1980

Group End (Outcome): 1994 (merger) (Canada IRB 2000)

XX. DEV YOL

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1982

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Martin Sokefeld, "Struggling for Recognition: Alevi Moment in Germany and in Transnational Space," Berghahn Books, 2008
https://books.google.com/books?id=LCa8HVUTWLwC&pg=PA50&lpg=PA50&dq=DEV+YOL&source=bl&ots=yL9neXVlCA&sig=e_tcmXITbqtrIbuwJmjiOBNbN3Y&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjX_uPH4dbQAhUoxFQKH34BhY4ChDoAQgaMAA#v=onepage&q=DEV%20YOL&f=false
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: Information on the current status of the "Progressive Leftist Youth Party", 1 February 1993, TUR12572, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac4f80.html> [accessed 3 December 2016]
- CPT Michael Kenville, "Devrimci Sol: A Study of Turkey's Revolutionary Left and its Impact on US Interests," Masters Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 2000, <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a379755.pdf>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Dev Yol was a leftist group which splintered from Dev Genc (Revolutionary Youth) in the late 1970s (Canada IRB 1993). It sought to overthrow the Turkish government and was formed in 1974 following an amnesty by the Turkish government (Kenville 2000, 53).

Geography

The group was active in Istanbul and Ankara (Kenville 2000, 55).

Organizational Structure

The group was led by M.D. Karatas (Canada IRB 1993). It was a disparate network of cells of supporters. It had some diaspora support in Germany, especially Hamburg (Sokefeld 50). It recruited students (Kenville 2000, 53). It had a central committee in Istanbul and a regional committee in Ankara (Kenville 2000, 55).

External Ties

Dev Yol formed an alliance with German political parties in the late 1970s (Sokefeld 50)

Group Outcome

Dev Yol lost most of its members after the Istanbul faction splintered to become Dev Sol in 1977 (Kenville 2000, 55; Canada IRB 1993). The Istanbul faction justified the splinter by saying it was tired of targeting right-wing groups rather than oligarchs and government officials responsible for 'imperialism' (Kenville 2000, 55). Attempts to revive the group in 1982 were unsuccessful as government officials arrested 'hundreds of Dev Yol supporters' (Canada IRB 1993).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Revolutionary Path

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): 1982 (police)

XXI. HIZBALLAH

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Hizbullah, Hizbollah, Hezbollah, Hezballah, 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, Hizbollah, Hizbullah," Council on Foreign Relations, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-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 (NCTC). Hezbollah supported the creation of an Islamic state in Lebanon and the Palestinian fight against Israel (Martin 2011, 254). It ascribes to a Shiite ideology and believes the eventual Islamic state should also be Shiite (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Geography

The group came to attention in 1983 with the bombing of US military barracks in Beirut (Martin 2011, 255). The group operates out of Al Biqa' (Bekaa Valley), southern Beirut, and Ba'albek in Lebanon. Hezbollah also maintains external bases and cells around the world (Global Security).

Organizational Structure

The group's initial leader was Sheikh Sobhi Tufeili; Abbas Musawi replaced him in 1992 (Martin 2011, 254). The group has developed a strong political wing which has even engaged in Lebanese politics placing members in Parliament continuously since 1992 (Martin 2011, 254-255). It was 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 to fund their support. 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)

Note: this is different from Turkish Hizballah which is its own wing

XXII. FREEWOMEN'S MOVEMENT OF KURDISTAN (YAJK)

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Freewomen's Movement Of Kurdistan (Yajk), Free Women's Movement Of Kurdistan, Free Women's Movement Of Kurdistan (Yajk), Freewomen's Movement Of Kurdistan, Yekitiya Azadiya Jinen Kurdistan, Yekitiya Azadiya Jinen Kurdistan (Tajk), Yekitiya Azadiya Jinen Kurdistan (Yajk)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "The Kurdistan Woman's Liberation Movement," PKK, 2016, <http://www.pkkonline.com/en/index.php?sys=article&artID=180>

Part 2. Narrative

This is the women's wing of the PKK.

Group Formation

This is the women's wing of the PKK.

Geography

This is the women's wing of the PKK.

Organizational Structure

This is the women's wing of the PKK.

External Ties

This is the women's wing of the PKK.

Group Outcome

This is the women's wing of the PKK.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: This is the women's wing of the PKK.

Group Formation: This is the women's wing of the PKK.

Group End (Outcome): This is the women's wing of the PKK.

XXIII. ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This name is too vague for research.

Geography

This name is too vague for research.

Organizational Structure

This name is too vague for research.

External Ties

This name is too vague for research.

Group Outcome

This name is too vague for research.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End (Outcome): This name is too vague for research.

XXIV. BLACK FRIDAY

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: Black Friday, Kara Cuma

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3966, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=198807210004>
- Searched “kara cuma” turkey
- Searched “black friday” ankara turkey
- Searched black friday ankara turkey

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when Black Friday formed, but they came to attention in 1988 for an attack on the Saudi Arabian Cultural Mission which they claim responsibility for (GTD n.d.; MIPT 2008). It is unknown what their ideology or goal is although Jones and Libicki (2008) argue they are seeking a policy change and are ethno-nationalist (Jones and Libicki 2008, 151).

Geography

The group’s sole attack occurs in Ankara, Turkey (GTD n.d.).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group’s leadership, organizational structure, membership, or funding mechanism. Jones and Libicki claim the group had 10s of members, but there is no additional evidence to support this membership size claim (Jones and Libicki 2008, 51).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group is not heard from again after the one incident and is considered inactive. No evidence could be found about police action or any other follow-up incidents (MIPT 2008). Jones and Libicki (2008) claim the group ends via politics which may be an allusion to the normalization of Iranian-Saudi Arabian relations in 1991?

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988

Group End (Outcome): 1988 (unknown)

XXV. ARMED PEOPLE'S UNITS

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2213>
- Post Diplomatic Correspondent, a. a. (1989, Aug 24). NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE REPORTED BOMB BLAST NEAR ISRAELI CONSULATE IN ISTANBUL. Jerusalem Post Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/320930065?accountid=14026>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Armed People's Units formed, but it came to attention in 1989 when it bombed an Israeli consulate in Istanbul (Jerusalem Post 1989; GTD n.d.). When the group claimed responsibility for the incident, it said it was doing so in order to protest Turkish army action against the Kurds (Jerusalem Post 1989).

Geography

The group's one known attack takes place in Istanbul, Turkey (Jerusalem Post 1989).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure, leadership, size, funding, or membership.

External Ties

No information could be found about the group's external ties either to other non-state actors or states.

Group Outcome

The Armed People's Units is not heard from again after this incident. While "Istanbul police launched an immediate investigation into the incident" it is unknown if any additional arrests were made (Jerusalem Post 1989).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End (Outcome): 1989 (disappear)

XXVI. THE UNIT OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS MARTYRS

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2212>
- Search google, proquest, unit of the "chemical weapon", "unit of the chemical weapon", unit of the chemical weapon martyrs turkey

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

No information could be found about this group. It came to attention with one attack in 1989 in Ankara according to GTD, but no source articles could be located to corroborate this information.

Geography

No information could be found about this group. It came to attention with one attack in 1989 in Ankara according to GTD, but no source articles could be located to corroborate this information.

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about this group. It came to attention with one attack in 1989 in Ankara according to GTD, but no source articles could be located to corroborate this information.

External Ties

No information could be found about this group. It came to attention with one attack in 1989 in Ankara according to GTD, but no source articles could be located to corroborate this information.

Group Outcome

No information could be found about this group. It came to attention with one attack in 1989 in Ankara according to GTD, but no source articles could be located to corroborate this information.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None found

Group Formation: 1989

Group End (Outcome): 1989 (unknown)

XXVII. JUNE 16 ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: June 16 Organization, Warriors Of The 16th Of June Movement

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans 1987, DIANE Publishing, 1988,
https://books.google.com/books?id=vg_8Zm-D_kQC&pg=PA29&lpg=PA29&dq=%22JUNE+16+ORGANIZATION%22+turkey&source=bl&ots=8NDIZUS5zN&sig=1_t8tXwpQAND

[EwJTajcMnWCVB4E&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjrvIHs69bQAhVkl1QKHRFhBVIQ6AEIjAC#v=onepage&q=%22JUNE%2016%20ORGANIZATION%22%20turkey&f=false](http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/sole-member-of-leftist-organization-released-after-completing-jail-term.aspx?pageID=517&nID=106678&NewsCatID=341)

- “Sole member of leftist organization released after completing jail term,” Hurriyet Daily News, 2016, <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/sole-member-of-leftist-organization-released-after-completing-jail-term.aspx?pageID=517&nID=106678&NewsCatID=341>
- CPT Michael Kenville, “Devrimci Sol: A Study of Turkey’s Revolutionary Left and its Impact on US Interests,” Masters Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 2000, <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a379755.pdf>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

June 16 organization was founded in either 1975 or 1979 by Sarp Kuray to overthrow the Turkish government (Hurriyet Daily News 2016). The group ascribed to a left-wing ideology and was a splinter of Dev Genc (Hurriyet Daily News 2016).

Geography

The group was involved in an attack in Istanbul (Significant Incidents 1987).

Organizational Structure

16 June Organization was led by Sarp Kuray (Hurriyet Daily News 2016). Its organizational size was in the 10s according to Jones and Libicki (2008, 163). There is no other evidence about its funding, member identities, or organizational structure.

External Ties

Kuray was a member of Dev Genc (Hurriyet Daily News 2016).

Group Outcome

The group was most active between 1987-1989 although Kuray was still perpetrating acts in the group’s name as late as 2008 (Jones and Libicki 2008, 163; Hurriyet Daily News 2016). Kuray was arrested in 2008 for trying to assassinate and bomb government officials. When he was released in 2016, he was deemed “the sole member” left (Hurriyet Daily News 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1975 or 1979

Group End (Outcome): 2008 (police)

XXVIII. AL-QA'IDA

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This section is where you would include information about the group's founding date, its initial goals, ideology, and date when it first came to attention as a violent group.

Geography

This section is where you would include information about the group's operational environment including the names of areas where they operate from, the name of any external sanctuaries, the name of any cities, towns, or neighborhoods where they conduct attacks. You may also provide a generic descriptor if you cannot identify specifically where, but know what the geographic composition of the area was.

Organizational Structure

This section is where you would include information about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

This section is where you would include information about the group's ties to other actors including both other armed groups as well as other countries. This includes information about external support, alliances, and splinters.

Group Outcome

This section is where you would include information about the state's response to the group, if any, and how this affects the group. You will also identify whether the group is still active, when it stopped using violence, and what happened to the group to cause it to stop using violence.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: A new proposed formation date if different than above

Group End (Outcome): A new proposed end date with the reason for ending in parentheses

XXIX. COMMUNIST WARRIOR'S UNION

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2893>
- Searched proquest, google, google scholar

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. They came to attention with one attack in Istanbul on October 30, 1990, but the original source article could not be found to corroborate it.

Geography

There is not much information available about this group. They came to attention with one attack in Istanbul on October 30, 1990, but the original source article could not be found to corroborate it.

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about this group. They came to attention with one attack in Istanbul on October 30, 1990, but the original source article could not be found to corroborate it.

External Ties

There is not much information available about this group. They came to attention with one attack in Istanbul on October 30, 1990, but the original source article could not be found to corroborate it.

Group Outcome

There is not much information available about this group. They came to attention with one attack in Istanbul on October 30, 1990, but the original source article could not be found to corroborate it.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1990

Group End (Outcome): 1990 (unknown?)

XXX. DEV GENÇ

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: Information on the current status of the "Progressive Leftist Youth Party", 1 February 1993, TUR12572, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac4f80.html> [accessed 3 December 2016]
- Sabri Sayari, "Generational Changes in Terrorist Movements: The Turkish Case," RAND, 1985, <http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/papers/2005/P7124.pdf>
- Brian Jenkins and Janera Johnson, "International Terrorism: A Chronology, 1968-1974," 1975, RAND, <https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/reports/2007/R1597.pdf>
- "Dev Genç," Left-Wing Terror Organizations, Teroror Gutleri, n.d., <http://www.terororgutleri.com/dev-genc-devrimci-genclik-federasyonu/>

- CPT Michael Kenville, “Devrimci Sol: A Study of Turkey’s Revolutionary Left and its Impact on US Interests,” Masters Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 2000, <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a379755.pdf>
- Denise Graf and BUlent Kaya, “Turkey-Turquie.” Swiss Refugee, 1997, <http://ob.nubati.net/wiki/Dev-Gen%C3%A7>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Dev Genc was formed in 1969 from the student wing (FKF) of the Turkish Labor Party (TIP) (Kenville 2000, 34-35). The Turkish Labor Party was founded in 1965 (Kenville 2000, 34). The group ascribed to a left-wing Marxist-Leninist ideology and sought to challenge “US imperialism” and overthrow the Turkish government through a revolutionary struggle (Kenville 2000, 34; Teroror Gutleri n.d.).

Geography

The group was active in Ankara, Erzurum, and Izmir (Teroror Gutleri n.d.; Graf and Kaya 1997)

Organizational Structure

It was initially led by Atilla Sarp and then Ertugrul Furrier. The organization had a central committee to coordinate activities (Teroror Gutleri n.d.). Dev Genc had a lot of students and young members (Teror Gutleri n.d.). Some consider it to just be the youth wing of the THKP/C and also publishes a newspaper (Graf and Kaya 1997).

External Ties

The group had ties with THKO, led by Mahir Cayan, who was originally a part of and later inspired by Dev Genc (Terorr Gutleri n.d.; Kenville 2000, 34). Members of Dev Genc later splintered to form Dev Yol (Canada IRB 1993). The group may have merged with THKP/C in 1974 as part of the “General Marriage” (Graf and Kaya 1997).

Group Outcome

Turkish police arrested 226 Dev Genc members in 1971 and convicted them in front of three separate military tribunals in 1972 (Teroror Gutleri n.d.). The group was banned. Many members of Dev Genc splintered to form Dev Yol (Canada IRB 1993). The group persisted throughout the 1970s before finally being destroyed by military forces in 1980 following the massive crackdown on terrorism (Graf and Kaya 1997).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Revolutionary Youth Federation of Turkey, Revolutionary Youth

Group Formation: 1969

Group End (Outcome): 1980 (police)

XXXI. ISLAMIC MOVEMENT ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Islamic Movement Organization on Trial," Hurriyet Daily News, 1996, <http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/islamic-movement-organization-on-trial.aspx?pageID=438&n=islamic-movement-organization-on-trial-1996-09-27>
- "Patterns of Global Terrorism 1993," US Department of State, <http://www.hri.org/docs/USSD-Terror/93/statespon.html>
- "Patterns of Global Terrorism 1994," US Department of State, <http://www.hri.org/docs/USSD-Terror/94/euro.html>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when IMO was founded, but it came to attention in 1990 when it attacked a professor and a journalist (Hurriyet Daily News 1996). The group's aims are to overthrow the government and is Islamic-oriented (US Department of State; Hurriyet Daily News 1996).

Geography

The group had prominent attacks in Istanbul and Ankara (Hurriyet Daily News 1996; GTD; US State Department 1993).

Organizational Structure

IMO was founded by Irfan Cagrici (Hurriyet Daily News 1996). Cagrici was arrested in 1996 and put on trial. It is unknown how many members the group has, its source of funding, or ethnic identity.

External Ties

Cagrici allegedly traveled to Iran in 1983 where he received political and military training (Hurriyet Daily News 1996). He claims the group is a wing of Hizbullah (Hurriyet Daily News 1996). There is also alleged Syrian involvement or support for the group (Hurriyet Daily News 1996). During a trial in 1996, reports emerged that the Iranian Secret Service ordered IMO to conduct a series of assassinations (Hurriyet Daily News 1996; US State Department 1993).

The group is similar to Islamic Jihad and Islamic Great Eastern Raiders Front, but they appear to be distinct (US State Department 1994).

Group Outcome

Turkish security forces captured 14 members in 1994 prompting Cagrici to flee to Iran. He was later arrested in 1996 and put on trial, effectively ending the group (Hurriyet Daily News 1996).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Islamic Action, Hizbullah?

Group Formation: 1990

Group End (Outcome): 1996

XXXII. RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This name is too vague for research.

Geography

This name is too vague for research.

Organizational Structure

This name is too vague for research.

External Ties

This name is too vague for research.

Group Outcome

This name is too vague for research.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Unknown

Group End (Outcome): Unknown

XXXIII. RESISTANCE MOVEMENT OF THE UNION OF REVOLT WORKERS

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: none

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2062>
- Search proquest "name" "revolt workers" + turkey, name + revolt workers

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It came to attention with one attack in Ankara on February 20, 1990, but the original source article could not be found to corroborate this.

Geography

There is not much information available about this group. It came to attention with one attack in Ankara on February 20, 1990, but the original source article could not be found to corroborate this.

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about this group. It came to attention with one attack in Ankara on February 20, 1990, but the original source article could not be found to corroborate this.

External Ties

There is not much information available about this group. It came to attention with one attack in Ankara on February 20, 1990, but the original source article could not be found to corroborate this.

Group Outcome

There is not much information available about this group. It comes to attention with one attack in Ankara on February 20, 1990, but the original source article could not be found to corroborate this.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1990

Group End (Outcome): 1990 (unknown?)

XXXIV. TURKISH COMMUNIST PARTY/MARXIST (TKP-ML)

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=624>
- “Brief history of TKP(ML),” [NOUVELLE TURQUIE, http://www.nouvelleturquie.com/en/brief-history-and-summary-of-the-programme-of-tkpml/](http://www.nouvelleturquie.com/en/brief-history-and-summary-of-the-programme-of-tkpml/)
- “Iyibilg”, n.d., http://www.iyibilgi.com/haber.php?haber_id=47595

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

TKP/ML was founded by Ibrahim Kaypakkaya in 1972 to overthrow the Turkish government and launch a revolutionary struggle. The group was heavily influenced by Maoist ideology (Nouvelle Turquie). The group split from Turkish Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Party due to ideological divisions (Nouvelle Turquie).

Geography

See TIKKO profile.

Organizational Structure

The founder of TKP/ML was Ibrahim Kaypakkaya (Nouvelle Turquie). It has an armed wing named TIKKO. The group had an estimated 826 members (Iyibilg).

External Ties

Se TIKKO Profile

Group Outcome

In 1971, the government launched a massive crackdown against the group. They arrested Kaypakkaya and tortured him to death in 1973 (Nouvelle Turquie).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: TIKKO

Group Formation: 1972

Group End (Outcome): 2014 (active)

XXXV. TURKISH ISLAMIC COMMANDOS

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Turkish Journalist Slain by Gunmen,” Washington Post, 1990, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1990/03/08/turkish-journalist-slain-by-gunmen/2e39d470-ff25-48a2-be1a-765e99b101e7/>
- IRB - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: Information on the activities of radical Islamic groups, their links with political parties and the police's response to Islamic extremism [TUR21244.E], 27. Juli 1995 (verfügbar auf ecoi.net) http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/196985/315825_de.html (Zugriff am 03. Dezember 2016)
- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2045>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it came to attention in 1990 for two assassinations. It conducts attacks against individuals they think are enemies of Islam and wants to resurrect an Islamic government in Turkey (Washington Post 1990)

Geography

This group is associated with two attacks in Istanbul and Ankara (Washington Post 1990; GTD).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure, membership, funding, etc.

External Ties

There is no information available about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group is not heard from again after the attack and it is not clear if the government takes any action against the group.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Union of Turkish Islamic Commandos

Group Formation: 1990

Group End (Outcome): 1990 (unknown)

XXXVI. TKEP/L

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Tkep/L, Tkep-L, Turkish Communist Labor Party/Leninist, Turkish Communist Labor Party/Leninist (Tkep/L), Turkish Communist Labor Party-Leninist, Turkish Communist Labor Party-Leninist (Tkep-L), Türkiye Komünist Emek Partisi/Leninist, Türkiye Komünist Emek Partisi-Leninist

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- Turkey: 22 members of illegal organizations captured in Istanbul. (1998, Oct 02). BBC Monitoring European - Political Retrieved from
<http://search.proquest.com/docview/451708188?accountid=14026>
- Bomb goes off near offices of Turkish newspaper: Leftist group suspected. (1999, Oct 30). BBC Monitoring European - Political Retrieved from
<http://search.proquest.com/docview/451690377?accountid=14026>
- Turkey: 15 detained in connection with Gezi protests. (2013, Jul 05). BBC Monitoring European Retrieved from
<http://search.proquest.com/docview/1393400784?accountid=14026>
- "Program of TKEP/L," Nouvelle Turquie,
<http://www.nouvelleturquie.com/en/programme-of-tkepl/>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The TKEP was founded in 1980 with a goal to overthrow the Turkish government (Canada IRB 2000). It ascribes to a communist ideology according to its website (Canada IRB 2000). It may have splintered from the THKO (Turkish Salvation Army) following ideological divisions (Canada IRB 2000).

Geography

The group is based out of Ankara and also active in Istanbul (Canada IRB 2000).

Organizational Structure

It is unknown who led the group, its size, membership composition, or organizational structure. The group was charged with “collecting money by force” which might indicate it at least partially funds itself through extortion (Canada IRB 2000).

External Ties

In 1990, a wing of the group, the TKEP/L, splintered (Canada IRB 2000).

Group Outcome

In 1994, Turkish police arrested several members of TKEP. Additional members were arrested in 1998 (Canada IRB 2000). There is no evidence of group activity after 1999 (Canada IRB 2000).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: A new proposed formation date if different than above

Group End (Outcome): A new proposed end date with the reason for ending in parentheses

XXXVII. TURKISH HIZBALLAH

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Turkish Hizballah, Turkish Hezbollah, Turkish Hezbollah, Turkish Hizbollah

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 182.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- Ekici, N. (2009). The dynamics of terrorist recruitment: The case of the revolutionary people's liberation party /Front (DHKP/C) and the turkish hezbollah (Order No. 3400520). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (89198531). Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/89198531?accountid=14026>
- Suleyman Ozeren & Cécile Van De Voorde (2006) Turkish Hizballah: A Case Study of Radical Terrorism, International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, 30:1, 75-93, DOI: 10.1080/01924036.2006.9678747

- “Turkish Hizballah,” From: "Chapter 8; Other Groups of Concern," Country Reports on Terrorism 2005, US Department of State, 2005, <http://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/163/turkish-hizballah>
- “Turkish Hizballah,” FAS, 2003, <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/hizbullah-t.htm>
- Rusen Cakir, “The Reemergence of Hizballah in Turkey,” Washington Institute for Near East Policy, 2007, <http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/uploads/Documents/pubs/PolicyFocus74initial.pdf>
- “Research Response Number: TUR23789,” Australia Refugee and Review Tribunal, 2006, <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4b6fe3030.pdf>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Turkish Hizballah was founded shortly after the 1980 coup in Turkey by Huseyin Velioglu to help establish an Islamic state (Ekici 2009, 57).

Geography

The group primarily operates in southeastern Turkey, including Diyarbakir, Van, Batman, and Mardin (Ekici 2009, 57). The group moved towards Istanbul in the late 1990s due to competition from the PKK in southeastern Turkey (Ekici 2009, 57). This backfired as there was not much urban support for the group.

Organizational Structure

The group primarily recruits Kurdish Sunnis to help in its fight (Ekici 2009, 57). Its leader is Huseyin Velioglu (Ekici 2009, 57). The group splintered into two factions - Illimciler (Scientists) and Menzilciler (Rangers) due to ideological differences (Ekici 2009, 57).

The group is organized along a strict hierarchy with both a political and religious leader. The top council is called the Sura (Ekici 2009, 60). It has a formal political wing and a formal military wing. The military wing recruits members from local high schools (Ekici 2009, 60). The political wing recruits members from local mosques (Ekici 2009, 60). The group operates in complete secrecy and members only know a handful of other members in order to avoid detection and treason (Ekici 2009, 60).

It is believed to have approximately a few hundred members and many thousands of supporters although more specific numbers could not be found (U.S. State Department 2006). Members allegedly receive military training and support from the PKK (Australia RRT 2006).

External Ties

The group is resented by other Turkish Islamic groups (Ekici 2009, 58). It fought prominently against the PKK in the 1980s and early 1990s (Ekici 2009, 62). The large-scale violent clashes between the PKK and Turkish Hizballah have led some to believe the latter is a tool of the state or active participant in counterinsurgency operations although there is no other evidence to corroborate this (Ekici 2009, 62). The group has no ties to the Lebanese Hizballah (Ekici 2009, 59). The group allegedly receives external support from Iran (Ekici 2009, 59).

Group Outcome

In the mid-1990s, the group changed its tactics to focus less on attacks against the PKK and more general indiscriminate violence (US State Department 2006). Turkish police killed Velioglu in 2000 (US State Department 2006). Turkish security forces followed-up this assassination with arrests of over 2000 supporters (US State Department 2006). The group went dormant after 2001 (US State Department 2006). The group is still active as of 2011 and believed to be recruiting new members (Jones and Libicki 2008, 182).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Kurdish Hizbollah, Kurdish Hezbollah

Group Formation: 1980?

Group End (Outcome): 2011 (active?)

XXXVIII. ISLAMIC REVENGE ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: none

Part 1. Bibliography

- IRB - Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada: Information on the activities of radical Islamic groups, their links with political parties and the police's response to Islamic extremism [TUR21244.E], 27. Juli 1995 (verfügbar auf ecoi.net)
http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/196985/315825_de.html (Zugriff am 03. Dezember 2016)
- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1649>
- Alan Cowell, "Car Bomb Kills an Israeli Embassy Aide in Turkey," New York Times, 1992, <http://www.nytimes.com/1992/03/08/world/car-bomb-kills-an-israeli-embassy-aide-in-turkey.htm>

- [Edward F. Mickolus, Susan L. Simmons](https://books.google.com/books?id=UIBzCC0c2McC&pg=PA130&lpg=PA130&dq=ISLAMIC+REVENGE+ORGANIZATION&source=bl&ots=AIWNpxMILS&sig=T0IQ_VzU1IXoiUKfuAopNQpQu10&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi97Ob_g9fQAhUf24MKHTrjClgQ6AEIPzAH#v=onepage&q=ISLAMIC%20REVENGE%20ORGANIZATION&f=false), “Terrorism: , 1992-1995: A Chronology of Events and a Selectively Annotated Bibliography,” ABC-CLIO, 1997, https://books.google.com/books?id=UIBzCC0c2McC&pg=PA130&lpg=PA130&dq=ISLAMIC+REVENGE+ORGANIZATION&source=bl&ots=AIWNpxMILS&sig=T0IQ_VzU1IXoiUKfuAopNQpQu10&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi97Ob_g9fQAhUf24MKHTrjClgQ6AEIPzAH#v=onepage&q=ISLAMIC%20REVENGE%20ORGANIZATION&f=false

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Islamic Revenge Organization came to attention in 1990 for an attack on Cetin Enecm, a Turkish journalist (Cowell 1992). The group also attacked Hurriyet Newspaper and later an Israeli Embassy Aide (GTD n.d.). The attacks came about in response to the prominent assassinations of several Islamic leaders challenging the state’s secular regime (Cowell 1992; IRB 1995).

Geography

Both attacks were in Ankara, Turkey (GTD n.d.)

Organizational Structure

There is no information available about the group’s organizational structure.

External Ties

The group allegedly has ties with Islamic Jihad (Hezbollah) (Mickolus and Simmons 1997, 130).

Group Outcome

The group is not heard from again after the attack on the Israeli Embassy Aide and no further information about police action can be found (Cowell 1992; GTD n.d.)

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Islamic Revenge Movement

Group Formation: 1990

Group End (Outcome): 1992 (unknown)

XXXIX. PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FORCE

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: none

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1687>
- Searched proquest, google, google scholar

This might be a synonym for DHKP, but it's unclear

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It originally came to attention for an attack in Istanbul on December 31, 1991, but the primary source article corroborating this could not be found.

Geography

There is not much information available about this group. It originally came to attention for an attack in Istanbul on December 31, 1991, but the primary source article corroborating this could not be found.

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about this group. It originally came to attention for an attack in Istanbul on December 31, 1991, but the primary source article corroborating this could not be found.

External Ties

There is not much information available about this group. It originally came to attention for an attack in Istanbul on December 31, 1991, but the primary source article corroborating this could not be found.

Group Outcome

There is not much information available about this group. It originally came to attention for an attack in Istanbul on December 31, 1991, but the primary source article corroborating this could not be found.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None?

Group Formation: 1991

Group End (Outcome): 1991 (unknown?)

XL. TURKISH COMMUNIST WORKERS PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

This is an alias for TKEP

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for TKEP

Geography

This is an alias for TKEP

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for TKEP

External Ties

This is an alias for TKEP

Group Outcome

This is an alias for TKEP

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: This is an alias for TKEP

Group Formation: This is an alias for TKEP

Group End (Outcome): This is an alias for TKEP

XLI. TURKISH ISLAMIC JIHAD

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: none

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 141-186.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- Ivan Eland, "Does U.S. Intervention Overseas Breed Terrorism?," Foreign Policy Briefing, 1998, <http://mail.radioislam.org/historia/zionism/fpb50.pdf>
- Anthony Cordesman, "Iran's Military Forces: 1988-1993," Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1994,
https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/media/csis/pubs/iranmitrend88-93.pdf
- Turkish group admits bomb attacks. (1991, Oct 29). South China Morning Post (1946-Current) Retrieved from
<http://search.proquest.com/docview/1753887791?accountid=14026>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Turkish Hizbollah.

Geography

This is an alias for Turkish Hizbollah.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Turkish Hizbollah.

External Ties

This is an alias for Turkish Hizbollah.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Turkish Hizbollah.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: This is an alias for Turkish Hizbollah.

Group Formation: This is an alias for Turkish Hizbollah.

Group End (Outcome): This is an alias for Turkish Hizbollah.

XLII. BOZ-OK (GREY ARROW)

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Leading kurd journalist shot dead in south-eastern turkey. (1992, Sep 22). The Guardian (Pre-1997 Fulltext) Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/293448548?accountid=14026>
- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2102>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when Boz-Ok formed, but the group came to attention in 1992 for an attack on a Kurdish journalist (Guardian 1992). The group claims responsibility for the attack arguing it is in retaliation for the journalist's support for Kurdish separatism (Guardian 1992). The group claims to be a Turkish nationalist group (Guardian 1992).

Geography

The attack occurs in Diyarbakir (Guardian 1992).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available about the organizational structure of the group.

External Ties

There is no information available about the group's external ties to other actors.

Group Outcome

Boz-Ok is not heard from again after this group's attack.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End (Outcome): 1992 (unknown)

XLIII. HAMAWAND TRIBE

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: none

Part 1. Bibliography

- Maunsell, F. R., RA. (2001). Kurdistan. The International Journal of Kurdish Studies, 15(1), 95-108. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/216673939?accountid=14026>
- Sulome Anderson, "The Legendary Tribe That's Fought Everyone from the Ottomans to ISIS," VICE, 2016, <http://www.vice.com/read/the-legendary-tribe-fighting-isis-with-the-united-states>
- Jeffrey Goldberg, "Waiting at the Front," New Yorker, 2003, <http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2003/04/07/waiting-at-the-front>
- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?search=hamawand&sa.x=0&sa.y=0&sa=Search>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Hamawand tribe was formed in the 1400s. It is unknown what time it opposed the Hussein regime and whether they have a politicized goal (VICE 2016). The group came to attention for their one attack against PUK members in 1992 (GTD n.d.)

Geography

The one attack attributed to the Hamawand Tribe occurs in Chamchamal, Iraq (GTD n.d.). The tribe operates in Kurdistan, particularly Chamchamal (Goldberg 2003).

Organizational Structure

There are approximately 4000 thousand families in the Hamawand tribe (Goldberg 2003). It is composed of ethnic Kurds (VICE 2016).

External Ties

The tribe opposes or frequently fights with the Ottomans, Saddam Hussein, and AQI (VICE 2016). The tribe was coordinating with the US and other peshmerga to fight ISIS (VICE 2016).

Group Outcome

The group remains active (VICE 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1400s? Note: it's an ethnic tribe and not really an organized group of actors

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

XLIV. MOTHERLAND PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1994

Max. Group Date: 1994

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Motherland Party,” Turkey, Country Studies, n.d., <http://countrystudies.us/turkey/82.htm>
- Ersin Kalaycioglu, “The Motherland Party,” Political Parties in Turkey, 41-61, <http://research.sabanciuniv.edu/294/1/3011800000901.pdf>
- Selami Erdogan and Feyzullah Unal, “Problems of the Turkish Political Parties and Turgut Özal’s Motherland Party (ANAP),” Journal of China-US Administration, 2013, <http://www.davidpublishing.com/davidpublishing/Upfile/9/10/2013/2013091000072325.pdf>
- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=199403240004>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Motherland Party was founded in 1983 by Turgut Ozal as an opposition political party (Country Studies n.d.). The group formed after the 1980 military coup banned all existing political parties to challenge the state government (Kalaycioglu 2002, 41). The group ascribed to democratic socialism and Islam, which were seen as mutually contradictory viewpoints (Kalacioglu 2002, 45). The group’s one violent action comes from an attack against True Path (DYP) supporters -- the ruling party-- in Bursa in 1994 (GTD n.d.).

Geography

The group’s one violent action comes from an attack against True Path (DYP) supporters in Bursa in 1994 (GTD n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group was led by Turgut Ozal who had previous government experience working in the State Planning organization and Prime Minister’s office at the time of the coup (Kalaycioglu 2002, 41). Ozal had difficulty initially attracting members (Kalaycioglu 2002, 45). The group acted primarily as a political party and participated in elections and Parliament. In 1991, the group replaced Ozal with Mesut Yilmaz who was not as charismatic or analytical as Ozal (Erdogan and Unal 2013).

External Ties

The group was similar in organization to True Path (DYP) (Kalaycioglu 2002, 51). It had strong competition from several political parties including SHP/CHP-DSP, ANAP-DYP, MCP/MHP-RP/Virtue Party, and HADEP-RP/PF (Kalaycioglu 2002,54).

Group Outcome

The group lost much support after 1991 due to a change in leadership and as competitor political parties formed with more cleanly organized ideological platforms (like SHP/CHP-DSP, ANAP-DYP, MCP/MHP-RP/Virtue Party, and HADEP-RP/PF) (Kalaycioglu 2002,54). Many ANAP members resigned in 1992 and 1993 due to ideological differences with Yilmaz (Country Studies n.d.). The group began to falter and by 1999 was barely reaching the 10% threshold necessary to maintain seats in Parliament (Kalaycioglu 2002, 57). The group was considered inactive by 2003.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Anavatan Partisi, ANAP

Group Formation: 1983

Group End (Outcome): 1994 (last attack), 2003 (dissolve)

XLV. DEVRIMICI HALK KURTULUS CEPHESI (DHKP/C)

Min. Group Date: 1994

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Cephesi (Dhkp/C), Dev Sol (Karatat Faction), Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Partisi / Cephesi, Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Partisi/Cephesi, Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Partisi-Cephesi, Devrimci Sol (Karatat Faction), Dhkp/C, Dhkp-C, Revolutionary Left, Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front, Rplp/F, Rplp-F

Part 1. Bibliography

- Ekici, N. (2009). The dynamics of terrorist recruitment: The case of the revolutionary people's liberation party /Front (DHKP/C) and the turkish hezbollah (Order No. 3400520). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (89198531). Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/89198531?accountid=14026>
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Dev Sol.

Geography

This is an alias for Dev Sol.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Dev Sol.

External Ties

This is an alias for Dev Sol.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Dev Sol.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: This is an alias for Dev Sol.

Group Formation: This is an alias for Dev Sol.

Group End (Outcome): This is an alias for Dev Sol.

XLVI. KURDISH ISLAMIC UNITY PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: none

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- GTD,
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?search=kurdish+islamic+unity&sa.x=0&sa.y=0&sa=Search>
- Searched proquest with name and only returned dissertations using GTD data; could not find original source article :/

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Jones and Libicki argue the group is a Kurdish separatist group which came to attention in 1995, but there is no other source to corroborate this information (Jones and Libicki 2008, 153).

Geography

The group came to attention for an incident in Istanbul in 1995 (GTD n.d.)

Organizational Structure

Jones and Libicki claim the separatist group has 10s of members, but there is no other source to corroborate this information (Jones and Libicki 2008, 153).

External Ties

There is no evidence of external ties.

Group Outcome

It is unknown what happened to the group after it's one attack in 1995. Jones and Libicki claim the group splintered after the incident, but there is no other source to corroborate this information (Jones and Libicki 2008, 153).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1995?

Group End (Outcome): 1995 (unknown)

XLVII. EAST TURKISTAN LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: East Turkistan Liberation Organization, East Turkistan Liberation Organization (Etlo), Eastern Turkistan Liberation Organization, Sharq Azat Turkistan

Part 1. Bibliography

- TOPS 3588
- "China - East Turkistan," Refworld Australia Refugee Review Tribunal, 2006, <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4b6fe1430.pdf>

- Murray Scott Tanner, "China's Response to Terrorism," CNA Analysis and Solutions, 2016, http://origin.www.uscc.gov/sites/default/files/Research/Chinas%20Response%20to%20Terrorism_CNA061616.pdf
- Global Security, "East Turkestan Liberation Organization," <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/etlo.htm>
- J. Reed and Diana Raschke, *ETIM: China's Islamic Militants and the Global Terrorist Threat*, 2010, Praeger Security
- "Mehmet Emin Hazret," World Heritage Encyclopedia, http://self.gutenberg.org/articles/mehmet_emin_hazret
- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=199910050001>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

ETLO is a separatist group from Xinjiang Province in China fighting for secession against the PRC (Global Security 2011). The group was allegedly founded in 1996 by Mehmet Emin Hazret (Global Security 2011).

Geography

Jashi Citizen and Urumqi

The group's one tie to Turkey arises in 1999 when ETLO member Abdulcafer Turkoglu murders a Chinese restaurant owner in Istanbul (GTD n.d.). Turkoglu is later arrested and confesses to the murder (GTD n.d.)

Organizational Structure

ETLO is primarily composed of ethnic Uyghurs. Not much is known about its organizational structure or size. There are allegations Chinese officials exaggerate the group's capabilities in order to justify their counterterrorism policies (Global Security 2011). ETLO funds itself through robberies, ransom, and external support from Al-Qaeda (Reed and Raschke 2010, 36). They may have originally trained in Chechnya (Reed and Raschke 2010, 36).

ETLO had a series of prominent attacks in 1998 where they poisoned a number of civilians in Jashi Citizen and Urumqi. They also had some incidents in Turkey indicating they have transnational bases of operations (World Heritage). They also allegedly shot the leader of the Kyrgyzstan Uyghur Youth Alliance in March 2000 (Global Security 2011). The group disavowed the use of terrorism in 2003, but argued a military wing may be necessary in order to establish credibility about their cause. The group has not been heard from since 2005 (Reed and Raschke 2010, 36).

External Ties

Despite having a similar name to the ETIM, Hazret denies coordination with ETIM, Al-Qaeda, and bin Laden (Reed and Raschke 2010 36). Unlike ETIM, ETLO is a secular organization (Reed and Raschke 2010, 44).

Group Outcome

The group was last heard from in 2005 although it is also unclear whether or not the ETLO actually exists (Reed and Raschke 2010, 36). The group was targeted in multiple Chinese counterinsurgency raids in 2002 and 2003 which affected the group's size (Global Security 2011).

The group's one tie to Turkey arises in 1999 when ETLO member Abdulcafer Turkoglu murders a Chinese restaurant owner in Istanbul (GTD n.d.). Turkoglu is later arrested and confesses to the murder (GTD n.d.)

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1996

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (active?)

XLVIII. UNION OF REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNISTS IN TURKEY (TIKB)

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: Union of Revolutionary Communists of Turkey (TIKB); its student wing, Democratic University Platform (DUP); and where they are present in Turkey, their numbers and their activities, 11 September 2001, TUR37675.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3df4beb44.html> [accessed 19 December 2016]
- GTD, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20458>
- United Kingdom: Home Office, Report on the Fact-Finding Mission to Turkey, 17 - 23 March 2001, 30 August 2001, fact-finding, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3df0e6552.html> [accessed 19 December 2016]
- Karmon, Ely. "Islamic terrorist activities in Turkey in the 1990s." *Terrorism and Political Violence* 10, no. 4 (1998): 101-121.

- Turkish security forces capture illegal communist organization suspects. (2001, Feb 05). BBC Monitoring European - Political Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/452002263?accountid=14026>
- Culpan, H. (2007, May 25). Turkey threatens invasion; kurdish rebels; PM supports incursion into iraq after bomb kills 6. National Post Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/330642296?accountid=14026>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the TIKB formed, but it came to attention as early as 1991 when the Turkish government named it in a security report (Karmon 1998, 103). Its earliest known violent attacks occurred in 1995 when members killed Emrah Saritas and Engin Topal. No information could be found about the identity or significance of those two individuals (Canada IRB 2001). The group is described as Kurdish and Marxist, but distinct from the PKK. The group claims to fight to support the goals of the PKK (Canada IRB 2001).

Geography

The group's last incident occurred in Istanbul in 1999 when TIKB allegedly attacked Democratic Left Party members at a political office (GTD n.d.). The group is also active in the UK, Germany, Anatolia, Alibeykoy, and Kucukcekmece (Canada IRB 2001).

Organizational Structure

TIKB primarily recruits Kurdish members from southeastern Turkey. It has a military wing led by Yuksel Yigitdogan (Canada IRB 2001). TIKB has a student wing called the Democratic University Platform (Canada IRB 2001). It had at least 25 members at one point (Canada IRB 2001). One member, Guven Akkus, defected to the PKK in 1998 after serving a two-year sentence for the TIKB (Culpan 2007).

External Ties

The group boasts support from other Turkish communist groups including TKP/ML. The group claims to fight against Turkish officials fighting the PKK (Canada IRB 2001). The group had a wing splinter in 1999 called the Turkish Revolutionary Communist Union/Bolshevik (TIKB/B) (Canada IRB 2001).

Group Outcome

26 members were arrested in 2001 following a prominent attack in Bagcilar (BBC 2001). Many members confessed to participating in the 1995 attacks. The Turkish government

banned the group as did Germany (Canada IRB 2001). Although the group is not associated with any more violent attacks, it maintains an online presence as late as 2007 (Culpan 2007)

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: 1991

Group End (Outcome): 2001 (police) / 2007 (unknown)

XLIX. ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING BRIGADE (IIPB)

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic International Peacekeeping Brigade (IIPB), International Islamic Battalion, International Islamic Brigade

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This section is where you would include information about the group's founding date, its initial goals, ideology, and date when it first came to attention as a violent group.

Geography

This section is where you would include information about the group's operational environment including the names of areas where they operate from, the name of any external sanctuaries, the name of any cities, towns, or neighborhoods where they conduct attacks. You may also provide a generic descriptor if you cannot identify specifically where, but know what the geographic composition of the area was.

Organizational Structure

This section is where you would include information about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

This section is where you would include information about the group's ties to other actors including both other armed groups as well as other countries. This includes information about external support, alliances, and splinters.

Group Outcome

This section is where you would include information about the state's response to the group, if any, and how this affects the group. You will also identify whether the group is still active, when it stopped using violence, and what happened to the group to cause it to stop using violence.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: A new proposed formation date if different than above

Group End (Outcome): A new proposed end date with the reason for ending in parentheses

L. PEOPLE'S DEFENSE FORCES (HPG)

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: People's Defense Forces (Hpg), H z n Parastina Gel, Hezen Parastina Gel (Hpg), H z n Parastina Gel (Hpg), Peoples Defence Forces, Peoples Defence Forces (Hpg), Peoples Defense Forces, People's Defense Forces, Peoples Defense Forces (Hpg)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the armed wing of the PKK.

Geography

This is the armed wing of the PKK.

Organizational Structure

This is the armed wing of the PKK.

External Ties

This is the armed wing of the PKK.

Group Outcome

This is the armed wing of the PKK.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: PKK

Group Formation: This is the armed wing of the PKK.

Group End (Outcome): This is the armed wing of the PKK.

LI. NATIONALIST KURDISH REVENGE TEAMS

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Nationalist Kurdish Revenge Teams, Milliyetci Kurt Intikam Timleri, National Kurdish Revenge Teams

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 170.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- Lyubov Grigorova Mincheva and Ted Robert Gurr, *Crime-Terror Alliances and the State: Ethnonationalist and Islamist*, 2013, Routledge,
<https://books.google.com/books?id=c9qW8LPiY38C&pg=PA55&lpg=PA55&dq=%22KURDISH+REVENGE+TEAMS%22&source=bl&ots=65x4WTCMBs&sig=t5XTGB4C2PmQUeEq>

[hD2aLNGmvGM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjC-IPki_QAhVKsVQKHYg0AFEQ6AEIJTAC#v=onepage&q=%22KURDISH%20REVENGE%20TEAMS%22&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=N_X4zw0h4g8C&pg=PA63&lpg=PA63&dq=%22KURDISH%20REVENGE%20TEAMS%22&f=false)

- Tom LaTourrette, Reducing Terrorism Risk at Shopping Centers: An Analysis of Potential Security Options, RAND, 2006, https://books.google.com/books?id=N_X4zw0h4g8C&pg=PA63&lpg=PA63&dq=%22KURDISH+REVENGE+TEAMS%22&source=bl&ots=ORwpf5uAn8&sig=ebYXIs77fsZUuBaVbFE-THzgTSY&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjC-IPki_QAhVKsVQKHYg0AFEQ6AEIKzAE#v=onepage&q=%22KURDISH%20REVENGE%20TEAMS%22&f=false

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It is unknown when it formed, but it came to attention in 1999 for a bomb blast in Istanbul (LaTourrette 2006, 63). It is unknown what the group's goals or ideology is, but the group claims loyalty to Ocalan who is the leader of the PKK (Mincheva and Gurr 2013, 55). At the time of the attack, Ocalan had just been arrested in Kenya (Mincheva and Gurr 2013, 55).

Geography

The group's two incidents occurred in Istanbul in 1999 (LaTourrette 2006, 63).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure. It is unclear whether these groups were inspired by the PKK or worked directly under its organization (Mincheva and Gurr 2013, 55). Jones and Libicki claim the group has 10s of members, ascribed to an ethno-nationalist ideology, and has Kurdish members all in pursuit of territorial change, but no additional sources could be found to corroborate this information (Jones and Libicki 2008, 170).

External Ties

The group supports the PKK (Mincheva and Gurr 2013, 55).

Group Outcome

It is unknown what happens to the group. It is not heard from again after its 1999 attack.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1999

Group End (Outcome): A new proposed end date with the reason for ending in parentheses

LII. APO'S REVENGE HAWKS

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Apo's Revenge Hawks, Aponun Intikam Sahinler, Apo'nun Intikam Sahinler, Apos Revenge Hawks, Revenge Hawks Of Apo

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 148.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- "World: Europe Turkey 'unsafe' for tourists," BBC, 1999,
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/297022.stm>
- Lyubov Grigorova Mincheva and Ted Robert Gurr, *Crime-Terror Alliances and the State: Ethnonationalist and Islamist*, 2013, Routledge,
https://books.google.com/books?id=c9qW8LPiY38C&pg=PA55&lpg=PA55&dq=%22KURDISH+REVENGE+TEAMS%22&source=bl&ots=65x4WTCMBs&sig=t5XTGB4C2PmQUeEqhD2aLNGmvGM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjc-IPki_QAhVKsVQKHq0AFEQ6AEIJTAC#v=onepage&q=%22KURDISH%20REVENGE%20TEAMS%22&f=false
- "Ocalan supporters to target tourists," CBC 2000, <http://www.cbc.ca/amp/1.185325>

Note: CBC article appears to summarize the same incident in BBC 1999 (department store attack) article and is not about a second incident...

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it came to attention in 1999 for an attack in Istanbul. The group claims to support Ocalan, whose nickname was "Apo", following his arrest in Kenya earlier that year (BBC 1999). Ocalan was the head of the PKK. It is unknown if the group has any other goals or ideological ties (BBC 1999).

Geography

The group comes to attention for attacks in Istanbul (BBC 1999; CBC 2000)

Organizational Structure

There is no information about the group's organizational structure. It is unclear whether these groups were inspired by the PKK or worked directly under its organization (Mincheva and Gurr 2013, 55). Jones and Libicki claim the group has 10s of members, ascribed to an ethno-nationalist ideology, and has Kurdish members all in pursuit of territorial change, but no additional sources could be found to corroborate this information (Jones and Libicki 2008, 170).

External Ties

The group supports the PKK and Ocalan (BBC 1999; CBC 2000).

Group Outcome

The group is not heard from again after its' one attack and there is no evidence of a police follow-up.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1999

Group End (Outcome): A new proposed end date with the reason for ending in parentheses

LIII. APO'S YOUTH REVENGE BRIGADES

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Apo's Youth Revenge Brigades, Apocu Genclik Intikam Mufrezeleri, Apos Youth Revenge Brigade, Apo's Youth Revenge Brigade, Apos Youth Revenge Brigades

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- Snell, Brandon Charles, "The Origins of Ethno/National Separatist Terrorism: A Cross-National Analysis of the Background Conditions of Terrorist Campaigns" (2009). Browse all Theses and Dissertations. Paper 933.
- "Turkish Revenge Brigades claims responsibility for the bomb attack in Amed," Karawane, 2006, <http://thecaravan.org/node/794>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it came to attention in 1999 for an attack in Istanbul. The group claims to support Ocalan, whose nickname was “Apo”, following his arrest in Kenya earlier that year (BBC 1999). Ocalan was the head of the PKK. It is unknown if the group has any other goals or ideological ties (BBC 1999). Snell argues the group is founded by Kurdish separatists (Snell 2009, 104).

Geography

There are no known attacks associated with this group.

Organizational Structure

There is no information about the group’s organizational structure. It is unclear whether these groups were inspired by the PKK or worked directly under its organization (Mincheva and Gurr 2013, 55). Jones and Libicki claim the group has 10s of members, ascribed to an ethno-nationalist ideology, and has Kurdish members all in pursuit of territorial change, but no additional sources could be found to corroborate this information (Jones and Libicki 2008, 170).

External Ties

The group supports the PKK (Mincheva and Gurr 2013, 55; Snell 2009, 104).

Group Outcome

The group is not heard from again after its’ one attack and there is no evidence of a police follow-up.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: A new proposed formation date if different than above

Group End (Outcome): A new proposed end date with the reason for ending in parentheses

LIV. COMMUNIST WORKERS MOVEMENT

Min. Group Date: 2001
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Communist Workers Movement, Komunist Isci Hareketi, Kom_nist Is i Hareketi

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for TKP/ML.

Geography

This is an alias for TKP/ML.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for TKP/ML.

External Ties

This is an alias for TKP/ML.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for TKP/ML.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: This is an alias for TKP/ML

Group Formation: This is an alias for TKP/ML.

Group End (Outcome): This is an alias for TKP/ML.

LV. KURDISTAN FREEDOM HAWKS (TAK)

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Kurdistan Freedom Hawks (Tak), Kurdish Vengeance Brigade, Kurdistan Freedom Falcons, Kurdistan Freedom Falcons Organization, Kurdistan Freedom Hawks, Teyrbazen Azadiya Kurdistan (Tak)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 153.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- "Teyre Azadiye Kurdistan (TAK)," Terrorism Profiles, Mackenzie Institute,
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/teyre-azadiye-kurdistan-tak/>
- Tim Arango and Semini Sengupta, "Obscure Kurdish Group Claims Hand in Bombing Turks," New York Times, 2016,
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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

TAK was formed in 2004 by Bahoz Erdal when it splintered from the PKK (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its goal is to create a Kurdish state from parts of Iraq and Turkey and believes the complete destruction of the Turkish state is a necessary part of that (Mackenzie Institute 2016; National Interest 2016). It differs from the PKK in that it primarily focuses on urban environments. The government tends to underestimate it believing it is part of the PKK so ignores urban operations to contain it. It ascribes to a Kurdish ethno-nationalism (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Geography

Urban environments

TAK has carried out specific attacks in Ankara, Istanbul, Marmaris, and Antalya (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Organizational Structure

There is very little known about the group's organizational structure. It is allegedly led by Bahoz Erdal who was a former leader of the PKK (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its members are primarily Kurdish; in 2006 they had a "few dozen active members" but that number has probably grown (Jamestown Foundation 2006). It is believed its members live in Kurdish diasporas in western Turkey and Istanbul (Jamestown Foundation 2006).

External Ties

It formed in 2004 after the PKK called off a 2004 truce. Although it started off bombing soft targets in 2004, TAK has begun to conduct increasingly lethal attacks. TAK pushes for pro-Kurdish policies including the creation of an independent Kurdish state, but does not coordinate nor cooperate with the PKK and has been a rival of it since 2006. In contrast to the PKK, the TAK targets foreign and civilian targets (Jamestown Foundation 2006).

Group Outcome

The group is still active and has had many attacks in Turkey in 2016. Turkey treats the TAK as part of the PKK, but this means that TAK largely goes ignored because PKK counterterrorism operations in the southeast do not affect TAK which seems to operate out of Ankara underground. Even though US intelligence believes the TAK has perpetrated an attack, Turkish officials tend to blame alternate groups (Arango and Yeginsu 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: 2004 (splinter)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

LVI. REVOLUTIONARY HEADQUARTERS (TURKEY)

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: none

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group was founded, but it came to attention in 1999 for an attack in Istanbul. The group is allegedly tied to or part of a Kurdish separatist group in Turkey (DW 2009).

Geography

The group had one attack in Istanbul in 2009 (GTD n.d.)

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group’s organizational structure.

External Ties

The group allegedly has links to Kurdish separatist groups like the PKK (DW 2009).

Group Outcome

The police launch a massive counter-terrorism operation arresting and killing several members during a six-hour clash in Istanbul (DW 2009). Police detained 40 people including both “left-wing extremists” and Kurdish separatists (DW 2009).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Devrimci Karanagh

Group Formation: 2009

Group End (Outcome): 2009 (unknown?)

Note: interesting variation in the separatist groups which move into the cities (apo revenge; revolutionary hq, etc) versus the pkk/larger ones which stay outside the city