

Austria Cases, 1970-2012
Last Updated: 7 August 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T400	RED DAUGHTERS OF RAGE		0	0
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER		1971	1976
T263	KURDISTAN NATIONAL LIBERTY ARMY		1974	2012
T3	FATAH AL-MAJLIS AL-THAWRI		1974	1998
T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T702512	WALTRAUD BOOCK GROUP		1976	1977
T1693	EAGLES OF THE PALESTINAN REVOLUTION		1979	1989
T292	ARAB ORGANIZATION OF MAY 15		1979	1984
T222	IRAQI DEMOCRATIC FRONT		1982	1982
T1321	TURKISH MARXIST WORKERS PARTY		1987	1987
T2072	ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS		1987	2011
T28	AL-QAEDA		1989	2012
T486	REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY-FRONT		1994	2012
T117	CELL FOR INTERNATIONALISM		1995	1995
T727	CONSPIRACY OF CELLS OF FIRE		2008	2011
T2482	MILITANT FORCES AGAINST HUNTINGDON LIFE SCIENCES		2009	2009

- I. RED DAUGHTERS OF RAGE
Torg ID: 400

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

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Red Daughters of Rage.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4224. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tHKcNFL_-8k1nVeCjW8eD_6Xmz8JSwo6nQhxgv_m7CnQ/edit
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases found

Group Formation: 1995

Group End: 1995 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Red Daughters of Rage conducted its only attack on September 20, 1995, when one of its members threw a rudimentary incendiary explosive into the office building of a German pharmaceutical company in Vienna (MIPT 2008; FAS 1996). The incendiary explosive did not detonate (MIPT 2008). One likely motivation for the attack was that the aforementioned pharmaceutical company was hosting American visitors and had hoisted a U.S. flag (MIPT 2008; FAS 1996). Moreover, the German pharmaceutical company was affiliated with a U.S. genetics firm which allegedly engaged in forced sterilizations in developing nations (MIPT 2008; FAS 1996). For these reasons, it is likely that Red Daughters of Rage opposed the United States and/or U.S. presence in Austria.

Geography

Red Daughters of Rage operated in Austria (MIPT 2008). The group conducted its only attack in Vienna, the capital of Austria (MIPT 2008; FAS 1996).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding. The group was likely very small since it only conducted one attack before fading away.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

Red Daughters of Rage conducted its only attack on September 20, 1995 (MIPT 2008; FAS 1996). After this date, the group did not conduct any more attacks. Red Daughters of Rage is no longer active (MIPT 2008).

II. PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)

Torg ID: 360

Min. Group Date: 1964

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: Palestine Liberation Organization (Plo), Palestine Liberation Organization (Plo)

Part 1. Bibliography

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- GTD Perpetrator 532. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=532>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PLO

Group Formation: 1964

Group End: 2004 (Arafat's death - Fatah replaces - dissolve)

*Umbrella

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PLO formed in 1964 as a Palestinian nationalist political organization, which sought to form an independent Palestinian state (FAS 1998; Al Jazeera 2009). In 1974, it changed its struggle from an independent state and called for a two-state solution instead (Robinson n.d.). The group's ideology was ethno-nationalist and it first came to attention as a violent group in 1969 following the group's decision to launch an armed struggle (Al Jazeera 2009). It is also primarily secular (FAS 1998). It was partially an umbrella group (FAS 1998).

Geography

The group is from Palestine (West Bank and Gaza Strip), but has conducted transnational attacks in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Israel (FAS 1998; Al Jazeera 2009; GTD 2017). The group had its base of operations in Jordan until 1974 before Jordan expelled it (Al Jazeera 2009). Its base of operations was in Beirut, Lebanon from 1974 until 1982 (Al Jazeera 2009). The PLO also operated in Tunisia after it left Lebanon (Zanotti 2011).

Organizational Structure

The PLO's leader was Yassir Arafat (Robinson n.d.; Al-Jazeera 2009). He was the leader of Fatah (Al-Jazeera 2008). The PLO leadership was young and middle class (Robinson n.d.). The main faction in the PLO was Fatah (Zanotti 2011, 17). The organization has an Executive Committee and National Council, which mimic the functions of executive and legislative branches of government (Zanotti 2011, 17).

External Ties

The group was heavily inspired by the Muslim Brotherhood (Robinson n.d.). It clashed with Amal in Lebanon during the "Camps War" in the 1980s due to enmity over Arafat's leadership (Al Jazeera 2009). It also splintered and lost several members during the early 1980s. Israel allegedly sponsored Christian militia groups in Lebanon to fight against the PLO (BBC 1998).

The PLO received “tacit support” from the Jordanian and Syrian governments (BBC 1998).

The PLO is an umbrella organization that is legally recognized by the UN as the representative of the Palestinian people (Zanotti 2011, 17).

Group Outcome

The group originally operated in Jordan but was forced to leave in 1970 following a massive crackdown by Jordanian forces (BBC 1998). The group clashed with Israeli security forces on several occasions. In 1982, the PLO was forced to leave Lebanon following the Israeli invasion (Al Jazeera 2009). The PLO operated in Tunisia afterwards (Zanotti 2011).

In 1987, the first Intifada erupted when an Israeli driver killed Palestinian workers (Al Jazeera 2008). In 1988, Arafat renounced terrorism and violence to achieve the group’s goals and tried to steer the PLO towards a diplomatic solution (FAS 1998). The Intifada also helped make the Palestinian issue salient and drive negotiations (Barhoum n.d.). In 1993, the PLO signed the Oslo Accords with Israel (Barhoum n.d.; Robinson n.d.). This helped lead to the creation of the Palestinian Authority, which is a de facto state (Zanotti 2011, 18). The group was particularly active during the Second Intifada from 2000-2004. In 2002, Israeli forces attacked Arafat’s headquarters and forced him to flee to Paris where he eventually died in 2004 (Al Jazeera 2009; Robinson n.d.). Arafat’s death led the group to partially disintegrate due to lack of strong leadership to replace it (Robinson n.d.). Today, Fatah remains a prominent organization and main face of the Palestinian Authority (Zanotti 2011, 25-26). The PLO umbrella organization has declined in prominence (Zanotti 2011, 25).

III. BLACK SEPTEMBER

Torg ID: 108

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

Aliases: Black September, Black September Organization (Bso), Munazzamat Aylul Al-Aswad

Part 1. Bibliography

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- John Wolf, "Black September: Militant Palestinianism," Current History. 1973, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1309776782?pq-origsite=gscholar>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: 1970/1971

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

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

IV. KURDISTAN NATIONAL LIBERTY ARMY

Torg ID: 263

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Black September, Black September Organization (Bso), Munazzamat Aylul Al-Aswad

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Jordanian Removal of the PLO," Global Security, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/jordan-civil.htm>
- Christopher Dobson. *Black September: its short violent history*. 1974 Macmillan: New York.
- John Wolf, "Black September: Militant Palestinianism," Current History. 1973, <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1309776782?pq-origsite=gscholar>
- Iris Fruchter-Ronen, "Black September: The 1970-71 Events and their Impact on the Formation of Jordanian National Identity," Civil Wars, Vol. 10(3), 2008, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13698240802167991>
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https://books.google.com/books?id=uox4CAAQBAJ&pg=PA74&lpg=PA74&dq=black+september+disbanded+1973+1974&source=bl&ots=d9GsYX1YAZ&sig=eSO9aqsl7Y17Ni mFMnf7t0qTwA4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjXltOR04_QAhUoh1QKHYNFCjsQ6AEIN zAF#v=onepage&q=black%20september%20disbanded%201973%201974&f=false

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: 1970/1971

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

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

V. FATAH AL-MAJLIS AL-THAWRI

Torg ID: 3

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 5063. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified September 2020.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5063>“Terrorist Attacks on America, 1979-1988.” Frontline. 2001. PBS.
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ANO, Fatah Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Council, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Black September, Revolutionar Organization of Socialist Muslims, Black June, Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Egyptian Revolution, Revolutionary Egypt, Al-Asifa, Al-Iqab, Arab Nationalist Youth Organization, Arab Fedayeen Cells, Palestine Revolutionary Council, Organization of Jund al Haq, Revolutionary Council, Revolutionary Council of Fatah, Al-Fatah Revolutionary Council, Fatah--the Revolutionary Council

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: 2002 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Abu Nidal Organization (ANO) formed in 1974, after its leader, Abu Nidal, left the Fatah movement of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The group splintered due to opposing ideological views as well as Abu Nidal's burgeoning relationship with Iraqi intelligence and leadership (Hudson 2009, 82). ANO evolved from a series of other Palestinian militant groups lead by Abu Nidal, including the Palestine Secret Organization and Fatah Revolutionary Council (Hudson 2009, 82-83). The group was regarded by many as "introducing fledgling terrorist group and the rise of transnational terrorism to the world" (Mackenzie Institutie 2015).

ANO's high degree of centralization around its leader makes determining the date of the organization's first violent attack difficult. On September 5, 1973, Abu Nidal carried out his first attack, separate from the Fatah movement of the PLO, which he had been a representative for at the time (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Hudson 2009, 83). Five members of Abu Nidal's group, the Palestine Secret Organization, occupied the Saudi Arabian embassy in Paris and held eleven members of the embassy hostage (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Iraqi intelligence and leadership later claimed that it had "commissioned" Abu Nidal to conduct the attack (Hudson 2009, 83). However, Abu Nidal was likely still a member of the Fatah movement of the PLO at the time of the attack, and his rogue operation in Paris "created a rift between the PLO central command" and Abu Nidal's group, based in Iraq (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Hudson 2009, 83). After his break with the PLO and the establishment of ANO in 1974, ANO may have carried out its first attack in October of the same year, bombing a TWA flight en route to Greece from Israel, killing 88 people on board (Sarasota Herald-Tribune 2002; Mackenzie Institute 2015). In the same year, Abu Nidal attempted to assassinate a PLO leader, for which the Fatah movement sentenced him in absentia to death (Mattar 2005, 12).

While ANO was a secular Palestinian nationalist organization that fought for Israel's destruction through "an international Arab revolution," over 50% of the group's activities targeted Palestinian politicians and militant deemed too conservative by Abu Nidal (65; Seale 2002; Hudson 2009, 83). Attempts, both successful and failed, on the lives of PLO leaders were common throughout ANO's years of activity (Mattar 2005; 12; Hudson 2009, 83). In January of 1978, ANO killed the PLO representative in London, beginning a string of attacks on PLO representatives in Europe and the Middle East (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Hudson 2009, 83). ANO's Palestinian targets and lack of Israeli targets, along with Israel's failure to conduct operations against ANO led some to speculate that Abu Nidal was an Israeli agent, but there was little concrete evidence to support this claim (Hudson 2009, 84; Quandt 1992).

Whatever ideology had guided ANO in its early years was quickly replaced by Abu Nidal's "personal agenda and greed" (Mackenzie Institute 2015). From 1983 to 1986, ANO was employed by the Syrian government as a "hired gun" to "intimidate Arafat and King Hussein, who were considering taking part in peace plans that excluded Syria, and to assassinate Jordanian representatives" (Hudson 2009, 83). After ANO was expelled from Syria, Abu Nidal moved his group to Libya, where he received support from Qaddafi (Council on Foreign Relations 2009). By the time the ANO had begun its decline in the 1990s, the group had become "focused on destroying the PLO, or where money directed its actions" (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

Geography

ANO was first headquartered in a “secret location” in Baghdad, Iraq, where Abu Nidal received support from the Iraqi government (Mattar 2005, 11; Hudson 2009, 83). Abu Nidal also carried out attacks on behalf of the regime, and this relationship between Iraq and ANO continued until 1983, when pressure from Iraqi allies in the war against Iran—including the United States—caused Saddam Hussein to expel Abu Nidal (Hudson 2009, 83). ANO then moved to Damascus, Syria, where Abu Nidal formed a similar relationship with Hafiz al-Assad’s government to the one he had with Iraqi leadership (Hudson 2009, 83). ANO’s time in Syria came to an end in a similar fashion as it had in Iraq. The United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain placed pressure on Assad to “end terrorism,” which meant removing Abu Nidal and his organization from the country in 1987 (Hudson 2009, 83; Worman 2013, 63). After its expulsion from Syria, ANO then moved its headquarters to Libya, where Abu Nidal was “publicly received” by Muammar al-Qaddafi (Mattar 2005, 12). Once again, ANO received support from its host state, and carried out attacks on its enemies in return (Hudson 2009, 83).

Although ANO maintained headquarters in one place, the group conducted operations elsewhere. While his organization was headquartered in Baghdad, Abu Nidal worked to organize cells throughout the Middle East and Europe (Hudson 2009, 83). Later, while his organization was headquartered in Libya, Abu Nidal worked to “bolster his organizational structure” in Lebanese refugee camps during the country’s civil war (Mattar 2005, 12). The group assassinated PLO leaders in Europe, and maintained cells of members across the world (Hudson 2009, 83). ANO also had “sleeper cells” in the United States, Mexico, and South America (Siers and Mastors 2017, 124).

Organizational Structure

Abu Nidal, an alias that means “father of the struggle,” was born Sabri al-Banna, the twelfth child of a wealthy Palestinian orange grower and the only child of a sixteen-year-old Syrian servant girl (Hudson 2009, 82; Mattar 2005, 11; Worman 2013, 58). When Abu Nidal’s father died in 1948, his mother was forced to return to Syria, and Abu Nidal was left a “bastard child in a family that neglected his upbringing” (Worman 2013, 58). When Israel was created in 1948, the al-Banna land was confiscated, and the family was forced off their 6,000 acre plantation and into a refugee camp in Gaza (Hudson 2009, 82). The family then moved to the West Bank, and in the mid-1950s, Abu Nidal began working as an electrician in Jordan (Hudson 2009, 82; Mattar 2005, 11). While working in Jordan, Abu Nidal joined the “authoritarian Arab nationalist and violence-prone” Ba’ath Party, and moved to Saudi Arabia in 1958, where he became politically involved with other Palestinians and increasingly active in the Ba’ath Party (Hudson 2009, 82). He was subsequently imprisoned and tortured by the Saudi government, and then returned to the West Bank (Hudson 2009, 82).

In 1967, Abu Nidal created the militant Palestine Secret Organization in response to the Six-Day War, in which Israel gained control of the West Bank (Hudson 2009, 82). As his

group's militant activity increased throughout 1968, Abu Nidal joined Yasir Arafat's Fatah movement of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which was the "largest of the Palestinian commando organizations" and which controlled the PLO at the time (Hudson 2009, 82; BBC 2011). From within the PLO, Abu Nidal watched as Israel retaliated against attacks from militant Palestinians and their host states, including Jordan (Worman 2013, 60). In an effort to end the attacks from Israel, Jordan's King Hussein drove out the PLO, leading to armed clashes between the PLO and the state that had once offered it refuge (Worman 2013, 60). In 1969, Abu Nidal was named Fatah's representative in Sudan--a position that "earned him the charge of cowardice," as he had been asked to leave Jordan in the midst of the fighting--and then later became the organization's representative to Saudi Arabia and Iraq (Worman 2013, 60; Hudson 2009, 82; Mattar 2005, 11). In 1970, while in Iraq, he established a relationship with Iraqi intelligence agencies, the "Ba'thist intelligence apparatus, and the Iraqi leadership" (Mattar 2005, 12). Both the Iraqi government and Abu Nidal opposed any peaceful solution to the Arab-Israel conflict, while the Fatah-led PLO "implicitly accepted the two-state solution" in 1974 (Mattar 2005, 12). Iraq also attempted to "lure the PLO into working for it," and used Abu Nidal, while he was the PLO's representative, to secure the alliance (Worman 2013, 62). When the PLO refused the alliance and instead moved to Lebanon, much to Abu Nidal's chagrin, he began to publicly express his anger with the organization and Arafat (Worman 2013, 62). The PLO subsequently expelled Abu Nidal, and Abu Nidal retaliated by attempting to assassinate a PLO leader (Worman 2013, 62). For this, Abu Nidal was sentenced to death in absentia by the PLO, and "his hate for Israel, in general, was supplanted by this new greater hate for the PLO and Yassar Arafat" (Worman 2013, 62-63).

With assistance from Iraq, Abu Nidal formed the Fatah Revolutionary Council in 1974 (Hudson 2009, 83; Worman 2013, 63). The group was founded as an ideological "rival" to the Fatah-led PLO, but many of its targets were PLO representatives and enemies of the Iraqi state (Mattar 2005, 12). When ANO later moved its base of operations to Syria, and then Libya, Abu Nidal continued his pattern of attacking PLO leaders and those who his host state wanted dead (Hudson 2009, 83).

ANO's time in Libya highlighted Abu Nidal's dictatorial control over his organization (Worman 2013, 64). Incredibly paranoid and violent, Abu Nidal murdered roughly 600 members of his own group (Worman 2013, 64). He believed his wife was a CIA agent, kept the different branches of ANO separate and ignorant of each other, not even allowing members to interact with each other outside of their work for the organization (Worman 2013, 64; Mackenzie Institute 2015). He killed his own family members over personal disputes, and frequently changed locations while avoiding phone calls and consuming any food or drink offered to him (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Siers and Mastors 2017, 122). Abu Nidal attempted to exercise complete control over ANO, and all members needed to get his approval before embarking on any trips, and were to return all passports to him upon their return (Siers and Mastors 2017, 122). However, as ANO

grew, it became increasingly difficult for Abu Nidal to manage the organization as he previously had (Siers and Mastors 2017, 122). In ANO's early years, many of its members were young Palestinian men "on scholarships in Europe" (Hudson 2009, 81). These students were trained at camps in the Middle East, then sent back abroad as "sleeper cells" to "activate when needed" (Hudson 2009, 81). Later, ANO began to recruit from Palestinian refugee camps, in addition to recruiting individuals from the families and hometowns of its existing members (Hudson 2009, 81). Membership in ANO was "selective," and Abu Nidal promised potential recruits "education, career prospects, and families" in exchange for near-blind loyalty to ANO (Hudson 2009, 81). The group boasted roughly 500 members by 1984 (Hudson 2009, 81), and may have had as many as 1,200 members when the group was based in Libya (Worman 2013, 64). This level of membership proved too large for Abu Nidal's paranoia and micromanaging, and ANO began to suffer from disorganization and internal conflict (Siers and Mastors 2013, 122).

Not only was Abu Nidal motivated by his personal conflict with the PLO, but he was also concerned with making money. Abu Nidal acted as a mercenary for several different states, and laundered money through several different channels--including the SAS Foreign Trade and Investment Company, a front company based in Poland that invested money in real estate and sold weapons to various armed groups, such as the IRA, Iraq, and Iran (Siers and Mastors 2013, 123). By 1988, ANO had amassed roughly \$400 million, \$50 million of which was kept with the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, which would later be described as the "largest bank fraud in world financial history" (Siers and Mastors 2013, 123).

External Ties

Abu Nidal and ANO received support from Iraq (1973-1983), Syria (1983-1987), and Libya (1987-1999) (Worman 2013, 63; Siers and Mastors 2017, 123; Hudson 2009, 83). Iraq may have provided ANO sanctuary again in 1999 or 2000, once Qaddafi had expelled the organization from Libya (Worman 2013, 65).

Group Outcome

ANO had begun to suffer from internal divisions and disorganization during its time in Libya (Siers and Mastors 2013, 122). At the same time, the CIA was targeting his group, causing Abu Nidal's suspicions and paranoia regarding the loyalty of ANO's members to deepen (Siers and Mastors 2017, 126). One night in 1987 in Beirut, Abu Nidal massacred over 170 members of ANO, and killed another 156 members in Tripoli between 1988 and 1989 (Siers and Mastors 2017, 126). "Purges" like these, the result of Abu Nidal's paranoia, wrecked his organization from within and triggered a mass exodus of members to the PLO (Siers and Mastors 2017, 126). ANO continued to suffer throughout the early 1990s, as more members left for the PLO after Abu Nidal unsuccessfully "tried to wrest control of the refugee camps in Sidon from Yasir Arafat"

(Mattar 2005, 12). In 1999, after Quadaffi expelled ANO from Libya, Abu Nidal went to Egypt to seek medical care; however, he soon sought refuge in Iraq (Worman 2013, 65). He continued to receive medical care in Iraq, and did not carry out any attacks while in Egypt or Iraq (Clarke 2018, 1). In August of 2002, Iraqi forces announced that Abu Nidal was dead, claiming that he had shot himself after the place where he had been staying was attacked by Iraqi intelligence agents (Worman 2013, 66; Clarke 2018, 2). However, this is doubtful, given that he had four gunshot wounds in his head (Worman 2013, 66). There was also speculation that Saddam Hussein had ordered Abu Nidal's death to "protect his position," given the United States' interest in ending Hussein's regime, and to "deter other prospective internal enemies" (Worman 2013, 66). Nevertheless, Abu Nidal's death was the death of ANO.

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

Note: lots of evidence about adaptation and evolution in Martin source

VI. JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Torg ID: 248

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: JCAG-ARA, Armenian Revolutionary Army

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: JCAG, Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, The Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1985 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide was a right wing, Armenian nationalist and separatist group (MIPT 2008; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 1; Gunter 2007, 110; Wilkinson 1983, 346; Chalk 2013, 383). JCAG was formed by the Dashnak Party, an Armenian political party that is more commonly known as the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, or ARF (MIPT 2008; Chalk 2013, 383). The group's main goal was to use violence to coerce the government of Turkey into accepting

responsibility for the Armenian genocide of the early twentieth century, in which 1.5 million Armenians were killed (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii; Chalk 2013, 383). Moreover, JCAG reportedly attempted to make other countries around the world recognize the Armenian genocide (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii). The group strived for the formation of a separate and autonomous Armenian state (MIPT 2008). The group had profound enmity for Turkey, and accordingly, attacked Turkish interests and assassinated Turkish diplomats (MIPT 2008; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2; Gunter 2007, PAGE; Chalk 2013, 383). JCAG conducted its first attack on October 22, 1975, when three group operatives assassinated Danis Tinaligil, the Turkish ambassador to Austria (GTD 2018; Gunter 2007, 115; Chalk 2013, 383).

The group conducted its first attack in Portugal on June 7, 1982, when a group member fatally shot a Turkish administrative attache and his or her wife (GTD 2018).

Geography

JCAG conducted attacks throughout the world (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Austria in the city of Vienna (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in France in the cities of Paris and Marseilles (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Switzerland in the cities of Zurich and Bern (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Italy in the city of Rome (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Belgium in the city of Brussels (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in the United Kingdom in the city of London (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Spain in the city of Madrid (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in the Netherlands in the city of Den Haag (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in the United States in the cities of Los Angeles, New York City, Cambridge, Somerville, and Philadelphia (GTD 2018; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii). In the United States, the group maintained a particularly large presence in Los Angeles and elsewhere in California (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii; New York Times 1982). The group conducted an attack in Australia in the city of Sydney (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Denmark in the city of Copenhagen (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Portugal in the cities of Linda-a-Velha and Lisbon (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Canada in the city of Ottawa (GTD 2018; New York Times 1985). The group conducted an attack in Bulgaria in the city of Burgas (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Turkey in the city of Istanbul (GTD 2018). The group allegedly conducted an attack in Lebanon in the city of Beirut (GTD 2018). The group allegedly conducted an attack in what was then Yugoslavia in the city of Belgrade (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

JCAG was a part of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, or ARF; JCAG often functioned as an armed wing of ARF (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2-4). The structure of ARF is hierarchical and pyramidal (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2).

ARF consisted of many regional chapters throughout the world (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2-4). Each chapter was led by a central committee, which was generally responsible for that chapter's operations and members (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4). Each chapter's central committee reported to a geographic bureau, which consisted of about five of the most important ARF members of that region (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4). The geographic bureau made important decisions, received funding, and directed important facets of activities (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4). The entire ARF was led by the world bureau (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4). The world bureau was elected every four years by delegates from local chapters (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4). Nothing is known about the organizational structure or leadership of JCAG itself. JCAG consists of members of the Armenian diaspora around the world (MIPT 2008; Gunter 2007, 111). JCAG was funded privately and not by states (MIPT 2008). The group is primarily funded by the Armenian diaspora around the world (MIPT 2008; Chalk 2013, 383).

External Ties

The Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide had ties to Hai Heghapokhakan Dashnaktsuthium (MIPT 2008; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2-4; Gunter 2007, PAGE; Chalk 2013, 383). Hai Heghapokhakan Dashnaktsuthium is more commonly known as the Dashnak Party, Armenian Revolutionary Federation, or ARF (Gunter 2007, 113). ARF, an Armenian political party, was the parent organization of JCAG (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii). JCAG was formed by the ARF in 1975 (MIPT 2008; Chalk 2013, 383). JCAG functioned as a military wing of ARF (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4).

The Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide had a fierce rivalry with another Armenian group called Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, or ASALA (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 5). ASALA, like JCAG, used violence to increase recognition of the Armenian genocide and to achieve liberation for the Armenian people (MIPT 2008; CIA/FOIA 1984, 1). Nevertheless, ASALA posed a larger threat to American interests than JCAG did (MIPT 2008; CIA/FOIA 1984, 1). Unlike the right wing JCAG, ASALA was a Marxist and Leninist group, which had ties to the U.S.S.R. and Palestinian nationalist groups which attempted to form an independent Palestinian state (MIPT 2008; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 6; CIA/FOIA 1984, 1; Chalk 2013, 383).

JCAG was succeeded by the Armenian Revolutionary Army, or ARA (MIPT 2008). Armenian Revolutionary Army was an alias that the Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide adopted in July 1983 (MIPT 2008; Gunter 2007, 110).

JCAG likely did not have ties to any governments.

Group Outcome

In a technical sense, JCAG's violent activities ended in 1983 (MIPT 2008). In July of that year, the Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide adopted the alias Armenian Revolutionary Army, or ARA (MIPT 2008; Gunter 2007, 110). The ARA used violence until 1985 (MIPT 2008; Gunter 2007, 110, 115-116; Chalk 2013, 383). For this reason, it can be determined that JCAG used violence after 1983, albeit under a different name. In March 1985, the group attacked the Turkish Embassy in the Canadian city of Ottawa (Gunter 2007, 115; Chalk 2013, 383). A security guard was killed (Gunter 2007, 115; Chalk 2013, 383). This was likely the group's last violent attack. The ARA reportedly has shifted its goals to campaigns in other places like Azerbaijan, where it is attempting to win Nagorno-Karabakh, a region in which many Armenians reside (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the ARA ceased conducting attacks targeting Turkish diplomats and interests.

VII. WALTRAUD BOOCK GROUP

Torg ID: 702512

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1977

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Waltraud Boock Liberation Group

Group Formation: 1976

Group End: 1977 (unclear [see Group Outcome section for a more detailed description])

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Waltraud Boock Group conducted its first recognized attack on December 13, 1976, when three armed group members robbed a bank in Vienna and stole the equivalent of approximately 166,000 U.S. dollars in property (GTD 2018). In addition to the aforementioned robbery, the group conducted two bombings: one on December 17, 1976 on a police traffic control center and one on January 22, 1977 on a car (GTD 2018; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 559). The group was named after Waltraud Boock, a member of the Haag-Mayer Group who had been imprisoned on the day Waltraud Boock Group conducted its first attack (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 559; Becker 2014, 320). Nothing is known about the group's ideology or political aims.

Geography

Waltraud Boock Group operated in Austria (GTD 2018; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 559). The group conducted all three of its attacks in Vienna, the capital of Austria (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership size, or source of funding. Two of the members of Waltraud Boock Group were Hans Georg Wagner and Peter Hörmann (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 559). The group was named after Waltraud Boock, a member of the Haag-Mayer Group who had been imprisoned on the day Waltraud Boock Group conducted its first attack (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 559; Becker 2014, 320). No evidence indicates that Waltraud Boock was affiliated with her namesake group.

External Ties

Waltraud Boock Group reportedly was affiliated with the Baader-Meinhof Gruppe [aliases: Red Army Faction (RAF), Baader-Meinhof Gang], a leftist group which operated in West Germany (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 559; Encyclopædia Britannica 2018). Nothing is known about the potential ties between Waltraud Boock Group and the Baader-Meinhof Gruppe. The group was named after Waltraud Boock, a member of the Haag-Mayer Group who had been imprisoned on the day Waltraud Boock Group conducted its first attack (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 559; Becker 2014, 320). No

evidence indicates that Waltraud Boock was affiliated with her namesake group. No evidence indicates that Waltraud Boock Group was affiliated with the Haag-Mayer Group, an urban guerrilla group.

Group Outcome

Waltraud Boock Group conducted its last recognized attack on January 22, 1977 (GTD 2018). On January 28, 1977, Hans Georg Wagner was killed in and Peter Hörmann was injured in an explosion in Vienna (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 559). Wagner and Hörmann were members of Waltraud Boock Group (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 559). It is unclear if the death of one of its members and the injury of another was sufficient to preclude the group from conducting any more violent attacks.

Notes for Iris:

- who was Waltraud Boock and the Haag-Mayer Group? The group was a faction of the Baader-Meinhof group during the 1970s
- there are alleged ties between the group but no specification of what those ties entail

VIII. EAGLES OF THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

Torg ID: 1693

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Eagles of the Palestine Revolution, Palestinian Eagles, The Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution

Group Formation: 1973

Group End: 1989 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution came to prominence in 1973, when on September 28 at 10:30 a.m., two guerrilla militants seized a train in northeastern Austria that was en route to Vienna from Moscow (Chamberlin 2012, 597-598). The train was transporting Soviet Jews from Russia to Vienna; from Vienna, the Soviet Jews would be taken to Israel (Chamberlin 2012, 598). The perpetrators shot the train's engineer and subsequently departed the train in Marchegg, taking an Austrian customs official and three Soviet Jews hostage (Chamberlin 2012, 598). The two perpetrators and the four hostages left Marchegg for Schwechat Airport in Vienna in a minibus (Chamberlin 2012, 598). The perpetrators attempted to forcefully board an Iberian Airlines flight (Chamberlin 2012, 598). They failed and were soon surrounded by Austrian authorities and law enforcement (Chamberlin 2012, 598). The perpetrators locked themselves in the minibus with the four hostages (Chamberlin 2012, 598). The perpetrators were armed with machine guns, pistols, and fragmentation grenades (Chamberlin 2012, 598). They threatened to kill the hostages (and themselves if necessary) if law enforcement attempted to enter their minibus (Chamberlin 2012, 598). The perpetrators informed law enforcement that they were members of a group called Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution (Chamberlin 2012, 598). The perpetrators stated that they conducted this attack to protest the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel (Chamberlin 2012, 598). More broadly, the attack served as retaliation for the crimes of Zionists on the Palestinian homeland and people (Chamberlin 2012, 598). The group said that it was committed to the liberation of the Palestinian land (Chamberlin 2012, 599). After almost a day of negotiations between the perpetrators and law enforcement, Austrian officials conceded to the perpetrators' demands (Chamberlin 2012, 599). At approximately 1:25 a.m. on September 29, the chancellor of Austria issued a statement that the government of Austria would suspend the transport of Soviet Jews through Austria and close the Schönau immigration facility (Chamberlin 2012, 599). The group may have also threatened Soviet officials and interests (New York Times 1973).

Geography

Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution conducted its first attack on a train that was traveling from Moscow to Vienna (Chamberlin 2012, 597). The two perpetrators attacked the train as soon as it crossed the Czechoslovakian border and entered Austria (Chamberlin 2012, 597-598). They exited the train with the four hostages in Marchegg, a town near the Austria-Czechoslovakia border (Chamberlin 2012, 598). The group may have operated in Damascus, Syria (Chamberlin 2012, 599). The group conducted attacks in Beirut, Lebanon; Cairo, Egypt; Vienna, Austria; Ankara, Turkey; Nicosia, Cyprus; and somewhere in the West Bank or Gaza Strip (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution was likely not an independent organization (New York Times 1973). The group was likely a part of a larger Palestinian guerrilla organization (New York Times 1973). It is unclear which group or groups Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution is affiliated with. This is elaborated on in the External Ties section. Some reports alleged that many of the group's members had formerly been members of Fatah (New York Times 1973). Nothing else is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding.

External Ties

Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution was not an independent organization (New York Times 1973). The group was likely a part of a larger Palestinian guerrilla organization (New York Times 1973). It is unclear which group or groups Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution is affiliated with. Some reports alleged that the group had ties to Fatah and that many of the group's members had formerly been members of Fatah (New York Times 1973). Some sources say Fatah merely provided inspiration for Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution's attacks (Chamberlin 2012, 604). Some reports speculated that Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution was affiliated with Al Saiqa, the Palestinian guerrilla group which was sponsored by Syria (New York Times 1973). Some speculated that Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution had ties to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) due to their similar ideologies and mutual goal of using violence to demonstrate opposition to the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel (New York Times 1973).

Group Outcome

Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution conducted its last recognized attack on October 5, 1989 when it assassinated Youssef Dweik, an Israeli collaborator, in the West Bank or Gaza Strip (GTD 2018). Governments' response to the group is unknown. It is unknown why Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution stopped using violence.

Notes for Iris:

- not seen as an independent organization according the NYT but other sources allege that the group had ties to Fatah
- the group conducted their own attacks and might have had some degree of operational independence, but there is some overlap between their goals/tactics and the larger Palestinian movement
- the attacks were timed to be right when they entered the border. Police tried to preempt
- this group is super unusual in that it gains concessions and actually achieves its goals

IX. ARAB ORGANIZATION OF MAY 15

Torg ID: 292

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: 15 May Organization

Group Formation: 1979 (form), 1980 (violent)

Group End: 1984 (unclear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine formed in 1979 from residual elements of Wadi Haddad's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations Group, or PFLP-SOG (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). The group's first recognized attack occurred on January 17, 1980 when group members detonated an explosive at Mount Royal Hotel in London, killing one person and injuring two others (GTD 2018). The group also conducted bombings at the Rome and Istanbul offices of El Al Airlines and at the Israeli Embassies in Vienna and Athens (GTD 2018; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine attacked an Israeli restaurant in West Berlin causing 26 casualties and unsuccessfully attempted to detonate an explosive on a Pan Am airplane in Rio de Janeiro (GTD 2018; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). The group's most well known attack occurred on August 11, 1982 when a group member exploded a bomb on Pam Am Flight 830 from Tokyo to Honolulu (GTD 2018). The explosive detonated as the airplane was descending into Honolulu (GTD 2018). A Japanese teenager was killed, and 15 others were injured (GTD 2018).

The main objective of May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine was to contribute to the destruction of the Israeli state (MIPT 2008). The group can be considered a Palestinian nationalist group (MIPT 2008).

Geography

May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine was primarily based in Iraq (MIPT 2008). The group was reportedly headquartered in Baghdad (FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). Moreover, the group's leader, Muhammad al-Umari, was reportedly in Iraq after the group's dissolution (FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine was a transnational group. The group conducted an attack in London, United Kingdom (GTD 2018; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). The group conducted attacks in Rome, Italy (GTD 2018; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). The group conducted an attack in Istanbul, Turkey (GTD 2018; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). The group conducted an attack in Vienna, Austria (GTD 2018; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). The group conducted an attack in Athens, Greece (GTD 2018; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). The group conducted an attack in West Berlin, West Germany (politically)/East Germany (geographically) (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). The group conducted an attack on a flight in the airspace over Honolulu on a flight that was arriving from Tokyo, Japan (GTD 2018; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). The group conducted an attack in Aleppo, Syria (GTD 2018). The group may have operated in East Asia (FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine was formed and led by Muhammad al-Umari, who is also known as Abu Ibrahim (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.; Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.). al-Umari, a Palestinian with a Lebanese passport, was indicted for his alleged involvement in the bombing aboard Pan Am Flight 830 from Tokyo to Honolulu (Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.). Ilich Ramírez Sánchez, who is also known as Carlos the Jackal, may have been involved with the creation of the group (MIPT 2008). Mohammed Rashid, another member of the group, was imprisoned for his role in the bombing aboard the aforementioned Pam Am Flight to Honolulu (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). In the early 1980s, the group's membership size was between 50 and 60 (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). The group may have been financed by Iraq (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine had ties to Iraq (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). Iraq allegedly provided logistical and financial support to the group (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.).

May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine formed in 1979 from residual elements of Wadi Haddad's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations Group, or PFLP-SOG (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). PFLP was a Palestinian nationalist group with Marxist-Leninist ideologies that was formed by George Habash (BBC 2014). Both groups were dedicated to the destruction of Israel.

After the dissolution of May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, many of its members joined Colonel Hawari's Special Operations Group of Fatah (MIPT 2008). It is unclear if May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine had any ties to Fatah.

Group Outcome

May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine conducted its last attack in February 1984 when group members unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate Ali Akbar Muhtashimi, Iran's ambassador to Syria (GTD 2018). The group dissolved in 1984 (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.). The precise reason why the group dissolved is unclear. After the dissolution of May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine, many of its members joined Colonel Hawari's Special Operations Group of Fatah (MIPT 2008).

- X. IRAQI DEMOCRATIC FRONT
Torg ID: 222

Min. Group Date: 1982
Max. Group Date: 1982
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1982

Group End (Outcome): 2003 (politics)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Iraqi Democratic Front first forms, but it came to attention in 1982 for two attacks in Vienna, Austria (GTD 2018). The group fought to overthrow Saddam Hussein (Yemma 1991).

Geography

The group's primary attacks were in Vienna (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

Alexander Dawoody was the secretary of the Iraqi Democratic Front (Yemma 1991). The group was Kurdish although it is unclear how many members it might have had (Los Angeles Times 1991).

External Ties

The group is either an umbrella organization of many Kurdish groups or has ties to other Kurdish opposition groups (Los Angeles Times 1991). It is unclear if it received any external support.

Group Outcome

The group remained active after its initial violent attacks. In 2005, the group won several thousand votes during one of the first rounds of elections in Iraq post invasion (BBC 2005).

XI. TURKISH MARXIST WORKERS PARTY

Torg ID: 1321

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 1987

Onset: NA

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: TIP, Türkiye İşçi Partisi, Marxist Turkish Workers Party, Worker's Party of Turkey, Workers' Party of Turkey

Group Formation: 1961 (form), 1987 (violent)

Group End: 1987 (merger)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Turkish Marxist Workers Party was formed in 1961 (Nell 2008). TIP was a left-leaning Marxist socialist group (Nell 2008; Mügge 2010, 151). The group was shut down in 1971 due to a combination of internal problems and government regulations on leftist groups (Nell 2008; Mügge 2010, 151). TIP operated clandestinely until 1987 (Nell 2008; Mügge 2010, 154). The group mainly operated as a political and workers party aiming to gain more political representation for labor movements in Turkish politics (Nell 2008; Mügge 2010, 150-151). Nevertheless, TIP conducted one recognized attack on September 11, 1987, when the group attacked the Vienna office of Turkish Airlines (GTD 2018).

Geography

TIP was a political party in Turkey (Nell 2008; Mügge 2010, 150-151). The group conducted its only recognized attack in Vienna, the capital of Austria (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

TIP was a political party in Turkey (Nell 2008; Mügge 2010, 150-151). Nothing else is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's ties to other actors.

Group Outcome

TIP conducted its only recognized attack on September 11, 1987 (GTD 2018). There is no evidence that the group conducted any more violent attacks. In 1987, Turkish Marxist Workers Party (TIP) merged with the Communist Party of Turkey (TKP) to form the United Communist Party of Turkey (TBKP) (Nell 2008; Mügge 2010, 154).

-no evidence of ties to PKK or Dev Sol or other leftist groups

XII. ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS

Torg ID: 2072

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This name is too vague for research

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End: This name is too vague for research.

Part 3. 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.

XIII. AL-QAEDA

Torg ID: 28

Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Qa'ida, Al Qaeda, Al Qaida, Al-Qa`Ida, Al-Qaeda, Qaidat Al-Jihad, Qa'idat Al-Jihad, The Base

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active) (Crenshaw 2015)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Qaida was founded by Osama Bin Laden in 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group’s initial goals were to completely remove Western influence and ideas and to abolish the United States and Israel (BAAD 2015). Al-Qaida attempts to achieve a state governed by sharia law and a conservative interpretation of Islam (FP 2012). They conducted their first attacks against the US embassy in Africa in 1998 (BAAD 2015; Global Security N.D). Al-Qaida first came to global attention after 9/11 but was active prior to that in its region (FAS 2005). The group has a radical Sunni Muslim ideology and ascribes to Salafi jihadist ideas (CFR 2012; Global Security n.d.; Blanchard 2007, 6).

Geography

Al-Qaida operated mainly within Peshawar, Pakistan, and Afghanistan (CFR 2012; PBS N.D). The group hid within cities and hills with particularly mountainous terrain in the Tora Bora mountains of Afghanistan (as shepherd or farmers) (FAS 2005). The group’s leader Osama bin Laden had a base of operations in Sudan from 1991 to 1998 (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Organizational Structure

Al-Qaida was headed by Osama Bin Laden, who was the group's sole leader until his assassination in 2011 (CFR 2012). He was originally from Saudi Arabia and had helped fight the Soviets in Afghanistan (Crenshaw 2015). His father, Mohammed bin Laden, moved from southern Yemen to Saudi Arabia, where he worked his way up from being a menial laborer to gaining favor with the royal family and constructing palaces and mosques for King Faisal (The Guardian 2015; PBS 2001). Osama bin Laden was born in Saudi Arabia as one of fifty children (The Guardian 2015). After returning from a trip to Peshawar, Pakistan, he vocally advocated for support for the mujahideen (PBS 2001).

After collecting monetary donations for the mujahideen in Afghanistan, bin Laden first went to Afghanistan in 1982 and eventually fought in battles and established camps, which eventually attracted more Saudis to the country (PBS 2001). Eventually, bin Laden established Al-Qa'edah, or "The Base" as the center of his mujahideen operations. After the Soviets had withdrawn from Afghanistan, bin Laden again went to Afghanistan (PBS 2001). He was unable to leave the country as he had been banned from travel for trying to spread jihad to Yemen (PBS 2001). In response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1991, bin Laden argued that all Arab mujahideen should be brought to defend the country (PBS 2001). Then, bin Laden learned that the United States would enter the conflict in Kuwait (PBS 2001). This was a turning point for bin Laden. He gathered religious support and led 4000 people to receive jihadist training in Afghanistan (PBS 2001). He spent a short while in Pakistan and Afghanistan, but eventually escaped from Saudi and Pakistani authorities to Sudan where he received temporary refuge (PBS 2001). In 1996, he left Sudan and returned to Afghanistan, where he conducted attacks against civilians and American forces on the Arabian Peninsula (PBS 2001). After the Taliban took over the Afghan city of Jalalabad, bin Laden joined the group (PBS 2001). The Saudis and the U.S. tried unsuccessfully many times to kidnap bin Laden (PBS 2001). He was finally defeated when American Navy SEALs raided his compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan (History 2018).

Following his death, he was replaced as leader by Ayman al-Zawahiri in 2011 (Crenshaw 2015; CFR 2012). The group used a complex decentralized, or cell-based, organizational structure in which members reported to couriers who reported to other couriers eventually making their way up to the head (RAND 2008). Funding for the organization came from many places, including donations (FTO 2005). The group had different councils to deal with different aspects. For example, they had a "military committee" to deal with "military" matters, and a "consultation council" to plan out terrorist attacks and deal with financial matters (PBS 2001). They have no formal political wing (BAAD 2015). Al-Qaida can be considered an umbrella group that consisted of many other terrorist groups within (ibid; Global Security n.d.). The organization had an estimated 75 members when it was first formed and up to 18,000 at its peak in 2004 (Crenshaw 2015). As of 2015, it is thought to have less than 1000 members, but these estimates vary wildly by source (Crenshaw 2015; BAAD 2015).

External Ties

Both the government of Saudi Arabia and the US Central Intelligence Agency allegedly provided money and supplies to the mujahideen during the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan before al-Qaida formally organized (Crenshaw 2015). Some reports claim that the CIA itself sent more than \$600 million to mujahideen associated with bin Laden (Crenshaw 2015). Some reports allege that Saudi Arabia funded Al-Qaida through drug trafficking and diamonds, though these claims are now considered to have been falsified and invalid (Crenshaw 2015). Bin Laden maintained ties with key members of the Saudi royal family; some, including Prince Faisal, allegedly provided Al-Qaida with large monetary donations (Crenshaw 2015; CNN 2015). Iran also allegedly trained and supported AQ members in the early 1990s (ibid; BAAD 2015). Afghanistan and Pakistan allow Al-Qaida to operate training camps within their borders (ibid). The group has ties to several other terrorist organizations including Egyptian Islamic Jihad, The Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Muhammad, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Armed Islamic Group in Algeria, the Abu Sayyaf Group, and Jemaah Islamiya (CFR 2012; PBS 2001).

Group Outcome

The US launched Operation Enduring Freedom in 2001 to find and destroy the Taliban and Al-Qaeda elements operating in Afghanistan (BAAD 2015). The group's first leader Osama bin Laden was killed during a U.S. raid in 2011 (CFR 2012; BAAD 2015). The group is still active today.

XIV. REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE'S LIBERATION PARTY-FRONT

Torg ID: 486

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Dev Sol.

Group Formation: This is an alias for Dev Sol.

Group End: This is an alias for Dev Sol.

Part 3. 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.

- XV. CELL FOR INTERNATIONALISM
Torg ID: 117
Min. Group Date: 1995
Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ZFI

Group Formation: 1995

Group End: 1995 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Cell for Internationalism was an Austrian armed group that opposed American, Austrian, UN, and NATO involvement in the former Yugoslavia (MIPT 2008). It is unknown when it precisely formed. The group conducted two firebombings (US State Department 1996). The group conducted its first attack on September 21, 1995 when group members threw one or two incendiary bombs into the American International School in Vienna (US State Department 1996, 28). Cell for Internationalism claimed the attack and stated that schools like the American International School were where “NATO/UN elites are bred and -- through them -- those contacts are established that are now and will be in the future responsible for the murderous U.S. policy of war” (MIPT 2008). At approximately 12:25 a.m. on December 20, 1995, two members of Cell for Internationalism threw a rudimentary gasoline bomb into the office of American Express in Salzburg (GTD 2018; US State Department 1996, 30).

Geography

Cell for Internationalism operated in Austria (MIPT 2008). The group conducted two attacks: one in Vienna and one in Salzburg (US State Department 1996; US State Department 1996, 28, 30).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding.

External Ties

Red Daughters of Rage was another Austrian group which conducted a violent attack to protest U.S. interests (MIPT 2008). Red Daughters of Rage conducted its only attack on September 20, 1995, when one of its members threw a rudimentary incendiary explosive into the office building of a German pharmaceutical company in Vienna that was hosting American visitors and had hoisted a U.S. flag (MIPT 2008; US State Department 1996). The next day, Cell for Internationalism conducted its first attack when group members threw one or two incendiary bombs into the American International School in Vienna (US State Department 1996, 28). It is unknown if Cell for Internationalism had any ties to Red Daughters of Rage or if the former group was influenced by the latter.

Group Outcome

On December 20, 1995, two members of Cell for Internationalism threw a rudimentary gasoline bomb into the office of American Express in Salzburg (GTD 2018; US State Department 1996, 30). This was the group's last attack. It is unknown why the group stopped using violence. Cell for Internationalism is no longer active (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- the timing of the attack between this group and the Red Daughters of Rage
- the timing was either thought to be inspirational or coincidental but there was no hard evidence of actual work together
- unclear organizational similarities between the two groups

XVI. CONSPIRACY OF CELLS OF FIRE

Torg ID: 727

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20500>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: CCF, Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (SPF), CFN, Synomosia Pysinon Tis Fotias, Thessaloniki-Athens Fire Nuclei Conspiracy, Conspiracy of the Fire Nuclei, Conspiracy of Fire Cells

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2017 (imprisonment, but the group reportedly has maintained some forms of operation in prison networks. It is difficult to confirm whether the group can be classified as active or not active. See Group Outcome for more details.)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Conspiracy of Cells of Fire held its first attacks on January 21, 2008 when it conducted 11 firebombings against banks, businesses, car dealerships, and vehicles in Athens and Thessaloniki (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 634; US State Department 2011). The group stated that its reason for conducting the attack was to show solidarity with Vangelis Botzatzis and three other anarchists, who had been imprisoned for arson against Greek banks (Kassimeris 2012, 634). CCF conducted more attacks on February 21, 2008, when the group conducted 13 arson attacks in Athens, Salonica, and Piraeus (GTD 2018; Kassimeris 2012, 634). CCF was an anarchist group (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 635; US State Department 2011). The group's goals were to use violence to resist power structures, institutions of capitalism and other forms of social hierarchy, and to demonstrate solidarity with other anarchists (Kassimeris 2012, 634-635). CCF had profound "visceral hatred of banks," opposed "the military-police complex," despised capitalist society, and was disenfranchised by the political system and its inability to properly represent the people (Kassimeris 2012, 635). The group primarily used arson because the act of burning an edifice both literally and symbolically burned down structures of oppression and their symbols thereof (Kassimeris 2012, 635). For example, CCF often used incendiary bombs to attack banks to not merely attack a

bank, but also to take a violent step to symbolically destroy the symbol of capitalism intrinsically connected to banks (Kassimeris 2012, 635).

In addition to arson, the group also sent mail bombs to multiple prominent targets including an office of the International Monetary Fund, foreign embassies in Greece, Europol, the European Court of Justice, French, German, Italian, and Greek leaders, and multinational corporations (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 638; US State Department 2011; Foreign Policy 2010; Foreign Policy 2010; NPR 2010; Talk Radio 2017; Business Insider 2017; Jamestown Foundation 2012; United States Department of State 2018). The group could be classified as anarcho-communist (Kassimeris 2012, 635). CCF openly acknowledged the gravity of its transgressions against the modern world and stated that the attainment of its freedom inherently involved the destruction of the status quo that the entrenched powers sought to maintain (Kassimeris 2012, 635). The group also acknowledged that it would be unlikely to bring about the demise of a large system such as capitalism; nevertheless, the group used violence to wreak havoc and create a constant state of revolution and resistance (RealClear Defense 2017). CCF is largely inspired by Freiderich Nietzsche, Karl Marx, and Mikhail Bakunin (RealClear Defense 2017). The group may be nihilist (Kassimeris 2012, 645; RealClear Defense 2017). CCF may oppose western capitalist countries like the United States (RealClear Defense 2017).

Geography

CCF primarily operated in Greece. The group conducted attacks in the following cities in Greece: Athens, Thessaloniki, Piraeus, Stavroupoli, Korydallos, Itea, and Kryoneri (GTD 2018). The group has cells throughout Europe. The group conducted attacks in Berlin, Germany (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Bologna, Italy (GTD 2018). The group allegedly conducted an attack in Vienna, Austria (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Santiago, Chile (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Paris, France (GTD 2018). The group may have cells in Mexico and Argentina (RealClear Defense 2017).

Organizational Structure

CCF's organizational structure was decentralized and consisted of many cells (RealClear Defense 2017). Most members of CCF were in their 20s (Foreign Policy 2010). Many members likely came from affluent backgrounds (RealClear Defense 2017). CCF had an important prison sector that was dedicated to maintaining the group's armed struggle (Kassimeris 2012, 641). This prison wing was called the Nucleus of the Imprisoned Members of the Organization (Kassimeris 2012, 641). The leaders of this prison nucleus were Gerasimos Tsakalos, Panagiotis Argyrou, Charis Chatzimihelakis (Kassimeris 2012, 641). The Nucleus of the Imprisoned Members of the Organization protested prison rules and frequently participated in hunger strikes (Kassimeris 2012,

641). It is unclear who the overall leader of CCF is. It may be Gerasimos Tsakalos, a Greek nihilist who verbally attacked people in positions of power and was imprisoned in Korydallos for attempting to mail parcel bombs to foreign embassies (Kassimeris 2012, 641-642). Kostantina Karakatsani may have also been an important CCF militant who was imprisoned for being a member of a criminal organization and manufacturing explosives (Kassimeris 2012, 644-645). Commando Horst Fantazzini may be a wing of CCF (Kassimeris 2012, 640). The group is likely funded by its affluent members (RealClear Defense 2017). CCF may also have used theft to finance itself (RealClear Defense 2017).

External Ties

Conspiracy of Cells of Fire may have had ties to Revolutionary Organization 17 November, or 17N. CCF conducted an attack to protest the imprisonment of 17N's chief of operations, Dimitris Koufodinas, who CCF lauded for being an "authentic revolutionar[y] who ... never capitulated" (Kassimeris 2012, 635).

Group Outcome

CCF conducted its last wave of attacks in 2017 when it attacked the IMF (GTD 2018; United States Department of State 2018). There is a substantial degree of uncertainty surrounding whether CCF can be considered active. The group presumably has a large prison population due to arrests of group members (Kassimeris 2012, 641). Arrests seem to have precluded the group from using violence in recent years (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 641; US State Department 2011; Jamestown Foundation 2012; United States Department of State 2011; United States Department of State 2012; United States Department of State 2012; United States Department of State 2018). It is difficult to determine whether CCF remains active.

Notes for Iris:

- the group is anti-capitalist, anti-globalization. Their strategy to achieve this was to symbolically and literally burn down capitalist symbols (but no well-defined policy positions)
- there was a relatively steady tempo of attacks between 2010-2017
- nothing spectacular about 2017 attacks
- the group maintains several latent network ties

XVII. MILITANT FORCES AGAINST HUNTINGDON LIFE SCIENCES

Torg ID: 2482

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: Militant Forces Against Huntingdon, Militant Forces Against Huntingdon (Mfah), Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Sciences, Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Sciences (Mfah)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (SHAC) (possible alias [see External Ties section for more details]), Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Science

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: 2009 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Sciences was an animal rights group (Reuters 2009; SwissInfo 2009; CBS News 2009). The group's main goal was to contribute to the

downfall of Huntingdon Life Sciences and other companies and research organizations which had been accused of violating the rights of animals (Reuters 2009; SwissInfo 2009; CBS News 2009). For this reason, MFAH attacked and harassed important members of Huntingdon Life Sciences and related companies (Reuters 2009; SwissInfo 2009; CBS News 2009). For example, on August 3, 2009, group members set fire to the vacation home of Daniel Vasella, the Chief Executive Officer of Novartis, a Swiss company which had been a client of Huntingdon Life Sciences (GTD 2018; Reuters 2009; SwissInfo 2009; CBS News 2009). The group also desecrated the graves of two of Vasella's deceased family members (Reuters 2009; SwissInfo 2009; CBS News 2009).

Geography

MFAH primarily operated in Austria (Reuters 2009; SwissInfo 2009; CBS News 2009). The group set fire to the vacation home of Daniel Vasella in Bach, Austria (GTD 2018; Reuters 2009; SwissInfo 2009; CBS News 2009). MFAH likely was also active in Switzerland (SwissInfo 2009).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, or source of funding. MFAH likely operated in a decentralized manner.

External Ties

Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Sciences may have had ties to Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (SHAC), a British group which had identical ideologies and goals (AGD 2018). It is unclear whether MFAH and SHAC were aliases, whether they had ties, or whether MFAH was merely inspired by SHAC (Reuters 2009; AGD 2018).

Group Outcome

MFAH has not conducted an attack since 2009. It is unclear why. Law enforcement investigated the group's attacks, but it is unclear whether any individuals have been charged with arson or vandalism. It is unclear whether MFAH members have been jailed. Some members of SHAC have been arrested and jailed for suspected involvement in violent activities (BBC 2010; AGD 2018). Moreover, British authorities cracked down on SHAC (AGD 2018). It is unclear whether Austrian and Swiss authorities cracked down on the group. MFAH is no longer active.

Country-Level Trends:

- lot of transnational Palestinian groups conducted attacks in Europe
- left-leaning/radical left groups
- small with limited operational capacity

- very few actually originated in the country or opposed the Austrian government
- Cells of Fire had very broad goals that would oppose almost any capitalist (interesting tie to anti-NAFTA/anti-globalization groups in Mexico)