

Canada Cases, 1970-2012
Last Updated: 26 April 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T792	QUEBEC NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT		0	0
T890	CANADIAN HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS FEDERATION		0	0
T2321	HELLS ANGELS		1948	1999
T276	LIBERATION FRONT OF QUEBEC		1963	1970
T108	MUNAZZAMAT AYLUL AL-ASWAD		1971	1976
T349	OMEGA-7		1974	1983
T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T87	HAYASTANI AZATAGRUT'YAN HAY GAGHTNI BANAK		1975	1997
T50	ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT (ALF)		1982	2011
T89	ARMY OF GOD		1982	2011
T18	JAMAAT AL FUQRA		1983	1990
T85	ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1985	1985
T201	HAMAS (ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT)		1987	2012
T670	CANADIAN FRONT		1989	0
T154	EARTH LIBERATION FRONT (ELF)		1992	2011
T2350	JUSTICE DEPARTMENT		1993	2011
T2581	ROCK MACHINE		1995	1995
T2270	BABY LIBERATION ARMY		2000	2000

T1465	SHEIKH AHMED YASSIN BRIGADES		2004	0
T1496	INITIATIVE DE RESISTANCE INTERNATIONALISTE		2004	2004
T2340	TORONTO 18		2005	2006
T1540	FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM COALITION (FFFC-OTTAWA)		2010	2010
T2638	FORCE ETUDIANTE CRITIQUE		2012	2012

I. QUEBEC NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 792

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Brandon Snell. "Origins of Ethno/National Terrorism: A Cross-National Analysis of Background Conditions of Terrorist Campaigns." Wright State University. 2009.
https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=2072&context=etd_all
- Alex Schmid, Ed. "FLQ." Routledge Handbook on Terrorism Research. Routledge. 2011. P. 633.
https://books.google.com/books?id=MLY5MwXhtDsC&pg=PA633&lpg=PA633&dq=%22QUEBEC+NATIONAL+LIBERATION+MOVEMENT%22&source=bl&ots=HuvWRYvEuX&sig=ACfU3U19B1Q1z9v5Y7wJ_dddxAldHgmPKg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj_muC1m_hAhUSL30KHZgUADAQ6AEwBHoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22QUEBEC%20NATIONAL%20LIBERATION%20MOVEMENT%22&f=false
- Jean-Robert Sansfacon. "Quelle cause?" Le Devoir. 2003.
<https://www.ledevoir.com/opinion/editoriaux/39393/quelle-cause>
- Robert Dutrisac. "Minister of Public Safety Rages Against Ex-Felon Raymond Villeneuve." Le Devoir. 2003.
<https://www.ledevoir.com/politique/quebec/39426/le-ministre-de-la-securite-publique-se-d-echaine-contre-l-ex-felquiste-raymond-villeneuve-un-pyromane-social>
- Maggie Peyton. "Diversity under Stress: Exploring the effect of the independence referendum process on political attitudes towards immigration in sub-state nationalist regions." Masters Thesis. University of Newfoundland. P. 50-51.
<https://research.library.mun.ca/12554/1/thesis.pdf>

- New hard-line separatist group wants immigration ended. founder of new separatist group a blast from the past (mouvement de liberation nationale du quebec). 1995. Canadian Press NewsWire, Dec 11, 1995.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/356786196?accountid=14026> (accessed April 26, 2019).
- Derfel, Aaron. 1995. Mouvement de front de LIBERATION due quebec nationale du quebec: New hard-line group blames ethnic minorities for verdict. Calgary Herald, Dec 13, 1995.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/244428200?accountid=14026> (accessed April 26, 2019).
- DERFEL, AARON. 1995. Founder of hard-line separatist group was key figure in FLQ. The Gazette, Dec 12, 1995.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/432949428?accountid=14026> (accessed April 26, 2019).
- "Quebec Liberation Front." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3490. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xFrpuhSKbosFo2H-ccUeYWSjq4pcpEfZ9yKpmvbPN34/edit>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: MLNQ, Quebec National Liberation movement, the Mouvement de libération nationale du Québec; Movement for the National Liberation of Quebec

Group Formation: 1995 (Snell 2009; Schmid 2011; Peyton N.d.; Derfel 1995a)

Group End: 2003 (Sansfaçon 2003)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded in 1995 by Raymond Villeneuve as a reorganizing of the Liberation Front of Quebec (FLQ). It aimed to continue its separatist goal of creating an independent Quebec state (Snell 2009; Schmid 2011; Peyton N.d.; Derfel 1995a). The group also sought to end immigration to Quebec (Peyton N.d.). There is no evidence of political violence by this group. The group continued the work Villeneuve started in the FLQ by vowing to expel all English-speaking people within the province as a key step to Quebec independence; he was also recorded arguing against the presence of minorities and stating that he wanted to halt immigration to achieve his goals of independence (MIPT 2008; Canadian Press 1995).

Geography

There is no evidence the group conducted any violent attacks. Its non-violent acts of subversion (graffiti) were limited to the Quebec area (Sansfaçon 2003).

Organizational Structure

Members of the group varied in age from 19 to 48 (Sansfaçon 2003). Villeneuve was charismatic and able to attract several new members when he reorganized the FLQ (Sansfaçon 2003; Dutrisac 2003). The group had at least 100 members which attended a press meeting with their leader (Canadian Press NewsWire 1995; Derfel 1995). Villeneuve was notoriously known for his recruiting and activism on behalf of the FLQ in the 1960s and 70s (Derfel 1995). One of the group's cells had seven members when it was discovered in 2003 (Sansfaçon 2003).

External Ties

The group was an offshoot of the FLQ (Snell 2009; Schmid 2011; Peyton N.d.; Derfel 1995a).

Group Outcome

The group targeted many ethnic minorities in its rhetorical tirade to end immigration to Quebec. It was also quite active after the vote to allow Quebec sovereignty failed to pass (Canadian Press NewsWire 1995; Derfel 1995a; Derfel 1995b). Villeneuve renounced the use of violence on behalf of the group in 1995, stating that the group was not the new FLQ (Canadian Press NewsWire 1995; Derfel 1995). Villeneuve targeted English-speaking Jews in the area in 1996 for their opposition against Quebec liberation (Peyton N.d.). In 2003, authorities arrested 7 members of the group for spraying graffiti on the walls of Baie-d'Urfé town hall. Authorities alleged that the group had planned to plant a bomb (Sansfaçon 2003). The group has not been active since 2003.

Notes for Iris:

- unclear whether they ever conducted an act of political violence but there is evidence of criminal violence or hate crime
- Villeneuve also said he rejected violence when he formed the group which undermines the likelihood that the group was ever violent

II. CANADIAN HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS FEDERATION

Torg ID: 890

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3977. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xFrpuhSKbosFo2H-ccUeYWSjq4pcpEfZ9yKpmvbPN34/edit>
- Richard Parent and James Ellis. “Countering Radicalization of Diaspora Communities in Canada.” Metropolis British Columbia. Center of Excellence for Research on Immigration and Diversity. 2011. P. 32.
<http://mbc.metropolis.net/assets/uploads/files/wp/2011/WP11-12.pdf>
- Richard Parent and James Ellis. “Right-Wing Extremism in Canada.” Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism, Security, and Society. 2018. P. 34.
https://www.tsas.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/TSASWP14-03_Parent-Ellis10.pdf
- “TSAS Canadian Incident Database (CIDB) Initial Analysis of Downtown Ottawa and Canadian Military Attacks.” Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism, Security, and Society. 2014. P. 2.
<http://tsas.sites.olt.ubc.ca/files/2014/10/TSAS-CIDB-Ottawa-and-Military-Incidents-October-22-2014.pdf>
- “Incident Details: 19711018091006001.” Canadian Incident Database. Accessed May 7, 2019. <http://www.extremism.ca/details.aspx?EID=13706>.
- Ryan, William L. "Hungarian Attacks Kosygin in Ottawa." *San Bernadino Sun*, October 19, 1971. Accessed May 9, 2019.
<https://cdnc.ucr.edu/?a=d&d=SBS19711019.1.1&e=-----en--20--1--txt-txIN-----1>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters Association

Group Formation: 1971 (unclear) (Parent and Ellis 2011)

Group End: 1971 (unclear) (MIPT 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is not clear when the Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation was founded or by whom. Its first and only attack occurred on October 18, 1971 against Soviet Premier Aleksi Kosygin (CIDB n.d.; Canadian Network for Research 2014; Parent and Ellis 2011). The sole known member of the group was a member of another right-wing extremist organization, suggesting that the group may have had a right wing ideology

(Milwaukee Sentinel 1971; San Bernardino Sun 1971; Parent and Ellis 2018). The Canadian Incident Database lists the Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation as a leftist group, but this claim is unsubstantiated and does not align with other information regarding the group (CIDB 2014). The motivation for the attack was likely to protest the occupation of Hungary by the Soviet Union at the time of the attack. The perpetrator of the attack, Geza Matrai, was quoted yelling, “‘Long live Hungary!’ ‘Freedom for Hungary!’ ‘Down with the Russians!’” as he was detained on the scene of the attack (Milwaukee Sentinel 1971).

Geography

The sole attack committed by the Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation took place on Parliament Hill in Ottawa, Canada (CIDB n.d.). It is unknown where the Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation precisely organized, but Matrai was listed as being from Toronto, Canada (Milwaukee Sentinel 1971).

Organizational Structure

There is little information regarding the organization of the Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation. The group was primarily comprised of Hungarian expatriates in Canada (MIPT 2008). The only known member of the group is Geza Matrai (Parent and Ellis 2018; Ryan 1971). It is unclear whether Geza Matrai is the sole member of the group or if there were other individuals involved. No additional information could be found regarding funding, organizational structure, or base of support.

External Ties

The Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation maintained a relationship with another right-wing group known as the Edmund Burke Society. Members of the Edmund Burke Society were present on the scene of the Parliament Hill attack, and Geza Matrai, the perpetrator of the attack, was a member of both the Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation and the Edmund Burke Society (San Bernardino Sun 1971).

Group Outcome

After the first and only attack committed by the Canadian Hungarian Freedom Fighters occurred in 1971, the group did not conduct any more attacks. The perpetrator of the attack, Geza Matrai, was sentenced to three months in prison for his actions (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris

-there is only one known perpetrator by the group

- Edmund Burke Society was a white nationalist group during the 1970s and some of them ran for office or tried to become active in politics. The perpetrator associated with this group was also heavily associated with the Edmund Burke Society and all were collectively protesting the Premier during the group's attack.
- in 1972, Matrai conducts a chemical attack against a church on behalf of the Edmund Burke Society as part of an alleged homophobic operation
- does this group exist? Or is it a lone wolf perpetrator?

III. HELLS ANGELS

Torg ID: 2321

Min. Group Date: 1948

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 735. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=735>
- Randy James. "The Hells Angels." Time Magazine. 2009.
<http://content.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1914201,00.html>
- "A Timeline of the Hells Angels." New York Times. 2013.
<https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/interactive/2013/02/13/us/hellsangels-timeline.html>
- Charlotte Lester. "We Hung Out with the Hells Angels to See What They're All About in 2016." VICE News. 2016.
https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/mvkvga/hells-angels-bulldog-bash
- Shaamini Yogaretnam. "Hells Angels Return to Carlsbad Springs clubhouse." Ottawa Citizen. 2018.
<https://ottawacitizen.com/news/local-news/hells-angels-return-to-carlsbad-springs-clubhouse-and-ottawa>
- Kim Bolan. "Hells Angels Still Expanding After 35 years in BC." Vancouver Sun. 2018.
<https://vancouversun.com/news/crime/hells-angels-still-expanding-after-35-years-in-b-c>
- Patrick Lejtenyi. "How the Hells Angels Conquered Canada." VICE. 2016.
https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/bn3vng/how-the-hells-angels-conquered-canada
- Hayley Mick and Tu Thanh Ha. "Biker Gangs Feud Leave Bloody Trail." 2018.
<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/biker-gangs-feuds-leave-bloody-trail/article18160272/>
- PAUL CHERRY and, MONIQUE BEAUDIN. 1999. Rock machine sought allies in ontario: Smaller gangs need to develop relationships to prevent hells angels from destroying them. The Gazette, Jul 31, 1999.

<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/433498657?accountid=14026> (accessed April 26, 2019).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: HAMC (James 2009)

Group Formation: 1948 (James 2009; New York Times 2013; Vice 2016)

Group End: 2018 (Still Active) (Bolan 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Though the beginnings of the group are not entirely clear, the group is said to have been founded in Fontana or San Bernardino, California in 1948 (James 2009; New York Times 2013; Vice 2016). The group began chapters in Canada in July 23, 1983 (Bolan 2018). The group's goals are not very clear, and the group operated more as a criminal organization than a politico-militant organization (James 2009; Vice 2016). The group formed in the wake of the war, when motorcycles were more affordable as they were sold as military surplus, and many veterans still sought adventure (James 2009). The group formed by Otto Friedeli as an offshoot of the Pissed Off Bastards due to a dispute during a gang war (James 2009).

Geography

The group was founded in San Bernardino (or possibly Fontana), California in 1948 (James 2009; New York Times 2013; Vice 2016). The group was primarily active in California for many years but the first transnational chapter of the group opened in 1961 in Auckland, New Zealand (James 2009). The group has also been violently active in Sweden (GTD 2018). The group soon spread to most of the US states and to 30 countries (James 2009). The group opened a chapter in London in 1973 (New York Times 2013). The group now has more than 400 chapters across the world, including Japan (Vice 2016). The group has a long-established Ottawa chapter (Yogaretnam 2018). The Candian chapters of the group started with branches in Nanaimo, Vancouver, and White Rock (Bolan 2018).

Organizational Structure

US popular culture increased membership for the group through the popular portrayal of biker gangs in films such as Marlon Brando's *The Wild One* (James 2009). The group is infamous for peddling drugs and convictions of assault, weapons possession and

murder (James 2009). Group membership in the US has been volatile, ranging from 5,000 to 50,000 at times (Vice 2016). It is unclear whether the group itself funded itself through the sale of drugs, but members on occasion have been caught selling drugs (NYT 2013). The group has countless international chapters, including in Canada and New Zealand (NYT 2013; Lester 2016; Bolan 2018; Yogaretnam 2018) The Ottawa chapter had 170 full-patch members and about 100 prospective members more recently (Yogaretnam 2018). The massive presence of the group has been a useful tool in recruiting new, younger members (Lejtenyi 2016).

External Ties

The group has had many rivals over the years, including the Ottawa Nomads more recently (Yogaretnam 2018). The group had been opposition with the Bandidos and Rock Machine in Canada (Mick and Ha 2018; Cherry 1999).

Group Outcome

The group tries underplaying its criminal acts by pointing to charitable actions the group engaged in (James 2009; Vice 2016). The group was singled out in the Lynch Report of 1965, which singled the group out for gang violence and rape (New York Times 2013). Hunter S. Thompson wrote a book on the group's lawlessness, but mainly supports the group and helps solidify the group's role in counterculture of the time (New York Times 2013). The group's fame only grew when the film "Hells Angels on Wheels" was released in 1967 (New York Times 2013). The group allegedly planned to kill Mick Jagger after the 1969 Almont Speedway riot in California (James 2009). The group's violence has even been criticized by the Rolling Stones, after the group was hired as security for the band but was pushy and violent with the crowd (James 2009). Members were arrested in relation to the Cleveland brawl, in which five bikers were killed; members of the Hells Angels held a funeral for the member of their group that died in the brawl, but eight of the men were arrested during this funeral in connection to a rape of a 17-year-old girl (New York Times 2013). Three members of the group were arrested in connection of the murder of two men and a woman in Ukiah, California (New York Times 2013). In 1972, 33 members of the group were charged on RICO charges, of which 18 members were later freed (New York Times 2013). The FBI began to crack down on the group in 1985, with widespread raids of the group across the US (New York Times 2013). The group had several moments of infighting, including the 1985 chilling case in which 6 members of the group were murdered by other members, wrapped in sleeping bags, chained to concrete blocks, and dumped in the St. Lawrence River, only to be discovered 10 days later (Mick and Ha 2018). The group was active in a transnational turf war in Scandinavia in the 1990s which cost dozens of lives (James 2009; New York Times 2013). The New York Chapter fought the closing of their clubhouse in 1994, succeeding in the process by changing the chapter to a religious non-profit called the Church of Angels, which was permitted under New York state law (New York Times 2013).

The group was involved in a turf war in the 1990s in the Quebec area of Canada, which led to the death of 160 people, the arrest of 120 members of the group and the arrest of the leader of the chapter, Maurice Boucher (New York Times 2013; Mick and Ha 2018). After establishing its territory there, it has reigned supreme since (Lejtenyi 2016). The group got into a fight with a rival gang, the Mongols, in a Nevada casino in 2002 (James 2009; New York Times 2013). The company sued Disney for trademark infringement in relation to the movie "Wild Hogs" the company planned to release (New York Times 2013). A woman was found beaten outside the Manhattan clubhouse of the New York chapter of the group, but the police handled the case warily as the group had claimed the police had illegally raided their clubhouse illegally in the past (New York Times 2013). SWAT teams have long monitored the group, but acted with precaution (James 2009). In 2009, a massive sweep of the streets by government forces led to the arrest of 156 bikers, dozens being members of the group; the majority of the members were discharged on the basis of the sweep violating the defendants' rights to a speedy trial (Vice 2016). Members of the group more recently have been charged with drug trafficking and shooting members of rival groups, still attempting to expand their territory (Bolan 2018). The group celebrated its 70th anniversary in 2018, an event closely monitored by the police (Bolan 2018; Lejtenyi 2016). The group has been active as recent as in 2018, fighting cases in court from past infringements (Bolan 2018).

IV. LIBERATION FRONT OF QUEBEC

Torg ID: 276

Min. Group Date: 1963

Max. Group Date: 1970

Onset: NA

Aliases: Front De Liberation Du Quebec (Flq), Liberation Front Of Quebec, Quebec Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Quebec Liberation Front." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3490. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xFruphSKbosFo2H-ccUeYWSjq4pcpEfZ9yKpmvbPN34/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 4508. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4508>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Quebec Liberation Front." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 518. https://books.google.com/books?id=Up4uDwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=political+terrorism&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiUsaDAle_hAhXQHjQIHV-MCrAQ6AEIKjAA#v=onepage&q=canada&f=false

- Sian Griffiths. "Canada Recalls Quebec Separatist Violence 40 years on." BBC. 2010. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-11520154>
- Frank Roach. "What is the FLQ?" CBC Digital Archives. 1970. <https://www.cbc.ca/archives/entry/flq-backgrounder>
- David A. Charters (1997) The amateur revolutionaries: A reassessment of the FLQ, Terrorism and Political Violence, 9:1, 133-169. PDF.
- Francois Rocher. "The Evolving Parameters of Quebec Nationalism." Carleton University (Ottawa). International Journal on Multicultural Studies. Vol. 4. No. 1. 2002. <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/45d6/76c74513a5a26d26052dbe111d64c6e1b22e.pdf>
- Carrier, Alain. The Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ) as an Insurgency. ARMY COMMAND AND GENERAL STAFF COLL FORT LEAVENWORTH KS SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES, 2010. <https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a525725.pdf>
- Christopher Hewitt. "The Dog That Didn't Bark: The Political Consequences of Separatist Violence in Quebec, 1963-1970." Conflict Quarterly. 1994. PDF.
- "The October Crisis." CBC Digital Archives. N.d. <https://www.cbc.ca/history/EPISCONTENTSE1EP16CH1PA4LE.html>
- Tetley, William. "The FLQ Defined." In October Crisis, 1970: An Insider's View, 17-23. Montreal; Kingston; London; Ithaca: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2007. <http://www.jstor.org.proxygw.wrlc.org/stable/j.ctt8090d.8>.
- Macpherson, Don. "Liberals picked the wrong issue". Montreal Gazette. October 20, 2001. <https://web.archive.org/web/20060414024525/http://www.vigile.net/dossier-monde/1-10/20-macpherson-duclos.html>
- "U.S. attempt to extradite hijackers rebuffed". UPI. APRIL 18, 1991. <https://www.upi.com/Archives/1991/04/18/US-attempt-to-extradite-hijackers-rebuffed/1050671947200/>
- Jenish, D'Arcy. "In Quebec, sovereigntists haven't found an argument that will captivate the next generation of voters". The Globe and Mail. September 28, 2018. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/opinion/article-in-quebec-sovereigntists-havent-found-an-argument-that-will/>
- Ross, Jeffrey Ian. "The Rise and Fall of Quebecois Separate Terrorism: A Qualitative Application of Factors from Two Models". George Washington University. 1995. http://jeffreyianross.com/wp-content/uploads/Jeffrey_Ian_Ross_The_Rise_and_Fall_of_Quebecois_Separatist_Terrorism.pdf
- Lamfalussy, Christophe. "Georges Schoeters, le Belge qui voulait libérer le Québec". January 6, 2013. <https://www.lalibre.be/international/georges-schoeters-le-belge-qui-voulait-liberer-le-quebec-suite-51b8f6c9e4b0de6db9c91dff>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Front De Liberation Du Québec (FLQ), Liberation Front Of Quebec, Quebec Liberation Front

Group Formation: 1963 (Carrier 2010)

Group End: 1972 (MIPT 2008; Carrier 2010)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1963. It came to attention as a violent group in February of 1963 when it attacked three Canadian barracks with incendiary bombs (MIPT 2008; Griffiths 2010; Rocher 2002; Carrier 2010). The group has been classified as a separatist Communist group that fought for the independence of the province of Quebec, improving the conditions of the Quebec working class, and eliminating the presence of English-speaking people from the province (MIPT 2008; Tetley 2007; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Griffiths 2010; Rocher 2002; Carrier 2010; Charters 2007; Pinkoski N.d.). The group published three manifestos over the years that voiced their grievances and strategies, which included historical grievances from the 17th and 18th century colonization (Carrier 2010). The group is mainly viewed as an amateur liberation movement (Pinkoski N.d.). As the group grew, it grew increasingly Marxist in its ideological stance (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group formed against the backdrop of Cuban Revolution, US student activism against the Vietnam War and Algeria's war for independence, a spark of decolonization around the globe (Griffiths 2010; Carrier 2010; Charters 2007; Hewitt 1994).

The group was primarily active during the period of 1963 to 1972, peaking in 1970 (MIPT 2008; Carrier 2010). The group's campaign was part of a larger period of revolution in Canada known as the Quiet Revolution (Charters 2007).

The Liberation Front of Quebec was founded in February 1963 in the Quebec province of Canada (Tetley 2007). The group was founded by three former members of the youth wing of the Quebec-separatist political party Rassemblement pour l'Indépendance Nationale, Georges Schoeters, Raymond Villeneuve and Gabriel Hudon (Jenish 2018; Carrier 2010), who left because the group was not radical enough (Ross 1995). Initially, the group was founded with the sole intention of fighting for an independent Quebec but would later also adopt Marxist beliefs (Tetley 2007). The group's first attack occurred on March 7, 1963 when they bombed barracks of the Canadian Army (Tetley 2007). The organization is considered a Marxist-nationalist revolutionary group (Tetley 2007).

Geography

The group was founded and primarily operated in the Quebec province of Canada (Tetley 2007). The group also tried to conduct attacks in the United States as seen when they unsuccessfully attempted to blow up the Statue of Liberty (Macpherson 2001) and succeeded in hijacking an American airliner (UPI 1991).

Organizational Structure

The members of the group were primarily working class laborers in Quebec (Charters 2007). The group was portrayed to have at least 250 or 500 members, depending on the source, which were apprehended at the end of the “October Crisis” in 1970 but apparently only really had somewhere near 35 members (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Rocher 2002; CBC Digital Archives N.d.).

The group was founded by three individuals, Georges Schoeters, Raymond Villeneuve and Gabriel Hudon (Jenish 2018). Schoeters had previous insurgency experience, fighting with nationalist forces in Algeria and Tunisia against French occupation (Lamfalussy 2013). One of the co-founders of the group was Raymond Villeneuve, who went on to create the Quebec National Liberation Movement in 1995, which vowed to expel all English-speaking people within the province as a key step to Quebec independence; he was also recorded arguing against the presence of minorities and stating that he wanted to halt immigration to achieve his goals of independence (MIPT 2008; Canadian Press 1995).

The group operated in individual cells and had no real central organization (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Rocher 2002; CBC Digital Archives N.d.; Charters 2007). The group’s tactics rested on targeting symbolic paces, such as public buildings, post boxes, telephone booths, as well as eventually moving to molotov cocktail attacks, kidnappings, bank raids, and ultimately political murder (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Griffiths 2010; Rocher 2002; Carrier 2010; Charters 2007). The group relied on magazine publications, journals, and newsletters to attract new members to the group (Carrier 2010). Still, even within the disorganization, the group allegedly had a political and activist wing (Carrier 2010).

External Ties

The group was allegedly tied to the Réseau de Résistance, but broke off from the group roughly in 1970 when it began to stockpile arms for an eventual campaign it was planning (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group had international ties to the National liberation front in Algeria and the Black Liberation Movement in America (Carrier 2010). The Front Républicain pour l’Indépendance (FRI) and the Groupe Révolution Québec also used similar tactics to that of the FLQ, and are assumed to have provided indirect support to the group, but soon many members of these two groups actually began to join

the FLQ (Carrier 2010). The activist wing of the group included the Armée de libération du Québec (ALQ) and the Armée Révolutionnaire du Québec (ARQ) (Carrier 2010).

Group Outcome

In 1970, the group went on a violent rampage in Quebec which came to be known as the “October Crisis,” some incidents including hostage-taking, a primary reason being they wanted their political prisoners to spread the group’s manifesto (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018). The group was responsible for more than 200 bomb attacks between the period of 1964-1969, but politicians did not take direct action against the group at this time, which drew in criticism (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Roach 1970; CBC Digital Archives N.d.; Hewitt 1994). The group also claimed responsibility for an attempt to bomb the Statue of Liberty, in which Michèle Duclos, a member of the group, was arrested (Carrier 2010). The group kidnapped James Cross, the British Trade Commissioner, as well as the Vice Premier and Labor Pierre Laporte (who died in captivity) two days later in 1970 (GTD 2018; Griffiths 2010; Carrier 2010; CBC Digital Archives N.d.). On October 15, 1970, three thousand people gathered in Paul Sauvé Arena to show support for the group (CBC Digital Archives N.d.).

The rampage prompted response from the Canadian government, the War Measures Act, which was passed on October 16, 1970 (MIPT 2008; CBC Digital Archives N.d.; Pinkoski N.d.). This act led to the arrest of 250 or 500, depending on the source but more likely in the 400-500 range, suspected members of the group, but many were released soon after (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Griffiths 2010; CBC Digital Archives N.d.). The government kept good intelligence on the group which led to them being able to take out their political wing so they could no longer conduct attacks skillfully and efficiently (Carrier 2010). The group died down due to the crackdown as well as public backlash, but popped back up in the late 1970s only to go back into dormancy (MIPT 2008). Due to lack of organization and efficient government crackdown, the group died down by 1972 (Charters 2007).

Notes for Iris:

- FLQ had 3 specific goals to primarily secede, oppose the Canadian government for forcing them to be part of Canada [and not an independent Francophone region]
- the group was “amateur” in the sense that it was decentralized across multiple cells and members had prior experience in other Canadian liberation movements
- the group peaked during the October Crisis. Govt response had already started to be effective earlier on. The government had a lot of intelligence about the group, but chose not to act on this intelligence right away. They waited for a window of opportunity in October 1970 to act and then pass a large number of government measures in response to crackdown on the group.

-the government arrested a lot more people than were actually in the group. The government did release a lot of people after the arrest and there wasn't much of a response either

V. MUNAZZAMAT AYLUL AL-ASWAD

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

- "Black September." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 153. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xFrpuhSKbosFo2H-ccUeYWSjq4pcpEfZ9yKpmvbPN34/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 324. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=324>
- "Jordanian Removal of the PLO," Global Security, n.d. <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?pg-origsite=gscholar>
- Iris Fruchter-Ronen, "Black September: The 1970-71 Events and their Impact on the Formation of Jordanian National Identity," *Civil Wars*, Vol. 10(3), 2008, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13698240802167991>
- James Ciment, Kenneth Hill. *Encyclopedia of Conflicts Since World War II*, Volume 1. 2013. Routledge. https://books.google.com/books?id=uox4CAAQBAJ&pg=PA74&lpg=PA74&dq=black+september+disbanded+1973+1974&source=bl&ots=d9GsYX1YAZ&sig=eSO9aqsI7Y17Ni mFMnf7t0qTwA4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjXltOR04_QAhUoh1QKHYNFCjsQ6AEINzAF#v=onepage&q=black%20september%20disbanded%201973%201974&f=false

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah (Branch of Fatah), Black September Organization (BSO)

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 prominent attention for their attack during the Munich Olympics in 1972 (Wolf 1973, 5). The group came about after the Jordanian King initiated a massive crackdown against Fatah in September 1970 (Wolf 1973, 6).

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

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

- VI. OMEGA-7
 - Torg ID: 349
 - Min. Group Date: 1974
 - Max. Group Date: 1983

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Omega-7.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3236. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xFrpuhSKbosFo2H-ccUeYWSjq4pcpEfZ9yKpmvbPN34/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 3230. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3230>
- “Omega 7.” Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/omega-7.htm>
- Joseph Treaster. “Suspected Head of Omega 7 Terrorist Group Seized.” New York Times. 1983. <https://www.nytimes.com/1983/07/23/nyregion/suspected-head-of-omega-7-terrorist-group-seized.html>
- Arnold Lubasch. “Exile is Convicted as Omega 7 Leader.” New York Times. 1984a. <https://www.nytimes.com/1984/09/23/nyregion/exile-is-convicted-as-omega-7-leader.html>
- Arnold Lubasch. “Judge Sentences Omega 7 Leader to Life in Prison.” New York Times. 1984b. <https://www.nytimes.com/1984/11/10/nyregion/judge-sentences-omega-7-leader-to-life-in-prison.html>
- “Omega 7’s Killers Strike in New York.” Newsweek. 1980. <https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP90-00806R000201110097-0.pdf>
- Bruce Hoffman. “Terrorism in the United States and the Potential Threat for Nuclear Facilities.” RAND Report. Prepared for the Department of Energy. 1986. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/101049NCJRS.pdf>
- Bruce Hoffman. “Recent Trends and Future Prospects of Terrorism in the United States.” RAND Report. 1988.
- “Terrorism 2002/2005.” Federal Bureau of Investigation. US Department of Justice. <https://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/terrorism-2002-2005>
- William Rosenau. “The First Global War on Terror: US Domestic Counterterrorism During the Early 1970s.” CNA Analysis and Solutions. https://www.cna.org/CNA_files/PDF/CRM-2014-U-008836.pdf
- David Noreiga. “This Former Anti-Castro Militant is Ready to end the embargo.” BuzzFeed News. 2014. <https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/davidnoriega/this-former-anti-castro-militant-is-ready-to-end-the-embargo>
- David Neal. “Man Arrested After Climbing Crane to Ask Trump for Mercy for Cuban exile bomber.” Miami Herald. 2019.

<https://www.miamiherald.com/news/local/community/miami-dade/west-miami-dade/article226425070.html>

- Lubasch, Arnold H. "JUDGE SENTENCES OMEGA 7 LEADER TO LIFE IN PRISON." *The New York Times*, November 10, 1984. Accessed May 10, 2019. <https://www.nytimes.com/1984/11/10/nyregion/judge-sentences-omega-7-leader-to-life-in-prison.html>.
- Smith, Brent L. *Terrorism in America: Pipe Bombs and Pipe Dreams*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1994.
- Prieto, Yolanda. *The Cubans of Union City: Immigrants and Exiles in a New Jersey Community*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2009. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt14bs7kd>.
- De Los Angeles Torres, María. *In the Land of Mirrors: Cuban Exile Politics in the United States*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1999. Chapter 4: "The 1970s: Pluralization, Radicalization, and Homeland" <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.3998/mpub.16139>.
- Chomsky, Aviva. *A History of the Cuban Revolution*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2015.
- United States of America, Appellee, v. Eduardo Arocena, A/k/a "omar," "napoleon," "andres," "alejandro Medina," "victor," Defendant-appellant, 778 F.2d 943 (U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit September 19, 1985) (Justia, Dist. file). <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/appellate-courts/F2/778/943/253092/>
- Hoffman, Bruce, *Terrorism in the United States and the Potential Threat to Nuclear Facilities*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 1986. <https://www.rand.org/pubs/reports/R3351.html>.
- Stein, Jeff. "An Army in Exile." *New York Magazine*, September 10, 1979. Accessed May 10, 2019. [https://books.google.com/books?id=BOECAAAMBAJ&pg=PA42&lpg=PA42&dq=Jeff stein omega 7&source=bl&ots=jxP47U6j4b&sig=ACfU3U1fcJr7s-hXUYydUQrcB2JZfqFEBw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiGrK2TnI_iAhWCS1QKHdXnAd4Q6AEwC3oECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=Jeff stein omega 7&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=BOECAAAMBAJ&pg=PA42&lpg=PA42&dq=Jeff%20stein%20omega%207&source=bl&ots=jxP47U6j4b&sig=ACfU3U1fcJr7s-hXUYydUQrcB2JZfqFEBw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiGrK2TnI_iAhWCS1QKHdXnAd4Q6AEwC3oECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=Jeff%20stein%20omega%207&f=false).
- "A Suspected Member of the Omega 7 Radical Terrorist..." *United Press International*, April 23, 1981. Accessed May 10, 2019. <https://www.upi.com/Archives/1981/04/23/A-suspected-member-of-the-Omega-7-radical-terrorist/2953356850000/>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Cero, Cuban Nationalist Movement (CNM)

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: 1983 (Leadership detained)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Omega-7 was an anti-Castro group founded on September 11, 1974 by Eduardo Arocena after “deciding that the anti-Castro movement in the United States was all talk” and “that the Castro regime must be violently overthrown” (New York Times 1984b; Justia 1985). The group’s earliest known attack occurred on February 1, 1975 when they bombed Venezuela’s New York City Consulate due to the country’s relationship with Castro’s government (GTD 2018). The goal of Omega-7 was to eventually oust Castro from power (De Los Angeles Torres 1999, 100). The group’s ideology was considered right-wing nationalist.

Geography

Omega-7 was founded in New Jersey and was headquartered there (De Los Angeles Torres 1999, 100) until 1980 or 1981 when it was moved to Florida (Smith 1994, 136). A large number of Omega-7 attacks occurred in New York City and across the Hudson River in the New Jersey cities of Elizabeth, Union City, and Weehawken (GTD 2018). Around the time its headquarters moved to Florida, the group began to conduct most of its attacks in and around Miami, Florida (GTD 2018). Omega-7 also carried out a single attack each in Chicago, IL and Montreal, QC, Canada, two in Washington, D.C., and multiple strings of attacks in San Juan, PR (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

When established in New Jersey in 1974, the organization consisted of seven members, hence the name Omega-7 (MIPT 2008). These members were Cuban expatriates who had experienced financial devastation due to the redistribution policies of Castro’s government (Smith 1994, 134-35). Before emigrating from Cuba in 1965, group’s founder Eduardo Arocena participated in guerrilla activities against the Cuban government in protest of its communist policies (Smith 1994, 136). Arocena also claims that in 1967, US government trained him in a multitude of combat disciplines, giving him the necessary skills he would later use to conduct Omega-7 operations (Smith 1994, 135). While living in Cuba, Arocena worked as a dockhand and competed as a professional wrestler (Smith 1994, 134). After moving to the United States, Arocena worked in a warehouse in New Jersey (Smith 1994, 135). From the group’s inception in 1975 until his arrest on July 22, 1983, Arocena remained the leader of Omega-7 (New York Times 1983). In addition to the military training Arocena had, multiple other members of Omega-7 were trained by the U.S. military and had earlier in their life participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion (Newsweek 1980).

Omega-7 funded their operations through donations from the Cuban-American business community (Prieto 2009, 122), drug trafficking (Ibid), extortion (Smith 1994, 137), and support from the CIA (Global Security n.d.), Nixon's Committee to Re-elect the President, the Chilean Secret Police, and Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church (Stein 1979, 44).

Initially founded by seven core members (MIPT 2008), the group expanded overtime. However, despite being called "the most dangerous terrorist organization operating in the United States" by FBI officials (UPI 1981), it is believed that membership in Omega-7 never exceeded twenty members at its peak (MIPT 2008). Omega-7 received its strongest support from Cuban exiles who despised Fidel Castro.

External Ties

Omega-7 had extensive ties with both other militant organizations and states. It is believed that Omega-7 was either connected with or the same group as both the Cuban Nationalist Movement (CNM) (Newsweek 1980; Stein 1979, 42) and Cero (Stein 1979, 42). The group has allegedly received external support from a wide variety of entities including: the CIA (Global Security n.d.), Nixon's Committee to Re-elect the President, the Chilean Secret Police, Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church (Stein 1979, 44), and members of the Cuban expatriate business community (Prieto 2009, 122). The founder of the group, Eduardo Arocena, associated with the FBI and became an informant providing information against Omega-7 (Hoffman 1986, 17). Arocena's motivation in becoming an informant was to rid the group of members who had become too focused on the illegal narcotics trade and sympathized with the communists (Hoffman 1986, 17).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack occurred on October 12, 1983 (Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.) and can be classified as inactive. On July 22, 1983, group leader Eduardo Arocena was arrested by the FBI (New York Times 1983), crippling the groups operational capabilities. Despite prosecutors claiming during Arocena's trial that Omega-7 had committed any attacks since his arrest (New York Times 1984), the FBI has credited Omega-7 with two attacks after the arrest of Arocena (Federal Bureau of Investigation n.d.).

Notes for Iris:

- some of them had been involved in previous militant activity against the government
- the original motivation had been in reaction to economic nationalization in the early to mid 60s by the Castro regime

- the grievances are primarily political and economic -- broadly against Castro's regime and its effect
- the original members of the group had interacted with the CIA during the Bay of Pigs encounter -- support by the CIA becomes more alleged once they move to the US
- vast network of resources
- state support dissipates by the late 70s or early 80s → lead to their downfall
- why were they called the most dangerous terrorist group in the US? This group targeted a much broader source of information

VII. 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

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Justice Commandos." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 265. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xFrpuhSKbosFo2H-ccUeYWSjq4pcpEfZ9yKpmbvPN34/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 3292. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3292>
- "Global Terrorism: The Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide." Central Intelligence Agency. 1984, 2. Released 2009 <https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP85S00315R000200060002-3.pdf>
- "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia." CIA/FOIA. 1984, 1. Released 2010. <https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP85T00283R000400030009-2.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> Michael Gunter, "Armenian Terrorism: A Reappraisal," Journal of Conflict Studies, 2007, <https://journals.lib.unb.ca/index.php/JCS/article/viewFile/10546/13296>
- Huang, Julie, and Laura Dugan, Gary LaFree, Clark McCauley. 2008. "Sudden Desistance from Terrorism: The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia and the Justice Comandos of the Armenian Genocide." Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict (November): 231-249 (note: no Stanford Access)
- EJ Dionne. "Armenian Terror: Tangle of Motives." New York Times. 1983. <https://www.nytimes.com/1983/08/01/world/armenian-terror-tangle-of-motives.html>

- Wilkinson, Paul. "Armenian Terrorism." *The World Today* 39, no. 9 (1983): 344-50. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40395543>.
- Peter Chalk. "Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide." *Encyclopedia of Terrorism*. Vol. 1. ABC-CLIO. 2013. P. 383-384. <https://books.google.com/books?id=-wwPNjSnxcYC&printsec=frontcover&dq=kushner+terroris&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjTtPf04IfiAhVDqp4KHbM9AgAQ6AEIQjAF#v=onepage&q=armenia&f=false>
- Laura Dugan, Julie Y. Huang, Gary LaFree & Clark McCauley (2008) *Sudden desistance from terrorism: The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia and the Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflict*, 1:3, 231-249, DOI: [10.1080/17467580902838227](https://doi.org/10.1080/17467580902838227)
- Wren, Christopher S. "TURKS' EMBASSY IN OTTAWA SEIZED." *The New York Times*. March 13, 1985. Accessed May 28, 2019. <https://www.nytimes.com/1985/03/13/world/turks-embassy-in-ottawa-seized.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: JCAG-ARA, Armenian Revolutionary Army

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1986

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide or JCAG, formed in 1975 as the militant branch of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF), also known as the Dashnak Party, a transnational Armenian political organization (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 1). JCAG was founded to provide a right-wing alternative to the Marxist-Leninist group the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) which was attracting young Armenians away from the ARF (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 1). The groups first attack occurred on October 22, 1975 in Austria (Gunter 2007, 115; GTD 2018). It came in response to a January 1973 event where a lone Armenian had murdered two Turkish diplomats in Los Angeles, California as retribution for the 1915 genocide (CIA 1984, 1). The attack is thought to have inspired other Armenian groups to organize and begin conducting their own attacks. The group can be described as an Armenian right-wing ethno-nationalist as the goals of the group were to force the Turkish government to recognize the Armenian genocide and to establish an independent Armenian state (New York Times 1983).

Geography

JCAG has conducted operations in North America, Europe, and the Middle East (GTD 2018). JCAG was incredibly selective in their planning and exclusively attacked Turkish targets (Gunter 2007, 115). There is no public information regarding a centralized base of operations.

Organizational Structure

JCAG is the militant wing of the ARF and should be considered one in the same (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 1). Membership in JCAG is drawn from the Armenian community and funding for the group is provided by ARF (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2). While declassified CIA documents have redacted the name of the former leader of JCAG (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2), academic sources refer to Abraham "Apo" Ashjian as the leader of the group (Gunter 2007, 116; Dugan and Huang and LaFree and McCauley 2008, 236). These sources claim that Ashjian was killed in December of 1982, information corroborated by the CIA source with his name redacted. Once Ashjian was killed, JCAG was reborn as the Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA) under a new leader but still a wing of the ARF (Gunter 2007, 116). No information could be found about size estimates. The group allegedly organized in cells (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

JCAG has no publicly known external ties to other groups. Due to its place in the ARF organization, JCAG did not need to associate with other groups or states for external support or funding. ARF was able to provide JCAG with the resources it needed to operate (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2). The group had a long-standing rivalry with ASALA, as ASALA pushed for more violent activity, which the younger ARF members found more appealing than the tactics of the older members of the group (CIA 1984, 5). ASALA also claimed responsibility for attacks conducted by JCAG, which fueled the rivalry even more (CIA 1984, 5). Exchanges between the two groups indicated the rivalry was not one that would die down (CIA 1984, 5). It is rumored that Ashjian was killed by the ARF for attempting to form an alliance with the rival group ASALA (Gunter 2007, 116), suggesting that some members of the two groups may have interacted with each other.

Group Outcome

Following the death of Ashjian in 1982, JCAG was renamed the Armenian Revolutionary Army (ARA) in 1983 and continued operations under a new leader, Sarkis Aznavourian (Gunter 2007, 116). The group's last attack occurred on March 13, 1985 (New York Times 1985) and should be considered inactive. The group eventually dissolved, the reason for which is believed to be the death of Sarkis Aznavourian (Gunter 2007, 116).

Reports suggest that in recent years the group has been operating under the name of the Armenian Revolutionary Army, which has mainly operated politically rather than violently (MIPT 2008; Dione 1983).

Notes for Iris:

- surprising California connection
- is ARF still around today?
- right-wing alternative to ASALA -- the ARF's ideology had shifted between 1890 and World War II from more socialist to more conservative.
- JCAG trying to siphon off support from ASALA -- it's more professional and better organized than ASALA. ARF has more political legitimacy than other organizations. No clear evidence about source of initial membership, but could be drawn from ARF.
- JCAG rivalry with ASALA is for support, resources, attention. The leader of JCAG wanted to work with ASALA due to commonalities, but this backfired → led to internecine fighting
- political infighting within JCAG contributed to its dissolution -- meant Turkish response had limited or indirect effect on group's outcome
- ARF is still operating and around as a political party but armed wing is not as active (minority party)

VIII. HAYASTANI AZATAGRUT'YAN HAY GAGHTNI BANAK

Torg ID: 87

Min. Group Date: 1971

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 Azatagrutyan Hay Gaghtni Banak, Hayastani Azatagrut'yan Hay Gaghtni Banak

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 258. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xFrpuhSKbosFo2H-ccUeYWSjq4pcpEfZ9yKpmvbPN34/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 305. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=305>
- 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>
- EJ Dionne. “Armenian Terror: Tangle of Motives.” *New York Times*. 1983. <https://www.nytimes.com/1983/08/01/world/armenian-terror-tangle-of-motives.html>
- Wilkinson, Paul. “Armenian Terrorism.” *The World Today* 39, no. 9 (1983): 344-50. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40395543>.
- Peter Chalk. “Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.” *Encyclopedia of Terrorism*. Vol. 1. ABC-CLIO. 2013. p. 59 <https://books.google.com/books?id=-wwPNjSnxcYC&printsec=frontcover&dq=kushner+terrorism&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjTtPf04IfiAhVDqp4KHbM9AqAQ6AEIQjAF#v=onepage&q=armenia&f=false>
- Migliorino, Nicola. *(Re)constructing Armenia in Lebanon and Syria: Ethno-cultural Diversity and the State in the Aftermath of a Refugee Crisis*. New York: Berghahn Books, 2008.
- Rubin, Barry M., and Judith Colp. Rubin. *Chronologies of Modern Terrorism*. Armonk: Taylor and Francis, 2015.
- Sullivan, Colleen. “Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*. August 02, 2011. Accessed May 28, 2019. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Armenian-Secret-Army-for-the-Liberation-of-Armenia>.
- Lalevee, Thierry. “Qaddafi's Libya the Base of Operations for Separatist Attempt to Redraw Map of Europe.” *Executive Intelligence Report* 10 (August 2, 1983): 41-43. <https://larouchepub.com/eiw/public/1983/eirv10n29-19830802/eirv10n29-19830802.pdf>
- Smith, Philip. “ARMENIAN TERRORIST LEADER MURDERED.” *The Washington Post*, April 19, 1988. Accessed May 28, 2019. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1988/04/29/armenian-terrorist-leader-murdered/f8baca69-4039-4007-a0c2-fe5ace0567fc/?noredirect=on>.
- *The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia: A Continuing International Threat*. PDF. Langley: Central Intelligence Agency, November 1, 2010. Written in January 1984. Declassified in 2010.
- Pope, Hugh. “Armenian Terrorist Group Tries to Kill Turkish Envoy.” *Los Angeles Times*. December 21, 1991. Accessed May 28, 2019. <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1991-12-21-mn-622-story.html>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Armenian Liberation Army, Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia (ASALA), Hayastani Azatagrutyán Hay Gaghtni Banak, Hayastani Azatagrut'yan Hay Gaghtni Banak, Popular Movements for the Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia (PMASALA), Orly Group, ASALA-RM

Group Formation: 1971 - 1975

Group End: 1997 (dissolved due to splintering and death of leader)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Hayastani Azatagrut'yan Hay Gaghtni Banak, commonly known as the Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia (ASALA), was founded between 1971 and January 1975 (Migliorino 2008, 154; Chalk 2013, 59; CIA n.d.). The group conducted its first attack in Beirut, Lebanon on January 20, 1975 (Gunter 2007). ASALA was the manifestation of a new wave of Armenian terrorism inspired by the 1973 killing of two Turkish attaches in Los Angeles by a 73-year old survivor of the Armenian genocide (Gunter 2007).

The primary goals of ASALA were to pressure the Turkish government into recognizing the Armenian genocide (Rubin and Colp Rubin 2015, 1376), enacting revenge on Turkey for their perpetration of the Armenian genocide, and establishing an independent Armenian state (Rubin and Colp Rubin 2015, 1376). The group ascribes to Marxism-Leninism as well as ethno-nationalism on behalf of the Armenian people (Sullivan 2011; Gunter 2007; Chalk 2013).

Geography

ASALA was founded in Beirut, Lebanon and maintained headquarters with the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in Western Beirut (Wilkinson 1983) until 1982 when the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) invaded Lebanon in order to disrupt the PLO. ASALA's headquarters were then moved to Damascus, Syria (Migliorino 2008, 155). Additional reports state that ASALA has an additional base in Libya where it was allowed to train by Muammar Gaddafi's government (Lalevee 1983, 41). ASALA is a transnational organization, orchestrating attacks in almost two dozen countries across Europe, the Middle East, North America, and South America (GTD 2018). These attacks are generally conducted in metropolitan areas with dense populations.

Organizational Structure

ASALA was founded in 1975 by Hagop Hagopian and Hagop Tarakciyan in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD Perpetrator 305) with the support of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) (Migliorino 2008, 154), a faction of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), and Black September (Gunter 2007, 117), the secret service branch of Fatah. Prior to starting ASALA, Hagopian, an ethnic Armenian born in Lebanon

(Sullivan 2011), was a member of the PFLP (Gunter 2007, 117). ASALA received funding and support from a wide range of states and organizations.

In addition to external support from both state and non-state actors, U.S. officials have stated that ASALA has acted as a mercenary group in order to finance their terrorist operations (Washington Post 1988). At its inception, ASALA had six or seven members (Sullivan 2011) and later estimates placed membership in the group anywhere from roughly 100 to 300 members (Sullivan 2011; FAS 1998). Membership of ASALA consists of ethnic Armenians. A CIA report from 1984 states that the CIA believed ASALA to be managed by a central leadership committee while most academic sources credit Hagopian as the group's leader (Central Intelligence Agency 2010). However, the CIA report references Hagopian as a group leader chief spokesman. Due to redactions in the document, it is not possible to determine additional information regarding Hagopian and the group's leadership.

External Ties

ASALA receives funding and support from multiple state and non-state actors. At ASALA's onset, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine heavily supported the group by giving them protection and training (Migliorino 2008, 154). The leader of another Palestinian terrorist leader, Abu Iyad, chief of Black September, the secret service branch of Fatah, also reportedly supported the group during its inception (Gunter 2007). Both Syria and Libya have provided aid and safehaven for ASALA (Lalevee 1983, 41; FAS 1998). ASALA maintained close connections with the terrorist groups the New Armenian Resistance (NAR) (GTD n.d.) and the Kurdish Workers' Party (KWP) (Central Intelligence Agency 2010), both of whom ASALA has conducted joint operations with in Europe.

Following the displacement of ASALA's headquarters following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the attack on Orly Airport in France in 1983, ASALA splintered into two groups. One would be known as ASALA Revolutionary Movement (ASALA-RM), and the other, lead by Hagopian, would continue on as ASALA.

Group Outcome

Following the splinter of 1983, ASALA-RM attempted to establish itself as a political movement rather than a terrorist organization. However, members of ASALA-RM claim to have been targeted by ASALA hindering the group's ability to function (source). In addition, the leader of ASALA-RM, Monte Melkonian, was arrested in France in 1985, essentially killing the movement (Gunter 2007). Due to the loss of resources as a result of splinter of 1983 combined with the troubles of establishing itself in Syria, ASALA was forced to rely heavily on the Syrian government to remain afloat. Eventually the Syrians took control of ASALA and ousted its leader Hagopian at the end of 1987 (Gunter 2007).

ASALA did not launch a single attack during 1987 and only conducted a single attack following the expulsion of Hagopian in 1988.

The last confirmed attack undertaken by the ASALA was on February 2, 1988. In two additional incidents, occurring in 1991 (Los Angeles Times 1991) and 1997 (GTD n.d.), individuals claiming to be connected to ASALA claimed responsibility for the attacks, but their claims can not be substantiated and were likely lone wolf actors.

Notes for Iris:

-they had 6 or 7 people in 1975 (likely) when they formed, but the 100-300 people estimates are unknown

-why were they able to grow so big? The group's ties to the PFLP gave them a lot of training and experience because of external support. The founder of ASALA was Armenian and the initial members were likely Armenian (Armenian refugees in Lebanon), but external support was primarily Palestinian.

-the group has a lot of external support, but most of it is alleged. The Libya support is super unclear

-one of the most interesting things about ASALA was the heroism associated with one of the group's leader

-why did ASALA splinter? They had gotten kicked out of Lebanon and there were reports of in-fighting. ASALA R-M *might* have wanted to be more of a political movement, but another faction might have tried to keep using violent activities post Orly-attack.

IX. ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT (ALF)

Torg ID: 50

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Animal Liberation Front (Alf), Animal Liberation

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Animal Liberation." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 14, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 291. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=291>
- Albert Jongman and Alex Schmid. "United Kingdom." Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data. Routledge. 1988. p. 681. gDrive.

- Monaghan, Rachel. "Not quite terrorism: Animal rights extremism in the United Kingdom." *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism* 36, no. 11 (2013): 933-951. gDrive. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1057610X.2013.832117>
- "Animal rights, terror tactics." BBC. 2000. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/902751.stm
- John Lewis. "Testimony on Animal Rights Extremism and Ecoterrorism." Federal Bureau of Investigation. 2004. <https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/testimony/animal-rights-extremism-and-ecoterrorism>
- Jason Leopold. "Inside the Animal Rights Organization the FBI considers a Terrorist Group." VICE. 2017. https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/vvabpy/foia-docs-reveal-an-fbi-investigation-into-an-animal-rights-organization-it-considers-a-terrorist-group-v24n4
- "Animal rights extremists set up combat skills training camp in Britain." Independent (UK). 2004. <http://www.independent.co.uk/environment/revealed-animal-rights-extremists-set-up-combat-skills-training-camp-in-britain-48851.html>
- Steven Best. "Terrorists Or Freedom Fighters?: Reflections on the Liberation of Animals", Lantern Books, 2004 <https://books.google.com/books?id=1juWE6y1C1QC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q=Band%20of%20Mercy&f=false>
- Monaghan, Rachel. "Terrorism in the name of animal rights, Terrorism and Political Violence." 1999. Routledge. p. 159-169. gDrive.
- "Swedish fur industry a target for animal rights activists" Radio Sweden, 2015, <http://sverigesradio.se/sida/artikel.aspx?programid=2054&artikel=6156265>
- "'We wanted them to live in fear': Animal rights activist admits to university bombing 25 years later," Washington Post, 2017, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/morning-mix/wp/2017/02/27/we-wanted-them-to-live-in-fear-animal-rights-activist-admits-to-university-bombing-25-years-later/?utm_term=.32ce9cce604d
- "Eleven Defendants Indicted on Domestic Terrorism Charges," Department of Justice, 2006, https://www.justice.gov/archive/opa/pr/2006/January/06_crm_030.html

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ALF

Group Formation: 1976 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681)

Group End: 2012

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This group formed in 1976 when it splintered off from the Bands of Mercy, the armed wing of the Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA) (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Best 2004, 239; MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

The HSA was a revived anti-hunting organization from 1824. This small group did actions against cub hunting by disabling hunt vehicles to stop or slow down hunting. In 1972, two members, Lee and Cliff Goodman, created an armed wing known as the Band of Mercy to violently prevent people from hunting (Best 2004, 239). Activities expanded to arson and higher levels of illegal activity before Lee and Goodman were arrested in 1974 (Best 2004). This backfired and gave huge publicity for the group which Lee exploited upon his prison release in 1976 (Best 2004).

It committed its first formal violent attack in 1976 (Monaghan 2000; Best 2004; VICE 2017). The group's short term goal is to save as many animals as possible while in the long term be able to end all animal suffering (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). It also aims to avoid harming humans (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Geography

The group targets areas known as "urban sprawls" or populated areas that have negative environmental impact (Lewis 2004). This group also targets laboratories and research facilities (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). In 1982, the group founded a US branch (MIPT 2008). This group became transnational in 1982 when it set a veterinary lab in California on fire. It has now spread across the globe and conducted attacks in Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, France, Australia, Mexico, Finland, and Germany (GTD 2017). The only known base is a training camp in Britain held by both Speak and SHAC. The camp featured 300 militants including many from the U.S (Independent UK 2004).

Organizational Structure

Ronnie Lee formed the group in 1976 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). Lee had a long history as an animal rights activist. He first was a member of the Hunt Saboteurs Association before splitting off and forming the Band of Mercy with Cliff Goodman (Best 2004). After being arrested in 1974 on a failed raid, Goodman became a "grass" or police informer against the Band of Mercy while Lee used the new attention from their arrest to form the Animal Liberation Front (Best 2004, pg 73).

The group is organized around many different cells (BBC 2000).

Even though it was founded by Ronnie Lee, the group still claims to be a leaderless resistance that depends on the individual cells to commit their own actions (Monaghan 2013, pg 934). The group is said to also have gotten its expertise and training from manuals and the internet (BBC 2000). The group is allegedly self-financed (MITP Knowledge Base 2008). While some of them may be financed individually, 3000 individuals contribute resources to the ALF through the ALFSG or Animal Liberation Front Supporters Group (Monaghan 1999).

The group roughly began in 1976 with 30 individuals but has since expanded to what the group claims to be well over 2,500 activists with 100 of them especially dedicated (Monaghan 1999, 163). The requirements for membership of the group are only to be vegan and obedient (Monaghan 1999). The majority of the group is composed of young middle class professionals in North America and the UK (BBC 2000).

External Ties

This group formed in 1976 when it splintered off from the Bands of Mercy, the armed wing of the Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA) (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Best 2004, 239; MITP Knowledge Base 2008). Other animal extremist groups in the UK such as Speak, SHAC, and the Justice Department do not officially collaborate with the ALF. (Independent UK 2004). The Animal Rights Militia splintered off from this group around 1982 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681).

Group Outcome

The state has arrested and convicted Lee on several occasions including in 1976, 1977, and 1987 (Best 2004; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). British police have arrested several other members including 10 individuals in 1987 and Donald Currie (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Monaghan 2013, pg 944). Police have arrested numerous individuals over the years including 10 in 1987 and ALF's top bomber, Donald Currie, in 2007 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Monaghan 2013, pg 944).

Britain took further extreme measures with Scotland Yard in 1984, lobbying the Research Defence Society and Victims of Animal Rights Extremism in 2004, and the National Domestic Extremism Unit led by the Metropolitan Police Service in 2011 (Monaghan 2013, pg 940-941).

This became successful with the use of Operation Forton (2005) and Operation Achilles (2007) which is believed to help bring half of all violent activists to prison (Monaghan 2013, pg 944). The FBI has also taken a number of actions against the ALF. The FBI have made a number of arrests against eco terrorists group including both the ALF and ELF. The FBI also began a "coordinated investigative approach" in 2001 and have over 34 FBI field offices with numerous cases on the ALF and ELF. The FBI also brought in

Intelligence Information Reports and the Joint Terrorism Task Forces to further compact the animal rights groups. The latest Operation was Operation Backfire which convicted 9 of the 11 activists on trial.

The group's last violent attack occurred in 2016 in Finland (GTD 2017). The group is still active today (GTD 2017; Vice 2017).

X. ARMY OF GOD
Torg ID: 89
Min. Group Date: 1982
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Army of God." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 28. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xFrpuhSKbosFo2H-ccUeYWSjq4pccpEfZ9yKpmvbPN34/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 10054. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10054>
- "Abortion Opposition Stressed in Kidnapping Trial in Illinois." New York Times. 1983. <https://www.nytimes.com/1983/01/26/us/abortion-opposition-stressed-in-kidnapping-trial-in-illinois.html>
- "Anti-Abortion Violence Defines 'Army of God.'" Christian Science Monitor. 1998. <https://www.csmonitor.com/1998/0204/020498.us.us.9.html>
- Jefferis, Jennifer. Armed for life: the Army of God and anti-abortion terror in the United States. Praeger, 2011.
- Sacharis Wiren. "The Army of God – An examination of religiously motivated violence from a psychology of religion perspective." Uppsala University. Masters Thesis - Theology Department. 2016. <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1052368/FULLTEXT01.pdf>
- MAJ Mike Evans "The Army of God and Militant Islamists - Potential BFFs?" Air Command and Staff College. 2011. <https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/1020268.pdf>
- Doan, Alesha E. *Opposition and Intimidation: The Abortion Wars and Strategies of Political Harassment*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2007. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.3998/mpub.110380>.
- "Anti-Abortion Extremists." National Abortion Federation. Accessed May 10, 2019. <https://prochoice.org/education-and-advocacy/violence/anti-abortion-extremists/>.

- "Incident Summary: 198205290002." Global Terrorism Database. Accessed May 10, 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=198205290002>.
- "ABORTION FOE IS CONVICTED IN COUPLE'S ABDUCTION." *The New York Times*, January 28, 1983. Accessed May 10, 2019.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1983/01/28/us/abortion-foe-is-convicted-in-couple-s-abduction.html>.
- Clarkson, Frederick. "ANTI-ABORTION MOVEMENT MARCHES ON AFTER TWO DECADES OF ARSON, BOMBS AND MURDER." *Intelligence Report*, Summer 1998.
- Published by the Southern Poverty Law Center
- "Army of God Incidents." Global Terrorism Database. Accessed May 10, 2019.
https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?expanded=no&casualties_type=&casualties_max=&success=yes&perpetrator=10054&ob=GTDID&od=desc&page=1&count=100#results-table.
- MASON, CAROL. *Killing for Life: The Apocalyptic Narrative of Pro-Life Politics*. Ithaca; London: Cornell University Press, 2002. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7591/j.ctv3s8prw>.
- "DOCTOR'S ALLEGED KILLER HAD 'SOVEREIGN' TIES." *Intelligence Report*, Fall 2009.
- Portillo, Ely. "N.C. Man, Self-described as 'bin Laden's Christian Counterpart,' Charged in Abortion Clinic Bomb Plot." McClatchy Washington Bureau. September 10, 2010. Accessed May 10, 2019.
<https://www.mcclatchydc.com/news/crime/article24592732.html>.
- Rewire.News Staff. "Roeder to Be Disciplined for 'Threats' in Call to Army of God Member." Rewire.News. May 15, 2013. Accessed May 10, 2019.
<https://rewire.news/article/2013/05/15/roeder-to-be-disciplined-for-threats-in-call-to-army-of-god-member/>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Atlanta Bomb Squad, Pensacola Pro-Life Hunt Club, Olympic Bomber

Group Formation: 1982

Group End: Still active. Last attack 2009.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Army of God is not an organized group, but rather a violent political movement (Doan 2007, 108). Members are loosely bound by the shared belief that abortion is a sin and that it is their God-given-duty to use violence to prevent abortions (National Abortion Federation n.d.). The Army of God's formation can be traced to 1982, when Don Benny

Anderson and Matthew Moore burnt down an abortion clinic in St. Petersburg, Florida (Wiren 2016; Global Terrorism Database 2018).

Anderson claimed to be the leader of the Army of God (New York Times 1983), constituting the both the first public mention of the Army of God as well as the first act of political violence conducted by the group. Initially, the group did not have the intention of harming individuals with their actions. They intended to use fear to scare women from having abortions and to force abort clinics to close. As the movement progressed, members of the Army of God became more and more willing to use violence to harm others (Intelligence Report 1998). In addition to the goal of disrupting the practice of abortions, members are given justification to harm those involved in the practice of abortion as the Army of God is fighting “the devil and all of the evil he can muster among flesh and blood to fight at his side” (Intelligence Report 1998). The Army of God ascribes to far-right Christian extremism.

Geography

Due to the dispersed cell network of the Army of God, it is not possible to trace the Army of God’s operations to a single region (Evan 2011, 5). Attacks have been committed in the name of the Army of God across the United States as well as in Canada (Global Terrorism Database 2018).

Organizational Structure

The Army of God was founded in 1982 by Don Benny Anderson who was ultimately arrested that same year (New York Times 1983). Following the Supreme Court’s ruling in *Roe v. Wade*, a wave of violence against abortion clinics began to occur in 1978. The Army of God began as a small group of perpetrators of that movement banding together. The Army of God does not have central leadership and is not a unified organization, but rather a loose cell network spread across North America bound together through the group’s manifesto which takes form as an “underground strategy manual titled *Army of God*” (Evan 2011, 5; Mason 2002, 31). It allegedly fundraises from religious donations although it is unclear whether these are direct funding sources or something members of the Army of God promote (MIPT 2008). Currently, the Army of God’s website and public relations are managed by Donald Spitz ([Source](#)). While it is hard to determine the exact demographics of the Army of God, Christian, white males are its primary membership core (Evan 2011, 5; Wiren 2016).

External Ties

The Army of God has no known external ties to other states or non-state groups.

Group Outcome

In order to combat the Army of God, FBI investigations have been used to prevent possible attacks. The last act of violence associated with the Army of God occurred in 2009 when a member of the Army of God assassinated the medical director of an abortion clinic that provides late-term abortions (Intelligence Report 2009).

While the Army of God has not perpetrated violence since the 2009 attack, they have remained active. In 2010 the FBI arrested a man who provided undercover FBI agents plans to construct a bomb to be used at an abortion clinic (Portillo 2010). In 2013, it was announced that the member of the Army of God who perpetrated the 2009 attack was to be further prosecuted for making threats against the clinic of the doctor he had killed (Rewire.News 2013).

Notes for Iris:

-no evidence of current operational activities

XI. JAMAAT AL FUQRA
Torg ID: 18
Min. Group Date: 1983
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Fuqra, Al Fuqra, Community Of The Impoverished, Jamaat Al Fuqra, Jamaat Al-Fuqra, Jamaat-Al-Fuqra, Muslims Of The Americas, Quranic Open University

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Jamaat al-Fuqra." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3426, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xlxKLVDKssaexVeDs-rzfMX3FIZ2xyc9Vtx-NKRyLcc/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 10023. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Resonse to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10023>
- "United States: The Jamaat al Fuqra Threat." Stratfor. 2005. <https://www.stratfor.com/analysis/united-states-jamaat-al-fuqra-threat>
- Faarhana Ali and William Rosenau. "Jama'at al Fuqara: An Overblown Threat?" Combating Terrorism Center. 2008. <https://ctc.usma.edu/posts/jamaat-al-fuqara%E2%80%99-an-overblown-threat>
- "Jamaat ul-Fuqra." South Asia Terrorist Portal. N.d. <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/terroristoutfits/jamaat-ul-fuqra.htm>
- "Colorado's Investigation and Prosecution of Members of Jamaat al Fuqra." Attorney General's Office of Colorado. 2008.

https://web.archive.org/web/20080215195534/http://www.ago.state.co.us/pr/121001_link.cfm

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1980 (MIPT 2008; SATP n.d.)

Group End: 2008 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1980 (MIPT 2008; SATP n.d.). The group ascribes to an Islamist ideology (Attorney General's Office of Colorado 2008; MIPT 2008; SATP n.d.). The group aims to promote Islam and fight against what it perceives as inappropriate Western influences on Muslims (South Asia Terrorist Portal N.d.; MIPT 2008). The group's first violent incident was in 1983 when it attacked a hotel in Portland, Oregon (Strafor 2005; MIPT 2008; GTD 2017).

Geography

The group is a transnational group that worked in Pakistan and the United States (Ali and Rosenau 2008). It had cells along the east Coast of the United States (Ali and Rosenau 2008). Its first cell in the US was in West Valley, New York and its headquarters later shifted to Hancock, New York (Ali and Rosenau 2008; SATP n.d.). Compounds were also reported in Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, and some Caribbean countries (Ali and Rosenau 2008). The leader of the group works from his base in Lahore, Pakistan (South Asia Terrorist Portal N.d.). The group had incidents in Portland, Tucson, Denver, Seattle, and Philadelphia (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Sheikh Mubarak Ali Gilani Hashemi was a cleric and the religious leader of the group in the United States (MIPT 2008; Stratfor 2005). The group works through some social service organizations and has an estimated 1,000 to 3,000 members (South Asia Terrorist Portal N.d.; MIPT 2008; Ali and Rosenau 2008). The group raised money through laundering money, fraud, and fundraising through fraudulent religious charities, and membership dues (MIPT 2008; Ali and Rosenau 2008; SATP n.d.). Not much else can be told about the membership and the overall structure of the group due to their

extreme secrecy (Ali and Rosenau 2008). It primarily recruited Muslim converts, especially through prisons (SATP n.d.).

External Ties

The group supposedly had alleged unspecified ties to Hamas, Hezbollah, and unnamed Pakistani militant groups (SATP n.d. MIPT 2008; Ali and Rosenau 2008). No other information is available about the group's external ties to other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The United States, specifically Colorado, began to investigate and prosecute the group in 1989 (Attorney General's Office of Colorado 2008). In 1999, the US declared the group a terrorist organization (Ali and Rosenau 2008). US police have conducted several raids at alleged compounds of the group (South Asia Terrorist Portal N.d.). The group has not officially ended or disbanded, but its last violent incident was in 1990 (GTD 2017; Ali and Rosenau 2008). The group has been linked to more recent attacks such as the 2001 "shoe-bomber" attack by Richard Reid and the 2002 abduction of the US journalist Daniel Pearl, but there were no direct ties (MIPT 2008; SATP n.d.). The group does not seem to be active anymore, though a cause of drop in activity is unknown.

Notes for Iris:

- the group has a reputation as a cult
- the group disappeared in the mid-1990s
- more like a conventional terrorist groups in its political aims

XII. ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

Torg ID: 85

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 1985

Onset: NA

Aliases: Armenian Revolutionary Army, Armenian Revolutionary Army (Ara)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Armenian Revolutionary Army." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 264. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xFruphSKbosFo2H-ccUeYWSjq4pcpEfZ9yKpmvbPN34/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 2032. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2032>

- Michael Gunter. "Armenian Terrorism: A Reappraisal." Journal of Conflict Studies. 2007. <https://journals.lib.unb.ca/index.php/JCS/article/viewFile/10546/13296>
- Turkish envoy killed by bomb. 1984. The Globe and Mail, Jun 21, 1984. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/386441607?accountid=14026> (accessed April 29, 2019).
- Armenian terrorists claim responsibility for shooting of turk. 1984. The Globe and Mail, Nov 20, 1984. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/386404270?accountid=14026> (accessed April 29, 2019).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Group Formation: This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Geography

This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide (MIPT 2008).

XIII. HAMAS (ISLAMIC RESISTANCE MOVEMENT)

Torg ID: 201

Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement), Hamas, Harakat Al-Muqawammah Al-Islammiyya, Harakat Al-Muqawarna Al-Islamiyya, Islamic Resistance Movement

Part 1. Bibliography

- Zachary Laub. "Hamas." Council on Foreign Relations. 2014.
<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/hamas>
- GTD Perpetrator 399, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017,
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=399>
- "Profile: Hamas Palestinian Movement." BBC. Last modified 2017.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-13331522>
- Zack Beauchamp. "What is Hamas?" Vox. 2017.
<https://www.vox.com/cards/israel-palestine/hamas>
- Bryonry Jones. "Q&A: What is Hamas?" CNN. 2012.
<http://www.cnn.com/2012/11/16/world/meast/hamas-explainer/index.html>
- "Hamas." Counter Extremism Project. 2017.
<https://www.counterextremism.com/threat/hamas>
- "Hamas." Chapter 8; Foreign Terrorist Organizations," Country Reports on Terrorism 2005, US Department of State, April 30, 2006. Investigative Project.
<https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/129/hamas>
- "Hamas." Counterterrorism Guide. National Center for Combatting Terrorism. 2014.
<https://www.dni.gov/nctc/groups/hamas.html>
- "Hamas." Terrorist Profiles. Mackenzie Institute. 2016.
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/hamas/>
- "Hamas." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 49, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_iiUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1987

Group End: Still active today, most recent attack was 2016.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1987 when the First Intifada commenced. Hamas was the political branch of a Sunni, Islamist group called the Muslim Brotherhood that was concerned with social, political, religious, and ideological reforms based on Islam (MIPT 2008). They are a Nationalist/Separatist and Religious group (Ibid). Their main focus is to create an independent Islamic state called Palestine (Ibid). They use violent attacks to attempt to destroy Israel and replace it with the “rightful” Islamic state of Palestine (Ibid).

Geography

Hamas is based in the Palestinian territories, and conducts attacks in Israel and in the West Bank/Gaza Strip (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Hamas splintered from the Muslim Brotherhood, but has grown significantly to become its own entity (MIPT 2008). They are well represented in the Palestinian Government and has since become a legitimate political party (Ibid). As a financially stable organization they are able to provide better services such as education and healthcare than the Palestinian authority, so they have a strong public support, which brings in more donations and financial support (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Hamas was originally a branch within the Muslim Brotherhood before becoming its own political party, so they had a lot in common (MIPT 2008). They were rival Palestinian groups with Al-Fatah which resulted in many conflicts and casualties between them (Ibid). Although Hamas and the PLO occasionally cooperate Hamas has fought for a religious government as opposed to Arafat’s secular government (MIPT 2008). The group has received funds from Qatar and Iran (Counter Extremism N.d.). The International Relief Fund for the Afflicted and Needy, an Ottawa based charity organization was labelled a terrorist organization after it was revealed to have been funding Hamas between 2005 and 2009 (Counter Extremism N.d.)

Group Outcome

Canada listed the group as a terrorist entity in 2002 (Counter Extremism N.d.). Hamas is still an active political group in the Palestinian and Israeli territories (MIPT 2008). Their last known attack was in 2016, but they are still active in Palestinian politics (GTD 2017). The group’s covenant was updated in 2017 to allow for a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip instead of the entirety of the region, even though they still refuse the legitimacy of an Israeli state (Beauchamp 2017; Counter Extremism Project 2017). Hamas and Fatah allowed PA to reassert its authority over the Gaza area, but the

group refuses to disarm or denounce violence for the creation of an Islamic state (Counter Extremism Project 2017). The group and the PLO have talked on occasion of peace talks, and in 2017 they made a preliminary peace unity agreement, but the impacts of this on a united government are still unclear (Beauchamp 2017).

XIV. CANADIAN FRONT

Torg ID: 670

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Searched Google
 - “Canadian Front”
 - “Canadian Front” 1989 attack
- Searched ProQuest
 - “Canadian Front”
 - “Canadian Front” 1989 attack
- Searched Google Scholar
 - “Canadian Front”
 - “Canadian Front” 1989 attack

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No information could be found about this group.

Group Formation: No information could be found about this group.

Group End: No information could be found about this group.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information could be found about this group.

Geography

No information could be found about this group.

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about this group.

External Ties

No information could be found about this group.

Group Outcome

No information could be found about this group.

XV. EARTH LIBERATION FRONT (ELF)

Torg ID: 154

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Earth Liberation Front (Elf), Earth Liberation Front, North American Earth Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Earth Liberation Front." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 41, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20147. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20147>
- Michael Loadenthal. "The Earth Liberation Front: A Social Movement Analysis." Radical Criminology. 2013. <http://journal.radicalcriminology.org/index.php/rc/article/view/13/html>
- James Jarboe. "The Threat of Eco-Terrorism." Testimony the House Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health. 2002. <https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/testimony/the-threat-of-eco-terrorism>
- Bruce Barcott. "From tree-hugger to terrorist." New York Times. 2002. <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/04/07/magazine/from-tree-hugger-to-terrorist.html>
- Stefan Leader and Peter Probst. "The Earth Liberation Front and Environmental Terrorism." Terrorism and Political Violence. 2003. PDF gDrive. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09546550390449872>
- "Countering Eco-Terrorism in the US: The Case of Operation Backfire." Final Report to the Science & Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. 2012.

[https://www.start.umd.edu/sites/default/files/files/publications/Countermeasures_Operati
onBackfire.pdf](https://www.start.umd.edu/sites/default/files/files/publications/Countermeasures_Operati
onBackfire.pdf)

- Stefan Friedman. "The PETA-ELF Connection." New York Post. 2002.
<https://nypost.com/2002/03/07/the-peta-elf-connection/>
- Paul Jousse. "Leaderless Resistance and Ideological Inclusion: The Case of the Earth Liberation Front." Terrorism and Political Violence. 2007. Pp. 351-368.
[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Paul_Jousse/publication/248950465_Leaderless_R
esistance_and_Ideological_Inclusion_The_Case_of_the_Earth_Liberation_Front/links/54
4333b20cf2a6a049a8a6e6.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Paul_Jousse/publication/248950465_Leaderless_R
esistance_and_Ideological_Inclusion_The_Case_of_the_Earth_Liberation_Front/links/54
4333b20cf2a6a049a8a6e6.pdf)
- Bron Taylor. "Religion, violence and radical environmentalism: From earth first! to the Unabomber to the earth liberation front," Terrorism and Political Violence, 10:4. 1998. pp 1-42.
[http://thanatos.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Religion-violence-and-radical-enviro
nmentalism-From-earth-first-to-the-Unabomber-to-the-earth-liberation-front.pdf](http://thanatos.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Religion-violence-and-radical-enviro
nmentalism-From-earth-first-to-the-Unabomber-to-the-earth-liberation-front.pdf)

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 2015

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Earth Liberation Front was formed in 1992 in Brighton, England, due to a protest against unfair animal rights and harm of the natural environment (MIPT 2008; Jousse 2007; UMD 2017). It was a splinter from the Earth First! Movement (Taylor 1998; MIPT 2008). Their first attack took place on December 24, 1995 in Eugene, Oregon (GTD 2017). Their ideology is anarchist-environmentalist and they advocate against environmental damage (MIPT 2008; Taylor 1998).

Geography

Majority of the attacks conducted by the Earth Liberation Front took place in the United States, with a few exceptions in other countries such as Mexico, Greece, and Canada (GTD 2017). Their bases originated in England, but moved to the United States in the 1990s (Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health 2002; MIPT 2008). They are a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

Many members originated from the former ecology terrorist group, Earth First! (Jousse 2007). Bari, unlike other members of Earth First!, encouraged violence against unethical

ecological movements. The group has no defined leadership or organization (Joose 2007, 354; Loadenthal 2013). It operates in cells (Joose 2007, 354). ELF has also been rumored to serve as a domestic network, sharing members with ALF rather than its own independent group (New York Times 2002; START 2012, 3; Loadenthal 2013; Taylor 1998 pp 11). It is unknown how many members were in the group. The group was self-funded by individual members (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group was self-funded as the group members worked alone (MIPT 2008). The group also allied with the Animal Liberation Front for conducted attacks and propositions (New York Times 2002, FBI testimony, MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was in 2015 (GTD 2017). The group limited attacks to businesses and government rather than certain citizen targets (GTD 2017). This ultimately brought down the need for response by the police, so that they could focus on more violence inclined activity. Although there haven't been any recent attacks in the past couple of years, it can be assumed that the group is still active in ensuring ethical and proper care of the natural environment, as needed (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- super amorphous organizational structure
- encourage violence against anti-environmentalist
- group works in cells and does not receive any external support
- in the beginning, the group primarily operated against citizens and property, but tactics shifted over time against government and businesses (overall large umbrella movement)
- why can't the police repress them? Compared to other groups, their aim is really minimalist, they don't try to harm civilians, and the police doesn't care about them
- possible organizational structure? Because it is so easy to become a member

XVI. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Torg ID: 2350

Min. Group Date: 1993

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: The Justice Department, Justice Department

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20253. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20253>

- Kirsten Scharnberg and Tim Jones. "Ground zero of labs vs. animal activists." Chicago Tribune. 2005.
<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-2005-06-09-0506090213-story.html>
- Michael Martinez. "Activist Group Claims to send AIDs-tainted razors to animal researcher." CNN. 2010.
<http://www.cnn.com/2010/US/11/24/california.ucla.threat/index.html>
- "Animal Rights, terror tactics." BBC. 2000.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/902751.stm
- "Nocturnal Creatures of Violence." The Independent (UK). 1995.
<https://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/nocturnal-creatures-of-violence-1536717.html>
- Rachel Monaghan. "Terrorism in the name of animal rights, Terrorism and Political Violence." 11:4, 159-169. 2009. PDF. *has 1993 start date

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: 1993 (Monaghan 2009)

Group End: 2014 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1993 when it launched a letter bomb campaign to promote its animal rights agenda (Monaghan 2009). The group targeted veterinarians, researchers, and business people that it saw as responsible for animal cruelty (BBC 2000). The group believed that people were legitimate targets for their treatment of animals (The Independent 1995). The group has detailed its political beliefs in letters sent to its targets - threatening harm if these people continue to experiment on and harm animals (Monaghan 2009).

Geography

The group is transnational, with attacks in the US, France, and Canada (GTD 2018). The group had a cell at the UCLA campus in California (Martinez 2010).

Organizational Structure

The group is quite secretive and the police have released minimal information making the group's organizational structure relatively opaque (The Independent 1995). Sources point to about 30 activists working in cells of 5 in the UK in 1994 (The Independent

1995). The group and many groups like it have resorted to arson and explosives in recent years (Scharnberg 2005). The group has attracted far-left as well as far-right activists, with most members being middle-class workers (BBC 2000). The group has primarily relied on threat letters filled with poison-coated blades, but has also sent bombs and faux bombs meant to intimidate (BBC 2000; The Independent 1995). Activists may have received training from a former US soldier, and may also have arms from the former Yugoslavia (BBC 2000). The group also sent bombs to countless targets (The Independent 1995)

External Ties

The group was allegedly loosely connected with the Animal Liberation Front, but may also be a part of the group (Martinez 2010; BBC 2000). The group may have allies in Canada, Germany, and Japan (BBC 2000).

Group Outcome

The group targeted David Jentsch, a research professor at UCLA for testing on primates (Martinez 2010). The group sent more than eighty letters with booby-trapped razor blades (including some allegedly coated with AIDS-infected blood) to animal researchers at prestigious schools in 1999 (Scharnberg 2005). The group has broken into countless labs and destroyed research equipment, poured toxic chemicals, released test animals, and spray-painted messages on the walls (Scharnberg 2005). The group sent roughly 31 bombs to researchers as well as Prince Charles in the UK in 1994 (The Independent 1995). The group was primarily active in the US in 1999, with roughly 14 attacks within the year (GTD 2018). The group's last known attack was in 2014 (GTD 2018).

Notes for Iris:

- ties with ALF are unclear. They had similar ideological goals and operated in the UK
- the members were really diverse and decentralized across cases. No consistent organizational structure.

XVII. ROCK MACHINE
Torg ID: 2581
Min. Group Date: 1995
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset: NA

Aliases: Rock Machine, Rock Machine Mc, Rock Machine Motorcycle Club

Part 1. Bibliography

- Uppsala Actor ID 809. Uppsala Armed Conflict Dataset. Peace Research Institute Oslo. Last updated 2018. <https://ucdp.uu.se/#actor/809>
- Patrick Lejtenyi. "How the Hells Angels Conquered Canada." VICE. 2016. https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/bn3vnq/how-the-hells-angels-conquered-canada
- Hayley Mick and Tu Thanh Ha. "Biker Gangs Feud Leave Bloody Trail." 2018. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/biker-gangs-feuds-leave-bloody-trail/article18160272/>
- Mike Bruner. "Biker Gangs Make Noise Up North." NBC News. 2013. <http://www.nbcnews.com/id/3071659/t/biker-gangs-make-noise-north/>
- Eric Thibault. "Is the Rock Machine Biker Gang Rebuilding Up North?" Toronto Sun. 2014. <https://torontosun.com/2014/04/01/is-the-rock-machine-biker-gang-rebuilding-in-quebec/wcm/85852e83-cca4-4d16-b05e-12c3598117c3>
- "Biker gang Rock Machine trying to return to Canada." Winnipeg Free Press. 2008. <http://www.canada.com/topics/news/story.html?id=b9f02309-f885-4e6e-b4b6-694bd69c06c8>
- PAUL CHERRY and, MONIQUE BEAUDIN. 1999. Rock machine sought allies in ontario: Smaller gangs need to develop relationships to prevent hells angels from destroying them. *The Gazette*, Jul 31, 1999. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/433498657?accountid=14026> (accessed April 26, 2019).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: 1980s (unclear) (UCDP 2018)

Group End: Still active (Thibault 2014)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is believed to have formed in 1986 as a motorcycle gang by two brothers, Salvatore and Giovanni Cazzetta. The group's first violent attack occurred as late as 1994 (UCDP 2018). The group formed in reaction to a conflict between the two brothers and the actions of Hells Angels, which helped precipitate the Biker War (Lejtenyi 2016).

Geography

The group is based in Montreal, Canada (UCDP 2018). Most of the group's primary members were arrested in 2002, but the group maintained its presence in Ontario (but

six members of the group were killed in an internal purge in 2007), and in Manitoba (where an anti-drug operation led to 11 arrests of members of the group) (Thibault 2014). The group does not seem to be transnational but had transnational allies.

Organizational Structure

The criminal organization was created by Salvatore and Giovanni Cazzetta, in the mid-1980s, but they were imprisoned in the early 1990s for most of the decade so the group itself did not have a very specific form of leadership during this time (UCDP 2018). The structure and the dressing style of the group was very similar to that of Hells Angels (UCDP 2018). Salvatore Cazzetta did turn over and join the Hells Angels in 2005, and rose through the ranks there (Lejtenyi 2016; Thibault 2014). The group relied on peddling drugs to sustain itself, a market in which the group came in conflict with Hells Angels with (Mick and Ha 2018).

The Biker War was a bloody feud between the Hells Angels and Rock Machine primarily; Hells Angels wanted complete control over the sale of illegal drugs in the Montreal area, which led to the death of hundreds of bikers, mainly those of the Rock Machine (Brunker 2013; Mick and Ha 2018; Winnipeg 2008). The group was in conflict with Hells Angels in the 1990s with Hells Angels, and as such, the group contacted the Swedish chapter of the Bandidos, a rival of the Hells Angels. The two groups formed an alliance in 1997 (UCDP 2018; Lejtenyi 2016; Brunker 2013). The group also was allies with the Dark Circle and the Pelletier clan in the 1990s (UCDP 2018). The group was in contact with the Outlaws, another US-based bike gang allied with the Bandidos, to fight back against total control of the Canadian area by Hells Angels (Cherry 1999).

Group Outcome

Rock Machine and Hells Angels coexisted for a brief period of time, until Cazzetta was imprisoned; Hells Angels took this as an opportunity to increase their street territory, a bloody war which took the lives of 160 lives, during the 1990s, which led to the rise of the Hells Angels in the Ontario region (Lejtenyi 2016; Mick and Ha 2018; Brunker 2013). One of these events included a bomb malfunction that led to the death of 3 of Rock Machine's own members (Mick and Ha 2018). Police crackdown of the Bandidos and their allies incapacitated the group in its fight for supremacy against the Hells Angels, who post-2006, reigned supreme on the streets of Canada (Lejtenyi 2016). After the war between the rival gangs, many members left the group to join Hells Angels (Thibault 2014).

The group pretty much disappeared after 2002, with its last recorded violent attack occurring in 2001 (UCDP 2018). The group purged many of its own members which may have contributed to its defeat (Thibault 2007). It briefly resurfaced in 2011 when

members would talk about the group at bars, but there are no reports of further violence (Thibault 2014).

Notes for Iris:

-within Canada, most sources described the fight between the Hells Angels and the Rock Machine as a turf battle.

-Hells Angel was able to dominate and also attracted a lot of defectors

-the group may still exist as a biker organization but there is no evidence of political violence (or any violence) since the biker war with Hells Angels

XVIII. BABY LIBERATION ARMY

Torg ID: 2270

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20093. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20093>
- Mark Nichols. "In the Name of Life." Maclean's (Canada). July 24, 2000.
<https://archive.macleans.ca/article/2000/7/24/in-the-name-of-life>
- James Brooke. "Canada Sees Violent Turn in the Fight on Abortion." New York Times. 2000.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2000/07/16/world/canada-sees-violent-turn-in-the-fight-on-abortion.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2000 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when this group formed, but it first came to attention on July 11, 2000 when a single perpetrator stabbed an abortion doctor in Vancouver, Canada (Nichols

2000; GTD 2018). The group ascribed to anti-abortion views as indicated when it called a local newspaper to claim responsibility for the attack (New York Times 2000). The group's aims were to intimidate abortion doctors to stop providing medical services (New York Times 2000). There is no evidence of politicized opposition against the government.

Geography

The group's only known attack occurred in Vancouver, Canada (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group may have only consisted of one member -- a young 20-something white man (New York Times 2000; Nichols 2000).

External Ties

There is no evidence of external ties to other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The group's first and only known attack was in July 2000 (GTD 2018). The assailant fled the abortion clinic after stabbing the doctor and disappeared (Nichols 2000). No further evidence could be found about what happened to him and the group was not associated with any future attacks.

XIX. SHEIKH AHMED YASSIN BRIGADES

Torg ID: 1465

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Sheikh Ahmed Yassin Brigades" Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4701. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xFrpuhSKbosFo2H-ccUeYWSjq4pcpEfZ9yKpmvbPN34/edit>
- "Man given 2 years for firebombing Montreal Jewish School." CBC (Canada). 2005.
<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/man-given-2-years-for-firebombing-montreal-jewish-school-1.520966>

- "Man admits to firebombing Montreal Jewish School." CBC (Canada). 2004, 1. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/man-admits-to-firebombing-montreal-jewish-school-1.490700>
- "Teen pleads guilty in bombing of Montreal school." Globe and Mail. 2004. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/teen-pleads-guilty-in-bombing-of-montreal-school/article22507831/>
- David Matas. "Introduction." Aftershock: Anti-zionism and anti-semitism. Durndurn Publishing. 2005. P. 9-10. <https://books.google.com/books?id=DYR7SqcMe9gC&pg=PA10&lpg=PA10&dq=Sleiman+Elmerhebi&source=bl&ots=nVWrNwd44N&sig=ACfU3U1OMYQVqr76Ss9CXS2mj7ie5QrDQQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj9rNC64PXhAhX0On0KHR3yAFw4ChDoATAKegQIBhAB#v=onepage&q=Sleiman%20Elmerhebi&f=false>
- "Three Charged in Firebombing Montreal Jewish School." Haaretz.com. May 16, 2004. Accessed May 28, 2019. <https://www.haaretz.com/1.4833503>.
- Carroll, Ann. "Firebomber Fences with Prosecutor at Mother's Trial." *Montreal Gazette*, June 16, 2007. Accessed May 28, 2019. <https://www.pressreader.com/canada/montreal-gazette/20070616/281706905263211>.
- Arnold, Janice. "Firebomb Suspect Pleads Guilty." Canadian Jewish News. January 14, 2005. Accessed May 28, 2019. <http://www.jewishindependent.ca/oldsite/archives/jan05/archives05jan14-03.html>.
- "Three Plead Not Guilty in Jewish School Firebombing | CBC News." CBC News. May 15, 2004, 2. Accessed May 28, 2019. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/three-plead-not-guilty-in-jewish-school-firebombing-1.495229>.
- "Mother of Jewish School Bomber Won't Serve Time: Quebec Court | CBC News." CBCnews. November 25, 2008. Accessed May 28, 2019. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/mother-of-jewish-school-bomber-won-t-serve-time-quebec-court-1.706163>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2004 (arrest)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Sheik Ahmen Yassin Brigades “formed” in 2004 by a lone attacker -- Sleiman Elmerhebi -- as a way to claim responsibility without revealing his identity when he attacked a Montreal Jewish school on April 4, 2004 (MIPT 2008). Therefore, Sheik Ahmen Yassin Brigades should not be considered a terrorist group as it consisted of a single independent individual (MIPT 2008). Elmerhebi carried out the attack to seek revenge following the killing of the founder and leader of Hamas Sheik Ahmen Yassin by the Israeli Defense Force (Haaretz 2004) weeks earlier on March 22, 2004 (MIPT 2008). Elmerhebi also allegedly sought to influence Canadian policy regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict although these aims are much vaguer (MIPT 2008). Elmerhebi can be classified as an Islamic nationalist.

Geography

The group’s sole attack occurred at the Jewish day school United Talmud Torahs in the Saint Laurent borough of Montreal, Quebec (Montreal Gazette 2007).

Organizational Structure

The sole member of Sheik Ahmen Yassin Brigades is Sleiman Elmerhebi (MIPT 2008). Elmerhebi was a Lebanese immigrant to Canada, but not a practicing Muslim (Canadian Jewish News 2005).

External Ties

There are no known external ties between Sheik Ahmen Yassin Brigades and any other organizations or states. The name of the group is an homage to the leader of Hamas (Haaretz 2004).

Group Outcome

The group’s last attack occurred on April 4, 2004 (MIPT 2008). The perpetrator of the attack, Sleiman Elmerhebi, was arrested on May 14, 2004 following a police investigation (CBC News 2004, 2). Elmerhebi initially plead not guilty (CBC News 2004, 2), but later plead guilty and was sentenced to 40 months in jail (CBC News 2005). In addition, Elmerhebi’s mother, Rouba Elmerhebi Fahd, was convicted in 2008 for being an accessory to the attack as she attempted to help her son flee Canada. However, she was only sentenced to one year of probation (CBC News 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- political Islam (Palestinian nationalist? anti-Israeli?), but not religiously-oriented Islam
- Islamic nationalism to the extent that he supported Hamas as a religious extremist group
- 18 years old and very unclear origins about how radicalized

XX. INITIATIVE DE RESISTANCE INTERNATIONALISTE

Torg ID: 1496

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Face à l'emprise impérialiste, Contre l'emprise impérialiste,
Contre la guerre impérialiste

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 10096. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10096>
- "Group claims responsibility for Quebec blast." CBC (Canada). 2010.
<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/group-claims-responsibility-for-quebec-blast-1.915266>
- Nora Lamontagne and Justin Ling. "Inside Canada's Five Year Long Anti-Terror Investigation of a Group of Quebec Communists." Vice News. 2015.
https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/4w7kvq/inside-canadas-five-year-long-anti-terror-investigation-of-a-group-of-young-communists-235
- Friday, Terrine. 2010. Explosion in quebec linked to G20 violence, professor says. National Post, Jul 03, 2010.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/579948077?accountid=14026> (accessed April 29, 2019).
- Legault, Rita. 2006. Police probe car firebombing: May be linked to townships explosion. Record, Aug 10, 2006.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/356161875?accountid=14026> (accessed April 29, 2019).
- Montgomery, Sue. 2004. Tower info scarce: Blast being probed, officials reiterate. The Gazette, Dec 08, 2004.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/434122097?accountid=14026> (accessed April 29, 2019).
- Santerre, David. "Des étudiants Du Collège Lionel-Groulx Soupçonnés De Terrorisme | David Santerre | Affaires Criminelles." La Presse. June 25, 2014. Accessed May 27, 2019.
<https://www.lapresse.ca/actualites/justice-et-affaires-criminelles/affaires-criminelles/2014/06/24/01-4778566-des-etudiants-du-college-lionel-groulx-soupconnes-de-terrorisme.php>
- Lamontagne, Nora T., and Justin Ling. "Inside Canada's Five-Year-Long Anti-Terror Investigation of a Group of Quebec Communists." Vice. March 19, 2015. Accessed May 28, 2019.

https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/4w7kvq/inside-canadas-five-year-long-anti-terror-investigation-of-a-group-of-young-communists-235.

- Forest, James J F. *Homeland Security: Protecting America's Targets*. Westport, CT: Praeger Security International, 2006, 117-18.
- Peritz, Ingrid. "Hydro-Québec on Alert after Pylon Sabotaged." *The Globe and Mail*. December 7, 2004. Accessed May 28, 2019. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/hydro-quebec-on-alert-after-ylon-sabotaged/article18278896/>.
- "Quebec Anti-terror Squad Probes Oil Exec's Car Blast | CBC News." *CBCnews*. August 09, 2006. Accessed May 28, 2019. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/quebec-anti-terror-squad-probes-oil-exec-s-car-blast-1.604861>.
- Statistics Canada. 2017. Trois-Rivières [Population centre], Quebec and Quebec [Province] (table). *Census Profile. 2016 Census*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2016001. Ottawa. Released November 29, 2017. <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E> (accessed May 28, 2019).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Face à l'emprise impérialiste, Contre l'emprise impérialiste, Contre la guerre impérialiste

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2010

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is not clear when the group formed, but their first attack occurred sometime around November 30, 2004 when the group bombed an electrical tower owned by Hydro-Quebec in Estrie, an administrative region of the province of Quebec bordering the United States (La Presse 2014; VICE 2015). The exact date of the explosion is unknown as it was not reported until November 30, 2004 by a hunter and the attack did not disrupt the flow of power (Forest 2006, 117-18). The group has been identified as left-wing. When it claimed responsibility for its attack, it said it was protesting the extraction of natural resources from Quebec as well as American and Canadian military practices which the group has described as imperialist (National Post 2010; Record 2006; The Gazette 2004).

Geography

All three attacks committed by the group occurred in the Canadian province of Quebec (National Post 2010; Record 2006; The Gazette 2004). The first attack against an electrical tower occurred in a “field in Saint-Herménégilde” near the American border (Globe and Mail 2004). Unlike the first attack which was in a remote forest, the second attack occurred in a residential neighborhood of Lorraine (CBC News 2006), a suburb of Montreal. The third and final attack occurred in Trois-Rivières, a city of around 115,000 (Statistics Canada 2017) midway between Montreal and Quebec City. There is no public information regarding where these attacks were organized or if the group has a central headquarters.

Organizational Structure

There is no substantiated public information regarding the organizational structure nor membership of the group. However, it is likely that the group’s membership consists of Canadian nationals due to the geographic region in which it operated as well its nationalist tendencies. One subject of a Canadian investigation into the group who has not been charged with a crime and involvement with the IRI has been heavily questioned by the media and independent investigators stated that he believes that the IRI is not in fact an organization but that all three attacks were carried out by separate individuals who were not associated with one another (Vice 2015).

External Ties

While there are no explicit external ties between the IRI and other groups, there are many alleged connections to other groups. A decade long investigation referred to as Project C-SONORE conducted by Quebec anti-terrorism forces has identified 11 individuals as suspects involved in IRI activities (Vice 2015). These individuals have ties to the following groups: Parti Communiste Révolutionnaire, CLAC, ASSÉ, and the Fédération des travailleurs et travailleuses du Québec (FTQ) (Vice 2015). The product of the investigation was reviewed in 2015 by Vice News and was characterized as a witch hunt and was unsubstantiated (Vice 2015). No charges were brought from this investigation and it should not be considered credible.

Group Outcome

The group also conducted an attack in 2006 on the car of Carol Montreuil, who was associated with the Canadian Petroleum Institute (La Presse 2014). The group’s last attack occurred on July 2, 2010 (CBC News 2010). It is unknown why the group ceased operations but should be considered inactive. The investigation into the group, Project

C-Sonore, did not result in any credible information and has not resulted in any charges being brought against members of the group (Vice 2015).

Notes for Iris:

- anti-globalist origins and super unorganized
- it's not even clear if the three attacks perpetrated by these groups are connected and even denied by some groups given cyclic nature of events and disappearance in between events
- evidence pertaining to their goals and responsibility is highly circumstantial
- Canadian CT mission (C-SONORE) was limited in scope to just tracking a few key individuals, but these individuals had ties to a lot of different groups
- r.q. Does advent of new technologies mitigate benefits of operating close to border? That is, do we see pr(war) declining over time conditional on being same distance to border

XXI. TORONTO 18
Torg ID: 2340
Min. Group Date: 2005
Max. Group Date: 2006
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Toronto 18: Key events in the case." CBC (Canada). 2008.
<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/toronto-18-key-events-in-the-case-1.715266>
- Linden McIntyre. "Canada: The Cell Next Door." Frontline. PBS. 2007.
https://www.pbs.org/frontlineworld/about/episodes/602_transcript.html
- "Canada charges 17 terror suspects." BBC. 2006.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas/5044560.stm>
- Ian Austen and David Johnston. "17 held in Plot to Bomb Sites in Ontario." New York Times. 2006. <https://www.nytimes.com/2006/06/04/world/americas/04toronto.html>
- "Sketches of the Ontario-based terror suspects." CTV (Canada). 2006.
https://web.archive.org/web/20060612212155/http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20060605/terror_suspects_060605/20060605/

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2004 (New York Times) or 2005 (Frontline)

Group End: 2006 (arrest)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in approximately 2004 or March 2005 when Haris Ahmed and Fahim Ahmed met up with Mubin Shaikh outside Toronto, Canada (New York Times 2006; Frontline 2007). Shaikh had been tasked with identifying potential cells outside the city from which to plan and stage potential attacks (Frontline 2007). There is no evidence the group ever conducted a violent attack although it had been amassing ammonium nitrate and other bomb-making materials when it was discovered in 2006 (New York Times 2006; BBC 2006).

The group was Islamist and their aim was to attack Canadian targets in line with Osama bin Laden's call (BBC 2006; New York Times 2006). Specifically, the group aimed to target the Toronto Stock Exchange and other Toronto targets in order to induce Canada to withdraw troops from the ISAF mission in Afghanistan (CTV 2006; CBC 2008).

Geography

The man organized and lived around Mississauga, a small town just west of Toronto, Canada (Frontline 2007).

Organizational Structure

The group had approximately 18 members hence the name Toronto 18 (CBC 2008). The membership included 12 adults and five youths (BBC 2006). In December 2005, the group trained in the woods outside Toronto by playing paintball and other "war games" (Frontline 2007). Members were South Asian Muslim and had come from the same religious community (New York Times 2006). The youth members had attended the same high school (CTV 2006).

External Ties

There were no explicit ties to Al Qaeda although the group was trying to pursue the targets and ideology of Al Qaeda (New York Times 2006; Frontline 2007).

Group Outcome

The group was discovered because one member, Mubin Shaikh, had become a police informant (Frontline 2007). He told the police where the group was operating and gave them information about their plans. This allowed the police to coordinate a massive interdiction mission and arrest 17 members in June 2006 (BBC 2006; Frontline 2007).

An eighteenth member was arrested two months later (CBC 2008). As of 2011, court proceedings were still being held for members. Several had been sentenced to prison for anywhere from 10 years to life for their roles in the plot (CBC 2008).

XXII. FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM COALITION (FFFC-OTTAWA)

Torg ID: 1540

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30191. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30191>
- Charmaine Noronha. "3 men charged in Ottawa bank firebombing." Associated Press. 2010.
http://archive.boston.com/news/world/canada/articles/2010/06/19/3_men_charged_in_bank_firebombing/
- "Firebomb suspect pleads guilty." CTV (Ottawa). 2010.
<https://ottawa.ctvnews.ca/firebomb-suspect-pleads-guilty-1.572625>
- Dimmock, Gary. "Glebe Firebomber Can Hang with Anarchists, Not Accomplices." Ottawa Citizen. May 18, 2014. Accessed May 19, 2019.
<https://ottawacitizen.com/news/local-news/glebe-firebomber-can-hang-with-anarchists-not-accomplices>
- Levitz, Stephanie. "Man Who Firebombed Ottawa Bank Jailed Three Years." Thestar.com. December 07, 2010. Accessed May 19, 2019.
https://www.thestar.com/news/canada/2010/12/07/man_who_firebombed_ottawa_bank_jailed_three_years.html
- Spears, Tony. "Glebe Bank Firebomber Roger Clement Gets Parole." Ottawa Sun. March 25, 2013. Accessed May 19, 2019.
<https://ottawasun.com/2013/03/25/glebe-bank-firebomber-roger-clement-gets-parole/wcm/afefc330-7e7b-43f9-8156-ffadfc5e5ae1>
- Köhler, Nicholas, and Stephanie Findlay. "Middle-aged Anarchists." Macleans.ca. July 20, 2010. Accessed May 19, 2019.
<https://www.macleans.ca/news/canada/middle-aged-anarchists/>
- Dimmock, Gary, and Ian Macleod. "Police Push Ahead With Firebombing Investigation." Ottawa Citizen, June 20, 2010. Accessed May 19, 2019.
<https://www.pressreader.com/canada/ottawa-citizen/20100620/282269546649302>

- Barrera, Jorge. "Activist Once Linked to Ottawa Bank Firebombing Posts Pro-arson Anniversary Message." APTN News. June 8, 2016. Accessed May 19, 2019. <https://aptnnews.ca/2016/06/08/activist-once-linked-ottawa-bank-firebombing-posts-pro-arson-anniversary-message/>.
- Seymour, Andrew. "Antiwar Activist Gets 12 Months Probation for Hiding Ammunition in Forest." National Post. October 24, 2011. Accessed May 19, 2019. <https://nationalpost.com/news/canada/antiwar-activist-gets-12-months-probation-for-hiding-ammunition-in-forest>.
- Falconer, Sara. "Honouring Unfree Friends." The Dominion. January 19, 2011. Accessed May 19, 2019. <http://www.dominionpaper.ca/articles/3813>.
- Hutt, Joseph. "Ramping up Accessibility in Kitchissippi." Kitchissippi Times. November 13, 2015. Accessed May 19, 2019. <https://kitchissippi.com/2015/11/13/stopgap-accessibility-in-kitchissippi/>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: 2010 (arrest)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is little information about the Fighting For Freedom Coalition (FFFC-OTTAWA) prior to their series of attacks in 2010 (Global Terrorism Database 2018).

The best information suggests that FFFC-OTTAWA began operating around February 2010 when they conducted their first attack (Ottawa Citizen, 2014). The first attack committed by FFFC-Ottawa occurred on February 1, 2010 (Associated Press 2010) for which one member was convicted (The Star 2010). In this attack, two individuals, damaged the windows and ATMs of a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada (Associated Press 2010).

The group's second and most notable attack occurred on May 18, 2010, when the group used gasoline and molotov cocktails to commit arson against a different branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. The group's objective in carrying out these confirmed attack was

to cause damage to the Royal Bank of Canada for sponsoring the 2010 Vancouver Olympic Games and for financing tar sand production in the province of Alberta (Ottawa Citizen 2014). The group claimed that the Olympic games had taken place on land stolen from the indigenous population and had harmed disenfranchised communities (Associated Press 2010). These motives were put forth in a video created by the FFFC-Ottawa of the bombing in which they take responsibility.

While planning the attack, one of the major considerations held by the group was how to increase media coverage of their attack in order to spread their message (Ottawa Citizen 2014). It is not clear if a specific individual founded the group as there are only three known individuals associated with FFFC-OTTAWA and the sole perpetrator convicted for committing the attacks was uncooperative in giving information regarding his associates (Ottawa Citizen 2014) (Ottawa Sun 2013). The political leanings of the group have been described as anarchist and left-wing (Macleans 2010).

Geography

Both attacks conducted by FFFC-OTTAWA occurred in or around the Glebe neighborhood of Ottawa, Canada (Ottawa Citizen 2010; Ottawa Citizen 2014). Preparations for the attacks were made in Ottawa (Ottawa Citizen 2014). There is no evidence the group was transnational.

Organizational Structure

Because the only convicted member of the FFFC-OTTAWA, Roger Clement, was unwilling to cooperate with authorities and provide information regarding his associates, little is known about the organizational structure of FFFC-OTTAWA (Ottawa Citizen 2014). Authorities believed that two other individuals were involved in FFFC-OTTAWA and the May 18th attack, Claude Haridge and Matthew Morgan-Brown, however, their charges were later dropped due to a lack of evidence. On the sixth anniversary of the bombing in 2016, Morgan-Brown linked a blog post he authored on his Facebook page in which he advocated the use of arson as a means of non-violent protest (ATPN 2016). When interviewed, he said that he supported the May 10th attack but had no knowledge of its perpetrators (ATPN 2016). While investigating Haridge's connection to the May 18th attack, police discovered that he had illegally hidden over 1,600 bullets of high-powered rifle ammunition and 15 cans of black rifle powder (National Post 2011) for which he was later convicted for. Although it can not be definitively proved that either individual was involved in the May 18th attack, it is highly likely. Despite the attack being committed in the name of Indigenous peoples, none of the three men are Indigenous but instead are all white (ATPN 2016).

External Ties

While the group has no known ties to other organizations, the individual members of the have many connections to other political organizations. Morgan-Brown is considered a left-wing activist who is a “active member of the Indigenous Peoples Solidarity Movement (Dominion 2011). Following the attacks, Morgan-Brown became involved with the Ottawa Movement Defense (OMD) group which was created to support the three members of the FFFC-OTTAWA (Dominion 2011). Clement was an active left-wing activist in Ottawa who was involved in an unnamed Pro-Cuban group who activities were unspecified (Macleans 2010). Prior to his involvement with FFFC-OTTAWA, Haridge has been described as an anti-war activist (National Post 2011). Haridge had been associated with the Ottawa branch of StopGap, a charity group aimed at promoting accessibility for handicapped individuals (Kitchissippi Times 2015).

Group Outcome

The group’s last attack occurred on March 18, 2010 (GTD 2018). The group fell apart due to the arrest and subsequent convictions of Clement and Haridge. Morgan-Brown continued to protest the incarceration of Clemente through the Ottawa Movement Defense (OMD) group (Dominion 2011). As a condition of Clement’s release on parole in 2013, Clemente was not allowed barred from associating with Haridge and Morgan-Brown (Ottawa Citizen 2014).

Notes for Iris:

- the group has a short timeframe because most of the members get arrested shortly after formation
- there is secondary evidence from questionable sources that they were also interested in tar sands
- there are alleged associations with pro-Cuban movements, but there’s no evidence that this support was anything more than financial or material. No clear ties to militancy.

XXIII. FORCE ETUDIANTE CRITIQUE

Torg ID: 2638

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 40152. Global Terrorism Dataset. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40152>
- “Radical Faction to protest arrests; students and government back to talking.” CTV News Montreal. 2012, 1.

<https://montreal.ctvnews.ca/radical-faction-to-protest-arrests-students-and-government-back-to-talking-1.809342>

- Davide Mastracci. "Resistance can be violent." McGill Daily. 2012. <https://www.mcgilldaily.com/2012/05/resistance-can-be-violent/>
- Paul Cherry. "Three charged in metro station smoke bomb case will settle." Montreal Gazette. 2015, 1. <https://montrealgazette.com/news/local-news/three-of-the-four-students-charged-with-setting-off-smoke-bombs-in-metro-station-will-settle-cases>
- TEISCEIRA-LESSARD, Philippe. "«Force étudiante Critique», Un Groupe En Marge De La Grève | Philippe Teisceira-Lessard | Conflit étudiant." La Presse. May 12, 2012. Accessed May 19, 2019. <https://www.lapresse.ca/actualites/dossiers/conflit-etudiant/201205/12/01-4524684-force-etudiante-critique-un-groupe-en-marge-de-la-greve.php>.
- Lukacs, Martin. "Quebec Student Protests Mark 'Maple Spring' in Canada | Martin Lukacs." The Guardian. May 02, 2012. Accessed May 19, 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/cifamerica/2012/may/02/quebec-student-protest-canada>.
- "Coalition Large De L'Association Pour Une Solidarité Syndicale Étudiante (CLASSE)." Asse-Solidarite. May 13, 2012. Accessed May 19, 2019. <https://web.archive.org/web/20120729172951/http://www.asse-solidarite.qc.ca/document/s/fr/instances/CLASSE/Cahiers/Cahier de Congres du 13 mai 2012.pdf>.
- "Radical Faction to Protest Arrests; Students and Government Back to Talking." CTV News Montreal. May 13, 2012, 2. Accessed May 19, 2019. <https://montreal.ctvnews.ca/radical-faction-to-protest-arrests-students-and-government-back-to-talking-1.809342>.
- "François-Vivier Gagnon, the Last Person Still in Jail over Montreal Smoke-bomb Attack, Gets Bail." National Post. May 24, 2012. Accessed May 19, 2019. <https://nationalpost.com/news/canada/francois-vivier-gagnon-the-last-person-still-in-jail-over-montreal-smoke-bomb-attack-gets-bail>.
- McInnis, Allen. "No Criminal Record for Three Student Smoke-bombers." Montreal Gazette. September 11, 2015, 2. Accessed May 19, 2019. <https://montrealgazette.com/news/local-news/no-criminal-record-for-three-student-smoke-bombers>.

*note: there is unclear connection between Force Etudiante Critique which protests the arrests of four students and the four students charged in the attack itself

- Three of four students plead guilty and fourth idk. In Group Outcome
- IDK how to cite the groups blog or if that is even allowed. Tons of information on their regarding motives

Teisceira-Lessard cites the blog post, which suggests they are anti-neoliberal, anti-capitalist ideology → additional info?

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2010

Group End: 2012 (dissolved)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Although their first attack occurred on May 5, 2012 in Montreal, Canada (GTD 2018), it is believed that Force Etudiante Critique was formed in 2010 due to the registration of a website with the domain name being that of the group (CTV News Montreal 2012, 1). According to the group's blog, they were founded on November 20, 2010 and were a splinter group of the left-wing student union ASSÉ (CTV News Montreal 2012, 1). They are a militant Marxist student group who splintered from ASSÉ because they felt ASSÉ was too neoliberal and too bureaucratic (La Presse 2012).

The goals of the group were to radicalize the student union movement further to the left and to use violence during the 2012 Maple Spring movement. The Maple Spring movement was a massive protest of Montreal students protesting a 75% increase in the cost of tuition to attend university by Quebec's neoliberal government (The Guardian 2012).

Geography

Force Etudiante Critique's sole attack occurred in Montreal, Canada. It is likely that the group organized around the city of Montreal because three members of the group involved in the 2010 attack were from Montreal (Montreal Gazette 2015, 1). No evidence of transnational operations was found.

Organizational Structure

There are few details surrounding the organizational structure of Force Etudiante Critique. It is not clear who founded the group nor who lead the group at the time of their sole attack. The only information regarding membership of Force Etudiante Critique is a list of petitioners which was published alongside the group's initial manifesto in December of 2010 on their blog site. These individuals were all members of other

student associations who supported the manifesto. Of the four members of Force Etudiante who plead guilty to involvement in the 2010 attack, only one was among the initial list of 67 petitioners and six non-signatory supporters (Montreal Gazette 2015, 2).

External Ties

No evidence could be found regarding any form of support from external groups. A separate group, CLASSE, was responsible for organizing the Maple Spring and worked with ASSÉ in conjunction with other student groups (Asse-Solidarite 2012). However, CLASSE publicly distanced itself from Force Etudiante Critique (CTV News Montreal 2012, 2).

Group Outcome

While it is not clear exactly when or how Force Étudiante Critique dissolved, the group's last blog post was posted on August 8, 2012, approximately one month before the Maple Spring ended on September 7, 2012. It is likely the strict bail conditions of the May 10th attack perpetrators impacted the operations of the group (National Post 2012). Three of the four members of Force Étudiante Critique known to have been involved in the attack plead guilty and entered plea deals with Canadian prosecutors resulting in charges against them being dropped (Montreal Gazette 2015, 2). The fourth known perpetrator of the attack was not part of the plea deal and as of 2015, is still awaiting trial (Montreal Gazette 2015, 2). Until the fourth perpetrator's case is resolved, a publication ban has been placed on information relating to the his trial (Montreal Gazette 2015, 2). It is believed that more information will become available about Gagnon's case is resolved.

Notes for Iris:

- originally a student group -- Marxist, student group with aims further left than Occupy Wall Street
- they were trying to radicalize the student group to go even further left
- one of the students signed a manifesto and also pled guilty for their involvement in a gas attack
- unclear whether the weapons possession charge was associated with the group or not
- CLASSE tried to separate themselves from the group afterwards but no other external ties