

**Cyprus Cases, 1970-2012**  
**Last Updated: 29 July 2019**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1571	TURKISH NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION		0	0
T2390	NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF CYPRIOT FIGHTERS (EOKA)		1955	1999
T1405	ISLAMIC ACTION ORGANIZATION		1961	1984
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER		1971	1976
T249	KAKH		1971	2005
T1693	EAGLES OF THE PALESTINAN REVOLUTION		1979	1989
T208	HIZBALLAH		1982	2012
T877	ARAB UNIONIST NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION		1985	1985
T1329	UNITED NASSERITE ORGANIZATION		1986	1986
T1683	CYPRUS TURKISH PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT		1990	1991
T913	CYPRIOT NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION		2004	0

I. TURKISH NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 1571

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- “Duties, Powers, and Responsibilities of the MIT.” FAS. n.d.  
<https://fas.org/irp/world/turkey/gorev.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is a state actor and not a non-state actor (FAS n.d.).

Group Formation: This is a state actor and not a non-state actor (FAS n.d.).

Group End: This is a state actor and not a non-state actor (FAS n.d.).

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This is a state actor and not a non-state actor (FAS n.d.).

### **Geography**

This is a state actor and not a non-state actor (FAS n.d.).

### **Organizational Structure**

This is a state actor and not a non-state actor (FAS n.d.).

### **External Ties**

This is a state actor and not a non-state actor (FAS n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

This is a state actor and not a non-state actor (FAS n.d.).

## **II. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF CYPRIOT FIGHTERS (EOKA)**

Torg ID: 2390

Min. Group Date: 1955

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: National Organization Of Cypriot Fighters (Eoka), Eoka, National Organization Of Cypriot Fighters

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

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- Minorities at Risk Project, Chronology for Turkish Cypriots in Cyprus, 2004, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/469f387d1e.html>
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<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-17219505>
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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: National Union of Cypriot Fighters, National Organization of Cypriot Struggle, Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston

Group Formation: 1955 (Global Security n.d.)

Group End: 1959 (peace settlement), 1999 (GTD 2018)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

EOKA was founded as a Greek Cypriot organization which opposed British colonialism, fighting for their right to self-determination, and wanted to unite with Greece in April 1955 (Global Security n.d.; ORA n.d.; Rand Corporation 2013). Cyprus, which comprises of two majorities, the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots, had differing visions over Cyprus' future (ORA n.d.). The Turkish Cypriots were against the Greek Cypriots' plans for

unification with Greece, and thus, they were backed by the Turkish government (ORA n.d.).

EOKA began their bombing campaign on April 1, 1955, which resulted in more Greek Cypriot deaths than British (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 125; Global Security n.d.). Although EOKA's initial views were aimed at opposing British colonialism, they began to shift against Turkish Cypriots too (ORA n.d.). Later, in 1956, EOKA attacked Turkish police and auxiliaries which furthered negative sentiments between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots (Global Security n.d.). EOKA was funded and supported through weapons and arms by Greece (Global Security n.d.). The climax between the two groups was in 1958, where 127 were dead and more than 300 were injured over fighting that lasted eight weeks (Rand Corporation 2013).

In 1960, following a settlement in the Zurich-London agreements, Cyprus was declared an independent country (Global Security n.d.). After the agreement, 600 Turkish soldiers were deployed to Cyprus (Karyos 2009). EOKA, then re-emerged in 1963, attacking Turkish Cypriots with hopes of unification with Greece (Global Security n.d.). This later reoccurred in 1974 (Global Security n.d.).

EOKA was heavily supported by the Greek junta, a group that disliked the president of Cyprus, Makarios (Global Security n.d.). There were four unsuccessful assassinations against him (Global Security n.d.). After the group's leader Grivas died in 1974, the Greek junta began to take more control over EOKA and attempted to remove Makarios from power, which caused problems between the Greek and Cyprus' government (Global Security n.d.). Fighting erupted between EOKA plus the National Guard against the pro-Makarios units and Tactical Police Reserve, which were no match to EOKA and the National Guard (Global Security n.d.). Makarios escaped to London, and momentarily, Cyprus was ruled by Nicos Sampson, an EOKA gunman and murderer (Global Security n.d.). Turkey, supporting the Turkish Cypriots, was angered by this action and removed Sampson from power three days later (Global Security n.d.).

After the Turkish invasion, thousands of Cypriots died and over one-third of Cypriots were displaced (Minorities at Risk 2004). Although negotiations to reunify the country began, they were unsuccessful (Minorities at Risk 2004). Because of the division, on November 15, 1983, The Turkish Republic of North Cyprus, was proclaimed, but it is only recognized by Turkey (Minorities at Risk 2004). Because of TRNC, there was a physical border and a buffer zone between the two countries, leading to many protests and violent demonstrations, such as small bombings, and the UN's attempts at reunification were unsuccessful (Minorities at Risk 2004). Throughout the 2000s, talks between the two parties have been inconclusive, although in November of 2018, buffer zone crossing was allowed (BBC 2018).

## **Geography**

The group conducted several attacks: two in Limassol, three in Nicosia, and one in an unknown city (GTD 2018). The first attack in Limassol was an attempted assassination against a government official in the March of 1975, and the second attack was a bombing/explosion against a religious institution on March 4, 1975 (GTD 2018). The first attack in Nicosia was a kidnapping of a private citizen on December 14, 1977, the second attack was an armed assault against the police on September 6, 1978, and the third attack was an unsuccessful bombing against the British Airforce on April 1, 1980, which resulted in three fatalities (GTD 2018). The attack in the unknown city was against the government on August 14, 1999 (GTD 2018).

### **Organizational Structure**

EOKA was founded by Archbishop Makarios in April 1955 and also led by George Grivas (Global Security n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Gleditsch et al 2013, 125). Archbishop Makarios led EOKA with the goal of gaining independence from the British (Gleditsch et al 2013, 125). Grivas disbanded EOKA in 1960, but it re-emerged in 1963 (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Global Security n.d.).

EOKA included 200 to 350 hard-core members and 750 sympathizers who supported the cause (Schmid and Jongman 1988). At the time its founding, more than 80% of the population was Greek Cypriot, and EOKA had 100 to 200 members (Rand Corporation 2013, 95). 77% of the outlawed EOKA members were ages 15 to 25, and 87% of members who were brought to trial were under the age of 25 (Rand Corporation 2013, 96). This shows that the group was mainly composed of youth. The youth members engaged in 46 strikes (Rand Corporation 2013, 96). The Council of Historical Memory has much larger estimates, estimating that EOKA had 25,000 members (Rand Corporation 2013, 101). There is no evidence of a political wing (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 126).

EOKA received money from the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus, Greece, and Greek communities in the United States (Rand Corporation 2013, 96). Because Grivas was strict about the usage of funding, they were able to maintain good financial security and therefore, continued to receive support (Rand Corporation 2013, 97).

In the late 1970s, during the unrest between EOKA and Makarios, Makarios escaped to London, and he was replaced by Nicos Sampson (Global Security n.d.).

### **External Ties**

EOKA was funded by the Greek government through money and arms (Global Security n.d.). The Greek junta supported EOKA and planned four unsuccessful assassinations against the country's leader, Makarios (Global Security n.d.). When Makarios fled to London during the coup attempt, Greek junta and EOKA member, Sampson took over

(Global Security n.d.). EOKA created ANE, a youth organization, and PEKA, a covert civilian front (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group opposed all organizations with Marxist-Leninist ideologies (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

### **Group Outcome**

In 1955, when EOKA arised, the British were not prepared to effectively suppress the group because they were understaffed (Rand Corporation 2013, 97). The current British governor of Cyprus, Harding, began to meticulously plan the civil, police and military activities, and he also imposed martial law (Rand Corporation 2013, 97). This resulted in the government detaining suspected individuals, instituting curfews, searching people, and shutting down schools during demonstrations (Rand Corporation 2013, 98). This resulted in 894 Greek Cypriots being convicted and 9 youths being hung, which furthered EOKA's sentiment (Rand Corporation 2013, 98).

In 1959, Britain, Turkey, and Greece settled the issue by granting Cyprus independence with a constitution that would give Greek and Turkish Cypriots representation in their government (Rand Corporation 2013, 94). However, this agreement was unsuccessful because it emboldened ethnic divisions (Rand Corporation 2013, 94). In 1960, Grivas disbanded the group and left to Greece after accepting the country's independence (Schid and Jongman 1988).

EOKA, later re-emerged in 1963, attacking Turkish Cypriots with hopes of unification with Greece (Global Security n.d.). This is because they had a new goal which was more centered around unification with Greece rather than their previous goal of liberation from Britain (Global Security n.d.). This later reoccurred in 1974 (Global Security n.d.).

EOKA did not demonstrate any activity after the successful armed assault against the Prince of Wales on August 14, 1999 (GTD 2018). There is no reason as to why the group stopped being active after 1999, despite the continuing unrest in the Cyprus region.

Notes for Iris:

- Makarios declared independence for Cyprus
- the group seems to evolve through several different phases. It achieves it aims in 1960 with independence from Cyprus.
- it then reorganizes in 1963 with a new goal to reunify
- 1955-1960 phase, 1963-late 1970s (schism between Makarios and EOKA), 1990s
- ongoing grievance and tension between Greek/Turkish Cypriots leads to reemergence of violence in the 2000s. The UN tries to intervene to deal with the situation, but there is no real evidence of reorganized group
- 1999 attack seems really out of place

### III. ISLAMIC ACTION ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 1405

Min. Group Date: 1961

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic Action Organization, Islamic Action Organization (Iao), Islamic Task Organization, IAO

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### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: ITO (Global Security n.d.), Munazzamat al-'Amal al-Islami

Group Formation: 1961

Group End: unknown 2005 (politics?) in Cyprus, 1984 (first/only known attack)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

ITO was a Shia organization that aimed to create an Islamic government in Iraq, formed in 1961 (Global Security n.d.). It was funded by Iran and Syria, was formed in the city of Karbala of Iraq by Muhsin al-Husayni, and was led by Ridha Jawad Taqi (Global Security n.d.). The group later opposed the Baath party and the Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, and

ITO's spiritual leader al-Mudarrisi called for him to resign (Schmidt 1991; MIPT 2008). It is unclear when they began conducting violent attacks. ITO conducted several attacks against Iraq in the Iran-Iraq War (MIPT 2008).

In the early 1990s, armed groups such as ITO, destroyed several cities south of Baghdad by damaging buildings, health clinics, Baath party headquarters, and such (Schmidt 1991). In response, the Baathist government sent Iraqi tanks to rebel occupied cities, resulting in 400 deaths (Schmidt 1991).

ITO primarily operated through suicide bombings, and Taqi claimed that in one week alone, he could gather 500 ITO members who would conduct these attacks (Middle East Contemporary Survey 1986). In Cyprus, the group conducted a bombing attack near an Iraqi airways office, which resulted in four injuries on May 12, 1984 (GTD 2018).

ITO opposed US involvement during Bush's administration and argued that economic sanctions were adequate to topple Saddam Hussein's regime (MIPT 2008). During the US invasion, one of their leaders, Muqtada al-Sadr, was killed by another similar group known as the Mahdi Army (MIPT 2008). This severely weakened ITO (MIPT 2008).

After the Gulf War, ITO's power began to decrease and its influence in the government was greatly diminished (MIPT 2008). They had no members in Iraq's Governing Council, and thus, they joined the United Iraqi Alliance in 2005 (MIPT 2008).

### **Geography**

The group was created and mainly operated from Karbala, Iraq (Global Security n.d.; Schmidt 1991). In Cyprus, ITO conducted a bombing attack near an Iraqi airways office, which resulted in four injuries, in the city of Nicosia on May 12, 1984 (GTD 2018). ITO also had an external base of operations in Iran (MIPT 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

ITO was formed by Muhsin al-Husayni, who was assassinated in 1980 (Global Security n.d.). ITO's spiritual leader was al-Mudarrisi who was detained by US military personnel with 60 other men (Global Security n.d.). Another ITO leader was Taqi (Middle East Contemporary Survey 1986). During the Gulf War, one of ITO's leaders was Muqtada al-Sadr (MIPT 2008).

Taqi claimed that in one week alone, he could gather 500 ITO members who would conduct these attacks, suggesting that ITO had at least 500 faithful members (Middle East Contemporary Survey 1986). Most of its members were from Karbala, although some of its members were recruited from Arab Gulf states (Global Security n.d.). Its members included Iraqis, Iranians, Bahrainis, Afghans, and North Africans (Middle East Contemporary Survey 1986).

## **External Ties**

ITO had strong ties with the Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq (SCIRI) which is an Iraqi Shia Islamist party (Global Security n.d.). ITO also worked closely with Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain (Middle East Contemporary Survey 1986). It can be inferred that the group had ties with other anti-Saddam Hussein rebel groups. Many of ITO members were living in Iran around 1981, during the time of the Iran-Iraq War (MIPT 2008).

ITO was financially supported by the Iranian and Syrian governments (Global Security n.d.). After the Iran-Iraq War, Iran cracked down on Shia militant groups, so ITO received more support from Syria (MIPT 2008). It opposed the Baath party and supported the Islamic Dawa Party, which was a militant Islamic party created in the 1950s (MIPT 2008). ITO's rival is the Mahdi party who has similar views but is responsible for the murder of their leader, al-Sadr (MIPT 2008).

## **Group Outcome**

ITO was formed by Muhsin al-Husayni, who was assassinated in 1980 (Global Security n.d.). Although the group mainly operated and conducted attacks in Iraq, the last attack and presence in Cyprus was after the attack near an Iraqi airways office on May 12, 1984 (GTD 2018). ITO continued to operate in Iraq, especially in fighting Saddam Hussein's regime (Schmidt 1991). ITO splintered into two rival factions in the 1990s, with one ITO faction in Iran and the other in Syria (MIPT 2008).

In 2003, one of ITO's top members was allegedly murdered by the Mahdi Army, severely diminishing the ITO's power. In 2005, it joined with the United Iraqi Alliance in 2005 (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- there is one random transnational attack in Cyprus near Iraqi airways but no polopp otherwise
- this group falls apart to Shia infighting

## **IV. PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)**

Torg ID: 360

Min. Group Date: 1964

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

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

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: PLO

Group Formation: 1964

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

\*Umbrella

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

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

### **Geography**

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

### **Organizational Structure**

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

### **External Ties**

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

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

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

### **Group Outcome**

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

In 1987, the first Intifada erupted when an Israeli driver killed Palestinian workers (Al Jazeera 2008). In 1988, Arafat renounced terrorism and violence to achieve the group's goals and tried to steer the PLO towards a diplomatic solution (FAS 1998). The Intifada also helped make the Palestinian issue salient and drive negotiations (Barhoum n.d.). In 1993, the PLO signed the Oslo Accords with Israel (Barhoum n.d.; Robinson n.d.). This helped lead to the creation of the Palestinian Authority, which is a de facto state (Zanotti 2011, 18). The group was particularly active during the Second Intifada from 2000-2004. In

2002, Israeli forces attacked Arafat's headquarters and forced him to flee to Paris where he eventually died in 2004 (Al Jazeera 2009; Robinson n.d.). Arafat's death led the group to partially disintegrate due to lack of strong leadership to replace it (Robinson n.d.). Today, Fatah remains a prominent organization and main face of the Palestinian Authority (Zanotti 2011, 25-26). The PLO umbrella organization has declined in prominence (Zanotti 2011, 25).

## V. BLACK SEPTEMBER

Torg ID: 108

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

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

### Part 1. Bibliography

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***\*add more about Jordan and relationship to rest of Fatah***

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: 1970/1971

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (dissolve)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Black September is a transnational terrorist organization, a special secret armed wing of Fatah, named after the events of September 1970 (Fruchter-Ronen 2008, 255). It was formed in either late 1970 or early 1971 (Wolf 1973, 37). The group emerged after Jordan's King Hussein initiated a massive crackdown against Fatah in September 1970 (Wolf 1973, 6). After the elimination of Palestinian groups from Jordan, Fatah used the Black September Organization to retaliate against the Jordanian monarchy. Its most well-known attack was when it assassinated the Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Tal in November 1971 (Global Security n.d.). In December, it attempted to assassinate Jordan's ambassador to the United Kingdom (Global Security n.d.). The group later shifted its opposition from Jordan back towards Israel. The group gained notoriety for their attacks against the Israeli Olympic team during the Munich Olympics in 1972 (Wolf 1973, 5).

### **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 n.d.). 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).

The group conducted operations in Jordan, where it attacked Jordanian armed forces, attempted to assassinate King Hussein, and planned attacks against Israel (Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.).

### **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). The group's next leader was Muhammad Daud Auda, or Abu Daud. He was arrested in March 1973, but was released in September of the same year (Global Security n.d.).

### **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).

The Black September Organization may have ties to the Palestine Liberation Organization, or PLO, as it formed after Jordanian armed forces expelled the PLO from Jordan (Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.).

King Hussein alleged that the group had ties to Libya and its leader Muammar Gaddafi, and he accused the Libyan leader of being involved in the plot to overthrow him (Global Security n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

Fatah allegedly disbanded Black September in 1973 as it succumbed to pressure from Israel's Mossad and tried to pursue diplomatic negotiations and garner international recognition (Ciment and Hill 2013, 74; Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.).

In March 1973, Jordanian courts charged 17 operatives of Black September for planning assassinations and kidnappings of the prime minister and other important government officials; they were sentenced to life in prison, but they were released in September (Global Security n.d.).

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

- VI. KAKH  
Torg ID: 249  
Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: Kach, Kakh

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### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Kahane Chai, Repression of Traitors, State of Yehuda, Sword of David, Dikuy Bogdim, DOV, Judea Police, Kahane Lives, Kfar Tapuah Fund, State of Judea, Judean Legion, Judean Voice, Qomemiyut Movement, Way of the Torah and Yeshiva of the Jewish Idea

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 2002 (repression)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Jewish Defense League formed in 1968 as a result of the discrimination received by members of working people in the Jewish community, as well as Black residents in neighboring counties of New York. Their main goal is to protect the Jewish and Judaistic communities (MIPT 2008; SPLC n.d). Their first recorded attack took place on May 22, 1970 (GTD 2017). The group's political aims can be classified as Nationalist, Separatist, or religious (MIPT 2005). They ascribe to a conservative Jewish ideology and Zionism (MIPT 2005; SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). Their ideology is right-wing (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1990).

The Jewish Defense League formed in 1968 as a result of the discrimination received by members of working people in the Jewish community, as well as Black residents in neighboring counties of New York. Kahane Chai formed in 1971 as the political wing of the Jewish Defense League (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group's goal is to expel Arab Palestinians from Israel and expand Israeli settlements in the West Bank (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It adheres to a Jewish ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group primarily operated as a far-right political organization in Israeli politics and tried to boost its representation in the Knesset (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

#### **Geography**

The majority of the JDL's attacks took place in the United States, primarily in Los Angeles, New York City, and Jerusalem, with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom (GTD 2017). Kahane, the group's leader, was assassinated by an Arab extremist, in New York in 1990 (New York Times 1990; ADL n.d.). The group's origins were in Brooklyn, New York (ADL n.d.)

The group is primarily active in Israel, West Bank, and the Gaza Strip (GTD 2017). The group has its headquarters around Qiryat Arba' in Hebron (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group had prominent attacks in Hebron and Shfaram, Israel (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It

is implicated in one attack in Algiers in 1991 when it attacked a “building occupied by delegations of several guerrilla groups” (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

The leader of the JDL, was a middle aged ordained rabbi named Meir Kahane (New York Times 1990; ADL n.d.; SPLC n.d.). They are established as a right wing group, for their opposition toward unfair treatment and social hierarchy in the United States. They are a religious group of Jewish membership, with an unknown estimated count of members (MIPT 2008).

The group was originally formed as an affiliate of the Jewish Defense League by Rabbi Meir Kahane (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Kahane was assassinated in 1990 and replaced by his son Binyamin Kahane until his assassination in 2000 (Mackenzie Institute 2016; CFR 2008). The group’s leader in 2004 was thought to be Noam Federman (Canada IRB 2004). The group had approximately 100 active members at an unknown date (Canada IRB 2004; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group may have had up to 700 supporters around the world (Canada IRB 2004).

The group primarily funds itself through a diaspora of individual supporters in the U.S., Israel, and Europe (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group has both a political wing and an armed wing. The political wing participates in Israeli politics and first gained significant support in 1984 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group was disqualified from politics after 1988 due to it being considered a hate group (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

### **External Ties**

It is unclear whether Kahane Chai is an affiliate or an armed wing of Kahane (CFR 2008). The group has “ties” to the Machteret, a similar Jewish militant group in Israel (CFR 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

The group’s last known violent incident was in 1994, but members have been arrested for smaller incidents since 1999 (CFR 2008; GTD 2017). There is a second incident in 2005 when a former Kach member attacked Arab bus passengers, but it is unclear if the incident was sanctioned by the group or not (GTD 2017). In 2003, the group demanded former Ariel Sharon be tried and executed, but never followed through on this action (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group is banned in Israeli politics and has been designated a foreign terrorist organization by the U.S. government (CFR 2008; Canada IRB 2004). In 2002, the Israeli government arrested several members of Kahane and the group went underground (Canada IRB 2004).

## VII. EAGLES OF THE PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION

Torg ID: 1693

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1973

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (unknown)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

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

#### **Geography**

The group attacked a train in Moscow, Russia (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

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

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

Initially, the group gained little attention for their attack due to the concurrent start of the Yom Kippur War. There were no prominent responses recorded by the state nor evidence of external support for the group. The Egyptian government blamed one attack for which the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution claimed credit for on the PLO and threatened "strong retaliatory action" (Munir 1979).

VIII. HIZBALLAH  
Torg ID: T208  
Min. Group Date: 1982  
Max. Group Date: 2012  
Onset: NA

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

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Islamic Jihad Organization

Group Formation: 1982

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Hezbollah was formed in 1982, in the midst of the Lebanese civil war, as a splinter of the prominent Shiite political party Amal (Martin 2011, 254; Masters 2014; Christian Science Monitor 2012). It formed in reaction to Israel's invasion of Lebanon (NCTC n.d.; Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah supported the creation of an Islamic state in Lebanon and the Palestinian fight against Israel (Martin 2011, 254; BBC 2016). It ascribes to a Shiite ideology

and believes the eventual Islamic state should also be Shiite (Mackenzie Institute 2016; Global Security n.d.; Al Jazeera English 2016; Christian Science Monitor 2012). The group is strongly opposed to the influence of western countries as well as Israel's involvement in the Middle East (Masters 2014; Al Jazeera English 2016). The group's first violent incident is generally considered to be the bombing of military barracks in Beirut in 1983 (GTD 2017; Martin 2011, 255; Global Security n.d.).

Today, the group is involved in the Syrian civil war; they support the Assad regime (Masters 2014; BBC 2016). The group is also involved in Lebanese politics as a result of the Taif agreement; they competed in the 1992 elections (Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.; BBC 2016). The group has reportedly moved from having deep Khomeinist roots to embodying a greater Islamic nationalist ideal (Masters 2014). The group removed Saad Hariri's government, which was backed by Saudi Arabia and rooted in Sunni ideals (Masters 2014). The group also aims to liberate Jerusalem (Global Security n.d.). The group also reportedly targets Jewish individuals (BBC 2016).

## **Geography**

The group came to attention in 1983 with the bombing of US military barracks in Beirut (Martin 2011, 255; Global Security n.d.). The group operates out of Al Biqa' (Bekaa Valley), southern Beirut, and Ba'albek in Lebanon (Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.; Christian Science Monitor 2012). Hezbollah also maintains external bases and cells around the world including Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Europe (Global Security; Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.). The group has also carried out attacks in the Shebaa Farms zone which is disputed by the group and Israel (Masters 2014; BBC 2016). The group has also carried out attacks in Israel (Masters 2014).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group was founded by a man named Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, as well as Imad Fayeze Mughniyeh, and Muhammad Hussein (Counter Extremism Project). The group reportedly consists of a seven member council called the Shura Council (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group's initial leader was Sheikh Sobhi Tufaili; he was replaced by Abbas Musawi in 1992 (Martin 2011, 254; Mackenzie Institute 2016). After Musawi was assassinated, Hassan Nasrallah replaced him as the leader of the group (Masters 2014; Mackenzie Institute 2016; Al Jazeera English 2016; Christian Science Monitor 2012). Naim Qassem was second-in-command of the group, and a man named Hussein al-Khalil was a top advisor to the leader of the group politically (Masters 2014). Another official of the group was a man named Imad Fayeze Mughniyah, who was killed in 2008 (Masters 2014).

The group has developed a strong political wing which has even engaged in Lebanese politics placing members in Parliament continuously since 1992 (Martin 2011, 254-255). It organized a series of cells across southern Lebanon, but consolidated into a political party organization in

1985 when it released a formal manifesto (CFR 2014). The group gained popular support in the 1980s by fighting against occupying IDF forces in southern Lebanon and other communist militias (Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah is led by the Shura Council including the group's leader, the Secretary General (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group estimates it had 5,000-10,000 different fighters and additional supporters as of 1993, but this has since dropped to about 500 (Global Security n.d.). The group also reportedly has ties with a group called Imam al-Mahdi, made up of youth that eventually join Hezbollah (Global Security n.d.).

### **External Ties**

The group coordinates with Tanzim, Islamic Jihad, Hamas, and the PFLP (Global Security n.d.). It may have also provided external support to Tanzim in the Palestinian territories to fund their actions. President Reagan publicly agreed to not negotiate with Hezbollah following the events, but privately set up a secure channel and secured an arms-for-hostages deal (Martin 2011, 256). It is well known that the IRGC supports Hezbollah with money, weapons, training, and other aid totaling up to \$200 million/year (CFR 2014; Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.; New York Times 2011). Syria and Iran also support Hezbollah (Global Security; Masters 2014). Syria is a key ally of Hezbollah, providing both a supply of arms into Lebanon and a safe haven for some of the group's leaders (Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah explicitly states their allegiance to Iran, especially to their supreme leader, Ayatollah Khomeini (until his death in 1989), and to the current leader, Khamenei (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The group also has a charity and collects support through a Shi'a diaspora around the world (Global Security). The EU and the United States have accused the group of receiving support from the Qud Force of Iran (Masters 2014). The group is also reportedly allied with Iraq (Global Security n.d.). The group offers support for the Syrian president (Global Security n.d.; Masters 2014; New York Times 2011; Christian Science Monitor 2012). The group also reportedly has ties with Afghanistan (Global Security n.d.). The group also reportedly has ties with a group called Imam al-Mahdi, made up of youth that eventually join Hezbollah (Global Security n.d.). The group uses tactics such as hijacking, kidnapping, mortar or rocket attacks, tunneling, firearm attacks, suicide bombing, assassination, and explosive devices (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group has also exploited fundraising in Europe, the United States, and Arab Peninsula (Mackenzie Institute 2016; BBC 2016).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known attack was reportedly in 2017 when Hezbollah assailants allegedly kidnapped a Saudi citizen living in the Lebanese city Al-Aqiba (GTD 2017). Earlier that year, gunmen opened fire on the Wadi Hamid refugee camp in the town of Aarsal, Lebanon, killing three Syrian refugees (GTD 2017). No group has taken responsibility for either of these attacks, but sources agree that it was most likely conducted by Hezbollah (GTD 2017). These were the last reports of Hezbollah allegedly conducting violent attacks. Nevertheless, Hezbollah has allegedly planned numerous attacks since then. For example, it has set up vast networks of cells, who have allegedly planned attacks in places around the globe like the

UAE, Venezuela, and New York (Gulf News 2019; FP 2019; Times of Israel 2019). Hezbollah is still active today, primarily by maintaining a strong presence in Lebanese politics (Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah's political wing is recognized as a political party, and it performed well in the 2018 Lebanese elections, with its Shiite bloc gaining a majority in the parliament (The Guardian 2018).

Recently, Hezbollah's leader Hassan Nasrallah has warned Israel and the United States that it has a stockpile of missiles capable of striking targets in Israel, perhaps indicating that Hezbollah still develops missiles and other arms (Haaretz 2019). Various state actors have taken measures to both militarily and diplomatically combat Hezbollah. Israel has conducted airstrikes on Hezbollah's arms supply chain in Syria and fights with them Syria in an attempt to prevent the group's ally Iran from asserting regional hegemony (Counter Extremism Project n.d.; Global Security n.d.). Israel and Hezbollah have a long history of conflict, beginning in the 2006 Second Lebanon War, when the latter employed guerrilla tactics (The Tower 2016). Experts predict that another violent confrontation between Israel and Lebanon is looming and will be more destructive than ever (The Tower 2016). The United Nations passed UN Security Council Resolution 1701 in 2006, which presented a plan to end the war between Israel and Hezbollah, citing the violence and impact on civilians it caused; moreover, it required Hezbollah to disarm (United Nations 2006; Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The resolution had little effect as Hezbollah continued to stockpile weapons (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The Lebanese government, tasked with the disarmament of Hezbollah, could not control the armed group as it was focused on improving the abysmal economic situation of the country (Global Security n.d.).

In 2015, the United States passed the Hizballah International Financing Prevention Act (HIFPA), which sanctioned organizations, businesses, and people that support or do business with Hezbollah or any of its affiliates (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). Lebanon did not take similar actions because Hezbollah forms a key part of its economy; sanctioning the group would make the poor economic situation worse (Counter Extremism Project n.d.).

#### IX. ARAB UNIONIST NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 877

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 1985

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

##### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: AUNO (MIPT 2008)

Group Formation: 1985 (first attack)

Group End: 1985 (disappear)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

AUNO was a militant organization that claimed responsibility for the assassination of a Libyan businessman named Admed Barani in Nicosia on April 2, 1985 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018). According to AUNO, Barani was a spy and a threat to Arab revolutionary movements (MIPT 2008). There is speculation that the attack was carried out by anti-Gaddafi members, suggesting that the businessman may have been a pro-Gaddafi (MIPT 2008). AUNO may have merely been a cover up for anti-Gaddafi members, but there is no additional evidence to confirm this.

### **Geography**

AUNO conducted an assassination of a Libyan businessman on April 2, 1985, in Nicosia (GTD 2018). There has been no evidence of the group's activity after that (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

AUNO is most likely comprised of anti-Gaddafi members who resented the Libyan government during the 1980s (MIPT 2008). There is no other information about the group's organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

AUNO allegedly opposed the Gaddafi government (MIPT 2008). There is no information about the group's external ties.

## Group Outcome

After claiming responsibility for the assassination of Libyan businessman Barani on April 2, 1985, there was no other activity from the group (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018). This suggests that AUNO was a name to conceal the identity of anti-Gaddafi activists who conducted the attack or that the group disbanded after one attack (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- the MIPT speculates that he was a spy but there is no evidence to confirm
- the name might have been a farce to hide the group's true nature

### X. UNITED NASSERITE ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 1329

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: United Nasirite Organizaiton, Unified Nasirite Organization, Unified Nasserite Organization, United Nasserite Organization

#### Part 1. Bibliography

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#### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: UNO (MIPT 2008)

Group Formation: 1986 (MIPT 2008)

Group End: 1987 (MIPT 2008)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

UNO was a pro-Libyan organization that opposed British colonialism and had anti-Western goals (MIPT 2008; NYT 1986). Specifically, they wanted to take revenge on Western countries that supported the US following the US air strikes in 1986 that killed more than 100 people in Libya, including Muammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader's, daughter (MIPT 2008). UNO came to attention as a violent group on August 4, 1986 when it conducted a bombing on a British military air base called the Royal Air Force (GTD 2018; UPI 1986). UNO used mortars, light weapons, and grenades for the attack on the British airmen and their families in Akrotiri, Cyprus which resulted in two injuries (MIPT 2008). In a statement released from Beirut following the attack in 1986, UNO claimed that they conducted the attack to help their Cypriot friends gain independence from British colonialism (UPI 1986). In response to the attack, the British government launched a series of attacks in Libya to find and kill Muammar al-Qaddafi (NYT 1986).

Later, in 1987, UNO claimed responsibility for another attack on British personnel in Cyprus using a machine-gun fire against a military vehicle which wounded a British soldier and a civilian (MIPT 2008).

#### **Geography**

UNO mainly attacked targeted Western bases in Lebanon and Cyprus (MIPT 2008). Their first attack on August 4, 1986 was in Akrotiri, Cyprus (GTD 2018; UPI 1986). UNO also stated that they wanted to conduct attacks in Egypt, Libya, Lebanon, Syria, and Palestine in order to get revenge for Western countries' influence and occupation of the countries previously (UPI 1986).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The Western Beirut and eastern and northern Lebanon Nasserite group had approximately 3,000 members (NYT 1986). The southern Lebanon Nasserite group had approximately 1,000 members (NYT 1986). There is no information about the amount of members in UNO in Cyprus. There is no other information about the group's organizational structure.

#### **External Ties**

UNO is possibly allied with the Lebanon militant group called the National Revolutionary Command because after the August 1986 attack, they mentioned the Libyan hero and

name of a Lebanese militant group called Omar al-Mukhtar (MIPT 2008). The group is a product of a merger with other Arab groups which similarly supported Libyan leader Nasser and Colonel Muammar al-Qaddafi (NYT 1986).

### **Group Outcome**

After the August 1987 attack on a British military vehicle using a machine gun, there was no evidence of the group's activity (MIPT 2008). The reason for UNO being inactive is unknown, but it is speculated that it merged with the National Revolutionary Command after there was a decrease in support for UNO in Libya (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-UNO has multiple goals. Primary goal was the Libya attacks and secondary goal was anti-Western/help lower revolutionary groups (like Cypriot)

-recall: in 1959 after agreement, Greece wanted to unify. Over time the cleavages between Turkish and Greek Cyprus became clearer

## **XI. CYPRUS TURKISH PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT**

Torg ID: 1683

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1990 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 1991 (GTD 2018)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Cyprus Turkish People's Movement was a separatist organization that wanted independence for Turkish Cypriots and official recognition for the Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) (Human Rights Foundation of Turkey 1998). It first came to attention as a violent group on October 16, 1990, when it bombed a vehicle of a retired Turkish-Cypriot army officer (GTD 2018). Since then, the group conducted several attacks: four in Nicosia, two in Famagusta, and one in Kyrenia from October 1990 to August 1991 (GTD 2018). In one of the attacks in Nicosia, bombs were planted in two cars and exploded five minutes apart from one another; one car belonged to a left-wing politician and the other belonged to a businessman (Jordan Times 1990). Although it is unclear who actually conducted the attacks, it is speculated that it was the Cyprus Turkish People's Movement because they carried out several attacks in that region during that time (Jordan Times 1990). Five of the attacks were conducted on the same day, October 16, 1990, in Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Nicosia (GTD 2018). On August 15, 1991, the group conducted two attacks in Famagusta and Nicosia (GTD 2018).

### **Geography**

The group conducted several attacks: four in Nicosia, two in Famagusta, and one in Kyrenia (GTD 2018). There is no other information about the group's operational environments.

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information about the group's organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

After the two attacks in Famagusta and Nicosia on August 15, 1991, the group was inactive (GTD 2018). The reason for the group's inactiveness is unknown.

## **XII. CYPRIOT NATIONALIST ORGANIZATION**

Torg ID: 913

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Cypriot Nationalist Organization (OKE), Cypriot Nationalist Organization

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: none

Group Formation: May 4, 2004 (MIPT 2008)

Group End: 2004

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

OKE is a Cypriot nationalist organization that came to attention as a violent group after taking credit for the grenade attack on a Cypriot opposition figure and the leader of the Democratic Rally of Cyprus, Nicos Anastasiades' house in May 2004 (MIPT 2008; Malta Times 2004; Wilson Center 2011). They claimed responsibility for the attack when they contacted a local news station (MIPT 2008). The opposition towards Anastasiades' began after he supported a referendum that would have unified Cyprus (MIPT 2008; Malta Times 2004). In the referendum, Turkish Cypriots favored this plan, but the Greek Cypriots voted against it, resulting in no unification (MIPT 2008). Although Cyprus is part of the European Union, only the Greek part is subject to its laws and regulations (MIPT 2008).

Many Greek Cypriots looked at Anastasiades as a traitor and began opposing him because of his support for the referendum (MIPT 2008). There is some speculation that the attack was carried out because the OKE also disliked Anastasiades for non-political

reasons (MIPT 2008). Although there is not much information about OKE and its ideology, it is speculated that the group handed out anarchist memos (MIPT 2008).

### **Geography**

There is no information about the group's operational environment.

### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure because it only appeared once when it attacked Anastassiades' house in May 2004.

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

OKE's last violent attack was the grenade attack on a Cypriot opposition figure and Democratic leader Nicos Anastassiades' house in May 2004 (MIPT 2008; Malta Times 2004; Wilson Center 2011). After the attack on May 2004 against Anastassiades' house, the group has been inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- politician supported the ANNAN [?] plan which would have unified Cyprus. Anastadisses was a Greek Cyprus leader who faced backlash over this plan
- leader of the Democratic Rally of Cyprus

Country-Level Trends:

- ethnonationalist struggle between Greek and Turkish Cypriots
- EOKA evolves a lot - exemplifies a lot of ideological shifts in Cypriot groups that evolve over the time
- more Greek Cypriot organizations that wanted unification with Greece. Later see Tukurish Cypriot groups also pushing for separation
- Greek Cypriot states clearly supported by Greek
- other set of groups were small Palestinian groups that had a transnational attack in Cyprus