

France Part 1, 1970-1981
Last Updated: 15 May 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1681	COORDINATION, OFFENSIVE, USE, INTERRUPTIONS, AND CUT (COUIC)		0	0
T125	CLANDESTINU		0	0
T130	COMITE LIQUIDANT OU DETOURNANT LES ORDINATEURS		0	0
T334	NINTH OF JUNE		0	0
T1439	PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE		0	0
T894	DE FES		0	0
T491	3 OCTOBER MOVEMENT		0	0
T224	PROVOS		1922	2011
T102	BASQUE FATHERLAND AND LIBERTY		1959	2011
T1462	SECRET ARMY ORGANIZATION		1961	1972
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T481	REJECTION OF SINS AND EXODUS		1966	2011
T378	POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE		1967	2012
T244	JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE		1968	1986
T148	AL-JABHA AL-DIMUQRATIYYA LI-TAHRIR FILASTIN		1969	2011
T702508	GAC		1970	1974
T99	RED ARMY FACTION		1970	1977
T173	GRUPO DE RESISTENCIA ANTI-FASCISTA PRIMERO DE OCTUBRE (GRAPO)		1970	2000
T112	BRETON LIBERATION ARMY		1971	2000

T546	2ND OF JUNE MOVEMENT		1971	1981
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)		1971	1976
T132	COMMITTEE OF COORDINATION		1972	1995
T289	MASADA, ACTION AND DEFENSE MOVEMENT		1972	1972
T594	FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL CUBANA (FLNC)		1972	1976
T310	MUJAHIDEEN-I-KHALQ (MK)		1972	2011
T221	IPARRETARRAK (IK)		1973	2005
T219	INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY ACTION GROUP (GARI)		1973	1977
T1452	RAUL SENDIC INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE		1974	1974
T537	YOUTH ACTION GROUP		1974	1976
T188	FRONTE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIUNALE DI A CORSICA		1974	2012
T880	TRIPLE A		1974	1978
T736	JACKAL, CARLOS THE		1974	0
T3	FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL		1974	1998
T263	KONGRA-GEL (KGK)		1974	2012
T702497	ANTI-TERRORISM ETA (ATE)		1975	1978
T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T702509	ARMED NUCLEUS FOR POPULAR AUTONOMY		1975	1978
T1087	SOMALI COAST LIBERATION FRONT		1975	1976
T702500	NEW ORDER - FRANCE		1975	1977
T1741	INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY		1975	1988
T87	HAYASTANI AZATAGRUTYAN HAY GAGHTNI BANAK		1975	1997
T120	CHARLES MARTEL CLUB		1975	1981
T472	BATALLON VASCO-ESPA_OL (BVE)		1975	1982

T295	MEINHOF-PUIG-ANTICH GROUP		1975	1975
T1201	NATIONALIST INTERVENTION GROUP		1975	1975
T1250	PORTUGUESE LIBERATION ARMY		1975	1975
T10	SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE NATIONAL CONGRESS		1976	1996
T1328	UNIFIED LIBERATION FRONT OF NEW ALGERIA		1976	1976
T702521	COMMANDOS AGAINST SELF DESTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSE		1976	1976
T1298	SOLIDARIST RESISTANCE MOVEMENT		1977	1977
T868	ACTION FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE BALTIC COUNTRIES		1977	1977
T327	NEW ARMENIAN RESISTANCE		1977	1983
T271	LEBANESE ARMED REVOLUTIONARY FACTION (LARF)		1979	1985
T1387	PEOPLES COMMANDOS		1979	1987
T885	AUTONOMOUS INTERVENTION COLLECTIVE AGAINST THE ZIONIST PRESENCE IN FRANCE		1979	1979
T473	SPANISH NATIONAL ACTION		1979	1979
T151	DEVIRIMCI SOL		1979	1996
T196	GUADELOUPE LIBERATION ARMY		1980	1983
T7	ACTION DIRECTE		1980	1989
T1199	NATIONAL YOUTH FRONT		1980	1980
T897	ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF QODS		1980	1984
T9	AFFICHE ROUGE		1981	0
T353	ORLY ORGANIZATION		1981	1983
T193	GROUP BAKUNIN GDANSK PARIS GUATEMALA SALVADOR (GBGPSG)		1981	0
T455	SEPTEMBER-FRANCE		1981	0

France Part 1, Pre-1970

Last Updated: 15 May 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1681	COORDINATION, OFFENSIVE, USE, INTERRUPTIONS, AND CUT (COUIC)		0	0
T125	CLANDESTINU		0	0
T130	COMITE LIQUIDANT OU DETOURNANT LES ORDINATEURS		0	0
T334	NINTH OF JUNE		0	0
T1439	PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE		0	0
T894	DE FES		0	0
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T1462	SECRET ARMY ORGANIZATION		1961	1972
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T481	REJECTION OF SINS AND EXODUS		1966	2011
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T244	JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE		1968	1986
T148	AL-JABHA AL-DIMUQRATIYYA LI-TAHRIR FILASTIN		1969	2011

I. COORDINATION, OFFENSIVE, USE, INTERRUPTIONS, AND CUT (COUIC)

Torg ID: 1681

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Pete Fussey, Jon Coaffee, and Dick Hobbs. "Securing and Sustaining the Olympic City: Reconfiguring London for 2012 and Beyond. Routledge. 2016.
[https://books.google.com/books?id=3bjeCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA48&lpg=PA48&dq=COORDINATION,+OFFENSIVE,+USE,+INTERRUPTIONS,+AND+CUT+\(COUIC\)&source=bl&ots=fG_e8e9-9Y&sig=ACfU3U2jyQGt8_dsXEKfs9RxY9dyJ3dIZA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj-0l6bwN_qAhWYgXIEHQW_AckQ6AEwCXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=COORDINATION%2C%20OFFENSIVE%2C%20USE%2C%20INTERRUPTIONS%2C%20AND%20CUT%20\(COUIC\)&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=3bjeCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA48&lpg=PA48&dq=COORDINATION,+OFFENSIVE,+USE,+INTERRUPTIONS,+AND+CUT+(COUIC)&source=bl&ots=fG_e8e9-9Y&sig=ACfU3U2jyQGt8_dsXEKfs9RxY9dyJ3dIZA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj-0l6bwN_qAhWYgXIEHQW_AckQ6AEwCXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=COORDINATION%2C%20OFFENSIVE%2C%20USE%2C%20INTERRUPTIONS%2C%20AND%20CUT%20(COUIC)&f=false)
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/306516088?accountid=11243> (accessed July 21, 2020). PDF. gDrive.
- Compiled From, News Services. 1992. Ratings down tuesday but up overall for CBS: [5* edition]. St.Louis Post - Dispatch (pre-1997 Fulltext), Feb 13, 1992.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/303529398?accountid=11243> (accessed July 21, 2020). PDF. gDrive.

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Coordination on the Offensive Using Interruptions and Outages (St. Louis Post 1992)

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when COUIC formed, but they first came to attention for a violent attack in 1992 (Coaffee, Fussey and Hobbs 2016, 48; St. Louis Post 1992; USA Today 1992). The group sabotaged the broadcast of the opening day of the 1992 Olympic Games (Coaffee, Fussey and Hobbs 2016, 48; St. Louis Post 1992; USA Today 1992). The Games took place in Barcelona, but COUIC cut an underground transmission cable in France as an attempt to interrupt the television feed (Coaffee, Fussey and Hobbs 2016, 48). The attack was a protest against all of the "technological muck" at the Olympics (St. Louis Post 1992; USA Today 1992). Nothing else is known about the group's ideology or goals.

Geography

The group's only attack took place in France between the cities of Albertville and Chambéry (USA Today 1992).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

After their first attack, COUIC claimed that there would be more to follow, but none ever came (St. Louis Post 1992). This incident surrounding the broadcast of the '92 Games was not heavily publicized due to the fact that the coverage was only slightly interrupted because the emergency system was working (USA Today 1992; Coaffee, Fussey and Hobbs 2016, 48). This was the group's first and last attack and it is likely that they have been inactive ever since.

Notes for Iris:

- political aim is "technological muck" - speculation is that it could be media attention of the Olympics or the commercialization of the games
- attack takes place in France even though the Olympics take place in Spain -- so it's unclear who they're targeting exactly (maybe France)

- II. CLANDESTINU
Torg ID: 125
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Clandestini, Clandestinu

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Clandestini." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3579. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20123. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20123>
- David Dufresne. "A New Group Claims Responsibility for the attacks." Liberation (Fr). 1999.

https://www.liberation.fr/france/1999/12/01/un-nouveau-groupe-revendique-les-attentats_292178

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<https://www.universalis.fr/evenement/25-30-novembre-1999-nouveaux-attentats-en-corse-et-proposition-de-dialogue-du-premier-ministre/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Clandestini, Clandestini Corsa

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 1999

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed but they first came to attention for violent attacks in 1999 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). Clandestinu was part of the Corsican liberation struggle but also fought for political recognition of indigenous Corsicans in France (MIPT 2008; Dufresne 1999). This is why the group’s first attacks were on government buildings in Ajaccio as a symbol of “fiscal repression” (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Encyclopedia Universalis 1999; Dufresne 1999). The explosions took place at buildings known as the URSAFF (social security) and the DDE (departmental infrastructure office) (MIPT 2008; Dufresne 1999; Encyclopedia Universalis 1999).

Geography

The group’s only attacks took place in the city of Ajaccio in Corsica (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Encyclopedia Universalis 1999; Dufresne 1999).

Organizational Structure

Members of the group were Corsican (MIPT 2008). Nothing else is known about Clandestinu’s organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about Clandestinu’s external ties.

Group Outcome

Clandestinu's attacks in 1999 caused minor damage to the DDE, but destroyed almost five floors of the URSAFF and injured at least eight people (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Encyclopedia Universalis 1999). However, the group never meant to harm people and their intentions were not to kill (Dufresne 1999). They even asked for forgiveness from those who were injured (Dufresne 1999). There was an anonymous phone call made right before the explosions announcing the attacks that occurred moments later in broad daylight (Encyclopedia Universalis 1999). Then five days later, a man left a letter on the window sill of a French news station saying that Clandestinu officially takes responsibility for the two attacks in Ajaccio (Dufresne 1999; Encyclopedia Universalis 1999). Clandestinu was thought to be inactive after these attacks, however, a group by the name Clandestini Corsa claimed responsibility for an explosion in a neighborhood of mostly North African immigrants in 2004 (MIPT 2008). It is unknown if this is the same group that conducted the attacks in 1999, but it is likely that Clandestinu was officially inactive after 2004 (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-is the 2004 attack related? Same name and both attacks take place in Corsica, but large gap and difference in targets. (look at other Corsican groups and compare)

III. COMITE LIQUIDANT OU DETOURNANT LES ORDINATEURS

Torg ID: 130

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Committee For Liquidation Of Computers (Clodo), Comite Liquidant Ou Detournant Les Ordinateurs

Part 1. Bibliography- more

- "Committee for Liquidation of Computers." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3995. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdi3qTI/edit>
- "Le CLODO Parle." Terminal 19/84 Magazine. 1983
<http://www.processedworld.com/Issues/issue10/i10clodo.htm>
- Littleton, Matthew J. "Information Age Terrorism: Towards Cyberterrorism." Naval Postgraduate School. 1995. <https://fas.org/irp/threat/cyber/docs/npgs/ch4.htm>
- "Keeping Computers Safe." The Free Library. 1991. American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS). <https://www.thefreelibrary.com/Keeping+computers+safe.-a011759841>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1980

Group End: 1983

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Comite Liquidant Ou Detournant Les Ordinateurs was an anti-technology anarchist group that took responsibility for six attacks on French computer centers in the early 1980s (MIPT 2008; Terminal 19/84 1983). It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to public attention after attacking CII-Honeybull and International Computers Limited in 1980 (Littleton 1995; Terminal 19/84 1983).

CLODO's anti-computer ideology stemmed from their belief that computers were being used as a tool of repression (MIPT 2008). Group members claimed that the surveillance capabilities of computers were being co-opted by the elite to exploit and control the rest of society (Terminal 19/84 1983). The rapidly-advancing nature of technology only compounded this threat and caused the organization to see immediate action as necessary (Terminal 19/84 1983). CLODO's attacks did not seek to cause harm to humans. Instead, they aimed to create "propaganda through action" via the large-scale destruction of computers through torching and firebombing (Terminal 19/84 1983).

Geography

All of CLODO's attacks took place in the Toulouse area of France (MIPT 2008; Terminal 19/84 1983). The location of their base was never confirmed, but the close proximity of their attacks suggests that the group operated around Toulouse.

Organizational Structure

CLODO never identified as a formal organization, preferring to label itself as an "ad hoc grouping" of members united under taking action towards a common goal (Terminal 19/84 1983). The group's membership was made up of programmers and data processors whose experience in the field led them to believe that the computer was being used as a tool of repression (Terminal 19/84 1983). Funding information for CLODO was never released. It is also unknown how many members were in the group.

External Ties

CLODO has no confirmed external ties. During its most active years, the French Police suspected that it was an offshoot of the French Marxist-Lenist Group Action Directe (MIPT 2008). However, no additional information could be found to corroborate this

allegation and CLODO's more anarchist goals indicate a potential ideological difference between the two.

Group Outcome

Although CLODO was never prominent enough to provoke specific counterterrorism efforts, the attacks the group carried out were used as justification for increased computer security efforts. State and political actors in Europe looked to CLODO's attacks as proof that the region's computers were vulnerable and needed to be better protected (Littleton 1995). Similarly, a 1991 report by the American Society for Industrial Security cited CLODO's attacks as one of many pieces of evidence that America needed to work on protecting vulnerabilities in the country's telecommunications (ASIS 1991).

CLODO's last and most prominent attack took place in 1983 at the offices of the Sperry-Univac computer company (MIPT 2008; Terminal 19/84 1983). After the attack, the group gave an interview to the French magazine *Terminal 19/84* in August of 1983. In the interview, the group stated that they intended to keep taking small actions against computerization (Terminal 19/84 1983). Despite the promise of this statement, the group has been inactive since 1983 (MIPT 2008). The circumstances of why the group stopped using violence remain unclear.

Notes for Iris:

- group's anti-globalization goals are very unusual/unique (interesting precursor to Mexico nanobot resistance groups?)
- very detailed philosophy
- believed that computers could be used for monitoring. Elites could co-opt technology and computer to assert power over the population (look up whether other philosophers (Foucault?) talked about technology during this time)
- opposed computers as symbol of capitalism, real threat was bad actors who could use computers for their own aims
- external ties to Action Directe seem tenuous

IV. NINTH OF JUNE
Torg ID: 334
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Ninth Of June Organization, Ninth Of June

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Ninth of June." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 260. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtignO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qgj3gTI/edit>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (MIPT 2008).

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (MIPT 2008).

Geography

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (MIPT 2008).

- V. PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE
Torg ID: 1439
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

*real?

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Palestinian Resistance" Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4184. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5gdj3qTI/edit>
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- "Paris Bomb Kills Syrian, Hurts 8; Beirut Group Declines Comment." New York Times. 1980. <https://www.nytimes.com/1980/01/30/archives/paris-bomb-kills-syrian-hurts-8-beirut-group-declines-comment.html>
- 8 others hurt in paris attack blasts kill man at syrian embassy. 1980. The Globe and Mail, Jan 30, 1980. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/386877172?accountid=11243> (accessed July 21, 2020).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1980

Group End: 1980

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Palestinian Resistance was a Palestinian nationalist group (MIPT 2008). The organization never released an official manifesto, but there is speculation the group's goal was to protest Syria's occupation of Lebanon during the ongoing Lebanese Civil War (MIPT 2008). It is unknown when the group was formed, but it first got public attention when it claimed the 1980 bombing of the Syrian embassy in Paris (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1980; MIPT 2008; New York Times 1980; the Globe and Mail 1980). The explosion occurred slightly before the Syrian Foreign Minister arrived to meet with French officials and caused one death (New York Times 1980).

However, there is a lot of ambiguity over whether Palestinian Resistance even existed. First, its name was rather generic. Second, this was the only attack it ever claimed. Third, it was not the only organization to claim the attack. Two other organizations, the Jewish Brigades and Afghan Collective, also claimed it (MIPT 2008). Fourth, the group did not issue a formal statement the way the other two actors did.

In the days following the bombing, French radio stations received an anonymous call that gave credit for the attack to a fourth underground Lebanese organization known as the Lebanese Front (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1980; MIPT 2008). The discrepancies in these reports, coupled with the lack of information on the organization, led some sources to question whether Palestinian Resistance existed (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Palestinian Resistance's only claimed attack took place in Paris, France (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1980; MIPT 2008; New York Times 1980; the Globe and Mail 1980).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about Palestinian Resistance's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the Palestinian Resistance's external ties.

Group Outcome

The Syrian government officially blamed the 1980 embassy attack on American and Israeli agents (MIPT 2008). Thus, Palestinian Resistance was never officially associated with the attack, and after the event passed the organization was never heard from again. (MIPT 2008). The reasons for this are unknown. Some sources, however, use this disappearance as further evidence supporting the theory that the group never existed (MIPT 2008).

VI. DE FES
Torg ID: 894
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

*is this an alias for GICM?

Part 1. Bibliography

- “De Fes.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4330. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit>
- Edward Mickolus and Susan Simmons. “1992-1995, A Chronology of Events and Selectively Annotated Bibliography.” ABC-CLIO. 1997.
https://books.google.com/books?id=UIBzCC0c2McC&pg=PA703&lpg=PA703&dq=August+1994+shooting+attack+on+the+Atlas-Asni+hotel+in+Marrakech,+Morocco.&source=bl&ots=AmXSIBPHLP&sig=ACfU3U196hIFBvzIMV1azrZblb7QG_2VjQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwizyOmylt_qAhUzYTUKHY01CSgQ6AEwCnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=August%201994%20shooting%20attack%20on%20the%20Atlas-Asni%20hotel%20in%20Marrakech%2C%20Morocco%2C&f=false
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<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/timeline-al-qaedas-global-context/>
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- Roger Cohen. “Islam Radicals are Sentenced in France.” New York Times. 1997.
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<https://www.moroccoworldnews.com/2015/12/174990/moroccan-imam-under-investigation-over-paris-attacks/>
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https://books.google.com/books?id=p5FWkN6B09YC&pg=PA316&lpg=PA316&dq=Abdelilah+Ziyad&source=bl&ots=UuFk4ydImh&sig=ACfU3U3CGrNxtOa0m58x9tQNe9vnD6JcbQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjEl4HFy9_qAhXYoHIEHWD6Du0Q6AEwFXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Abdelilah%20Ziyad&f=false
- TO CROSS-CHECK: “Moroccan Islamic Combat Group.” Morocco Profiles.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1nC8YTc8YorOVRVoFF0NEm90AvFzViBcDT_-RwWS_uXg/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1994

Group End: 1994

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

De Fes was an Islamic militant organization that was first responsible for an attack at a hotel in Morocco in 1994 that killed two tourists (MIPT 2008; Mickolus and Simmons 1997, 703; US State Department 1995). The group was based in France, however, they operated out of the city of Fez in Morocco (MIPT 2008). De Fes was just a cell that was part of a larger network of Islamic extremists (MIPT 2008). They were only responsible for this attack at the hotel, but other members of the bigger group attacked a Jewish cemetery as well as a McDonald's in Casablanca (MIPT 2008; Mickolus and Simmons 1997, 703; New York Times 1997). The group's goal was to overthrow the Moroccan regime and replace it with an Islamic state (MIPT 2008; UPI 1996).

Geography

De Fes' only attack took place at the Atlas-Asni hotel in Marrakech, Morocco, but the group is based in France (Mickolus and Simmons 1997, 703; MIPT 2008; UPI 1996; US State Department 1995; New York Times 1997).

Organizational Structure

There were over 30 members in the larger network and their leader was Abdelilah Ziyad (New York Times 1997; MIPT 2008; UPI 1996). Ziyad was also responsible for creating the Islamic Combat Movement in 1993 (Guidere 2016, 312). There were only 3 French Muslims in the Fez cell, and they were all Moroccan, Algerian, or had dual citizenship (MIPT 2008; UPI 1996). Their names were Stephane Ait Idir, Redouane Hammadi, and Tarik Falah, and they were all eventually captured and either sentenced to death or several years in jail (MIPT 2008; Mickolus and Simmons 1997, 703).

External Ties

There were suspicions that the Armed Islamic Group was funding De Fes to help with their attacks, but no proof of this has been found (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Abdelilah Ziyad admit to being behind the bombings at the Atlas-Asni hotel and took full responsibility for the attack (New York Times 1997; UPI 1996; Morocco World News 2015). All 3 members of De Fes were arrested, as well as Abdelilah Ziyad and 33 other

members of the network (UPI 1996; MIPT 2008; Mickolus and Simmons 1997, 703; New York Times 1997). The attack from De Fes as well as the larger group convinced the French authorities to take more action against Islamic militants in France and North Africa (MIPT 2008). It also showed how easy it is for experienced Islam extremists to influence young French Muslims and turn them into a threat (New York Times 1997; MIPT 2008). De Fes' only attack was at the hotel in Marrakech and they have likely been inactive since then (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-is this an alias for GICM? Seems likely as the leader was responsible for both De Fes and the GICM. De Fes was described as only a cell and had only 3 members. Seems likely that it was an alias -- candidate for merger.

VII. 3 OCTOBER MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 491

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Third Of October Group, 3 October Armenian Nationalism Movement, 3 October Movement, 3rd October Organization

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Geography

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

VIII. PROVOS
Torg ID: 224
Min. Group Date: 1922
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Irish Republican Army (Ira), Provisional Irish Republican Army (Pira), Provos

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Sinn Fein, Oglaiigh na hEireann

Group Formation:

December of 1969

Group End:

On July 28, 2005 the IRA Army Council announced an end to its armed campaign.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PIRA is a splinter group, which formed out of the old IRA in December of 1969 (Global Security n.d.; Reuters 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group’s ideology can be identified as nationalist because it fights for the geographical and political unity of Ireland and North Ireland (FAS 2005; CFR 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its political aim is to unify Ireland and force the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland (Reuters 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2010). Their first documented attack occurred on June 26, 1970 (Council on Foreign Relations 2010; GTD 2017).

Geography

The Provisional IRA focused the majority of its attacks in the boundaries of the United Kingdom, but did attack in Ireland a couple of times (GTD 2017). Their bases were mainly stationed in Northern Ireland, but did operate throughout Ireland and Great Britain (GTD 2017). The PIRA can be identified as a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

They are known to be affiliated as the wing of the politically driven group, Sinn Fein (FAS 2005). The group had a youth wing known as Fianna na h'Eireann (Schmid and Jongman 1988). No information could be found about the membership background. They were organized under an established Army Council made up of 12 members, which was recorded to have met semi-annually (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Notably, the group organized like a conventional army (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The leader of Sinn Fein's political party is Gerry Adams (Global Security n.d). Additional leaders included John Stephenson, Rory O'brady, Leo Martin, Billy McKee, Seamus Twomey, and Francis Card (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The number of troops of the IRA in 1989 is 300 fighters and in 1991 is 250 fighters (Non-State Actor Dataset Narratives 2013). It has also been more generally reported to have several hundred members at an unknown date (FAS 2005; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group received some partial funding through Irish diasporas in the US (Gleditsch et al 2013). Members were Catholic.

External Ties

The PIRA had many explicit splinters in their group, some that can be identified as the RIRA, Continuity IRA (CIRA), and the ONH (FAS 2005). The group received explicit weapons support from Libya as well an endorsement from Ireland (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 410; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group provided weapons specifically for training to the FARC (FAS 2004). These divisions shared the same motives as PIRA, but differed in a few beliefs, usually in attack. These groups helped further PIRA as a threat to English army troops based in Northern Ireland, and to even continue to pose as potential threats today (BBC 2013).

Group Outcome

A formal political agreement known as the Good Friday Agreement helped resolve the conflict in 1998 (BBC n.d.; BBC 2013). As part of this agreement, the IRA disarmed in July 2005 (CFR 2010). The group grew when British troops shot peaceful protesters in January of 1972 as part of an event that came to be known as Bloody Sunday (Reuters 2008; BBC n.d.; BBC 2013). Despite this confirmation, the IRA's last attack has been

recorded to have occurred in May of 2011 in Londonderry, United Kingdom (Global Terrorism Database n.d.).

Notes for Iris:

- between 1922 and 1969, their initial aim is to remove British forces from Northern Ireland who have been occupying the area since the first Irish revolt. After 1960, the Irish forces are debating over the best strategy to get rid of the British.
- all these different groups are continuously attacking the British forces so they suspend the Irish political rights which becomes the catalyst for the start of the PIRA → goes through 2005 (fighting)
- the PIRA and CIRA/RIRA are divided over different ideologies and resistance to peace talks (ideological)

IX. BASQUE FATHERLAND AND LIBERTY

Torg ID: 102

Min. Group Date: 1959

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Basque Fatherland And Freedom (Eta), Basque Fatherland And Liberty, Basque Homeland And Freedom, Eta, Euskadi Ta Askatasuna

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: no other aliases

Group Formation: formed 1959, first attack 1968 (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015; Stewart 2009; Canada IRB 1992)

Group End: last violent attack 2008 (GTD 2017), 2017 disarmament (BBC 2017; Al Jazeera 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The ETA first appeared in 1959, during the rule of Franco, as a group of students from Bilbao's Deusto University protesting for Basque independence from Spain (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015; Stewart 2009; Canada IRB 1992). Franco prohibited the language and culture of the Basque Country (CFR 2008; Stewart 2009). The group was founded from some of the remaining members of another Basque nationalist group, the EKIN (MIPT 2008). The group formed because they claimed that the Basque National Party was too moderate (MIPT 2008; CFR 2008). The students were not originally a part of the Basque National Party, but were disgruntled by its actions.

The group's first violent attack was not until 1968 when a police torturer was shot outside of his home (Stewart 2009).

The ETA is a separatist, ethno-nationalist, leftist group and it seeks autonomy as its political aim (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015; Minder 2016).

Geography

The group has networks and bases in the different Basque parts of France and Spain (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008). It is also allegedly reported that members trained in various countries: Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, South Yemen, Cuba, Uruguay, and Ireland (Canada IRB 1992). Group also allegedly has tied with the "Action Directe" in France (Canada IRB 1992). The group conducted an attack in Costa Rica (Canada IRB 1992). In 1984, they allegedly bombed the Palace of Justice in Antwerp, Belgium (Canada IRB 1992). Many members are allegedly hiding in Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, and Venezuela (Canada IRB 1992). The group operated in France during the Franco dictatorship.

The group is transnational - it conducts transnational attacks and has external bases.

Organizational Structure

The ETA first appeared in 1959, during the rule of Franco, as a group of students from Bilbao's Deusto University protesting for Basque independence from Spain (BBC 2017; MIPT 2008; CFR 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group primarily recruits youth and student individuals (Stewart 2009).

The group first operated in a hierarchical structure: leadership, military, logistics, and political (Mackenzie Institute 2015). There are three types of member in the ETA: "legal ones", "liberated ones", and supporters (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

The names of leaders are mostly unknown as the group interestingly is very secretive about their leadership wing (MIPT 2008). The group's military wing leaders are allegedly Garikoitz Aspiazu Rubina and Juran Martitegi Lizaso and the group's political wing leader is Javier Lopez Pena (BBC 2017; CFR 2008). The group has a political wing. A group leader was also Mikel Irastorza (Minder 2016). The political wing is known as Batasuna or HB.

The group uses several methods of funding including kidnapping and extortion, robbery, and charging a "revolution tax" from companies in the Basque Country (Canada IRB 1992; MIPT 2008).

The most common forms of attack by the ETA are assassinations and bombs (MIPT 2008). The group however, usually provides warning prior to attacks (MIPT 2008). The group is responsible for more than 800 deaths and thousands wounded (BBC 2017; CFR 2008; Al Jazeera 2017). The group has conducted nearly 2000 attacks (CFR 2008). The group had many high profile targets. They often attack Spanish police and government members and military members of the Spanish Guardia Civil (MIPT 2008; BBC 2017; Stewart 2009; CFR 2008). In 1973, they assassinated Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, the supposed successor to Franco in Spain (MIPT 2008). For example, in 1983 the group attacked the British ambassador in Costa Rica because an ETA member was arrested in

that country (Canada IRB 1992). In 1984, they allegedly bombed the Palace of Justice in Antwerp, Belgium (Canada IRB 1992).

The group has also targeted journalists and media (Mackenzie Institute 2015; Stewart 2009). The group had about 200-300 members at an unknown date (Canada IRB 1992; MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Group has been an ally to the Red Flag in Venezuela and the Irish Republican Army (MIPT 2008; Canada IRB 1992). The group has also allegedly trained FARC members for money (Stewart 2009). The group despises the US as they did not help against Franco after WWII (Stewart 2009).

The group also allegedly received funding from various countries: Libya, China, and the USSR (Canada IRB 1992). It is also allegedly reported that members trained in various countries: Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, South Yemen, Cuba, Uruguay, and Ireland (with the IRA) (Canada IRB 1992).

Group also allegedly has tied with the "Action Directe" in France and the "Uruguayan Movimiento de Liberación Nacional-Tupamaros" in Uruguay (Canada IRB 1992). Group also has ties in North Africa (Stewart 2009).

GRAPO has given "operational support" to ETA (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661).

Group Outcome

Starting in 1968 through 1969, the government reacted to the group by making mass arrests, about 2000 in those two years (Stewart 2009).

Franco prohibited the language and culture of the Basque Country (CFR 2008; Stewart 2009; MIPT 2008). In 1980, the Basque Country was allowed its own parliament and taxes (MIPT 2008). In 1997, the group murdered the young leader of the Basque Popular Party because of his refusal to release 460 imprisoned ETA members (BBC 2017). This event made the ETA lose many supporters and protests began against the ETA (BBC 2017). The Popular Party continued to run with a strong policy of terminating the ETA (BBC 2017).

In 1992 the group called a 2 months truce because of the Olympics (Minorities at Risk Project 2004).

In 1998, the ETA called a cease-fire but that lasted for only 14 months until 1999 because the government of Spain did not allow Basque independence (MIPT 2008; BBC 2017). The Spanish police has been able to capture over 100 ETA members (MIPT

2008). In 1999, 700 people went on a hunger strike because of the ETA's poor prison conditions (Minorities at Risk Project 2004). In 2004, the group infamously set a bomb at a Madrid train station on the evening before elections; the bombs killed about 200 (BBC 2017; Stewart 2009).

In 2005, the government held a vote to have peace talks with the ETA in return for disarmament; about 250,000 voters voted against the talks, most likely due to distrust towards the ETA (CFR 2008).

Early in 2006 the group again proposed a ceasefire and peacefully joining politics but later that year the group bombed an airport garage (MIPT 2008). The Spanish government announced they would not allow peace talks and agreements until the group disarmed and ended its violence (BBC 2017).

The group's attacks up until 2003 had cost the Spanish government about 11 billion dollars in repair (CFR 2008).

The French and Spanish government banned the group's political wing that seeks Basque autonomy; the wing has been under the names Euzkako Herritarrok, Batasuna, and Herri Batasuna (BBC 2017). The reason being that the political wing provides the group with government representation and allegedly funding as well (BBC 2017). In 2009, they were excluded from electing officials (BBC 2017).

In 2008, they arrested Garikoitz Aspiazu Rubina and Javier Lopez Pena, two suspected leaders of the group (BBC 2017; CFR 2008). The group's last recorded violent attack took place that year, 2008 (GTD 2017). In 2010, the group agreed to stop carrying out attacks (BBC 2017). In 2011, the group announced they had completely disarmed (BBC 2017; Al Jazeera 2017).

In April of 2017 the group said that they had dissolved, but the Spanish government said they would refuse to give them anything in return (BBC 2017). In April of 2017, the group announced they would disarm (Al Jazeera 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- unlike Colombia groups, ETA is not super corrupt and doesn't deviate or have to deal with rogue members or splinters
- ETA pursues different leadership strategy here covering their faces which makes it harder for government to track down and identify
- repeated history of ceasefire breakdown between ETA and the government. No one actually trusts that ETA has disarmed.

X. SECRET ARMY ORGANIZATION
Torg ID: 1462
Min. Group Date: 1961

Max. Group Date: 1972

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: SAO

Group Formation: 1969 (form), 1972 (violent)

Group End: 1972 (arrests, report)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Secret Army Organization was a right-wing armed group that formed in 1969 (MIPT 2008). SAO was a right-wing group whose goal was to prevent a communist takeover of the United States (MIPT 2008; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). The group supported American involvement in the Vietnam War (MIPT 2008). The group allegedly supported the administration of President Richard Nixon (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975). One of SAO's goals was to target those who opposed the Vietnam War, especially those who organized or participated in anti-war protests or who publicly expressed their criticism of the United States' involvement in the war through literature and the media (MIPT 2008). The group conducted attempted assassinations, allegedly burglarized homes and offices, issued death threats, and plotted kidnappings of political opponents (Washington Post 1976).

SAO conducted its first known violent attack in Ocean Beach, a San Diego neighborhood, on January 6, 1972 when it attempted to assassinate Paula Tharp, a left-wing reporter who opposed the Vietnam War, and Peter G. Bohmer, a former economics professor at San Diego State University who is an outspoken Marxist (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; New York Times 1975).

Geography

Secret Army Organization mainly operated and conducted attacks in San Diego, a city in southern California, United States (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976). The group had four cells in San Diego (MIPT 2008). The group conducted its first known attempted assassination in Ocean Beach, a San Diego neighborhood (New York Times 1975). In that attack, Howard Berry Godfrey fired two shots into the home at 5155 Muir Street (Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). The group's second known violent attack took place at the Guild Theater near the Hillcrest neighborhood of San Diego (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group may have had possible cells elsewhere in the western United States and as far east as the midwest (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Secret Army Organization's two leaders were Howard Berry Godfrey and Jerry Lynn Davis (MIPT 2008). Howard Berry Godfrey was the group's main leader (Washington Post 1976). Godfrey was responsible for paying expenses, recruiting new members, supplying weapons, and selecting targets (Washington Post 1976). Godfrey was an operative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (Washington Post 1976; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). Davis coordinated SAO operations in southern California (Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). SAO had more than 30 members in its 4 San Diego cells (MIPT 2008). The group was funded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). Howard Berry

Godfrey testified that the FBI provided him with \$20000 to purchase weapons and recruit members (MIPT 2008; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). The FBI denied the allegations that they funded SAO (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

Secret Army Organization had ties to the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation. The group was funded by the FBI (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). Howard Berry Godfrey testified that the FBI provided him with \$20000 to purchase weapons and recruit members (MIPT 2008; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). Godfrey had ties to Steve Christiansen, an FBI special agent (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976; Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973). They collaborated on the attempted assassination of Paula Tharp and Peter G. Bohmer (Court of Appeal, Fourth District, Division 1, California 1973).

SAO may have had ties to the Minutemen, a militant group which was broken up in 1969 or 1970 (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976). Howard B. Godfrey and Jerry Lynn Davis were members of the Minutemen (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Secret Army Organization conducted its last known attack on June 19, 1972 when William Yakopoc detonated a bomb at San Diego's Guild Theater (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). No one was killed or injured (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019).

In 1975, the American Civil Liberties Union presented a report to the Senate alleging that the SAO was directly controlled and funded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and detailing the SAO's criminal plots such as kidnapping plots and plans to attack protesters at the 1972 Republican National Convention (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975; Washington Post 1976). No FBI agents were prosecuted as a result of the ACLU's report (MIPT 2008). The FBI may have shut down SAO as a result of this report's exposure of their connections to SAO (MIPT 2008). Moreover, Godfrey's testimony that alleged the FBI directed SAO resulted in prison sentences for many SAO members in San Diego (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- believe the group was established and sponsored by the FBI
- the group's leadership had direct ties with Christensen
- the group was pretty small and concentrated in San Diego
- the group's independence was pretty limited; they supported the anti-communist cause
- might be an interesting similarity to Shia proxies by Iran, but less big and conducted less attacks

-as soon as state sponsorship for the group is revealed through the ACLU's actions (and resulting court case), the FBI allegedly backed away from the group
-the group falls apart afterwards (overall very few attacks)

XI. 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)

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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).

XII. REJECTION OF SINS AND EXODUS

Torg ID: 481

Min. Group Date: 1966

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/africa/08/09/egypt.islamists/index.html?iref=allsearch%29>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: “late 1960s”

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Takfir wa al-Hijra is a transnational terrorist group which provides support to different cells across Europe and northern Africa (Mili 2006). The group was founded in Egypt by Shukri Mustafa in the late 1960s (Gleis 2005).

Geography

The group re-emerged after the 2011 Egyptian Revolution in the Rafah and Sheikh Zuwaid regions of the Sinai Peninsula (Daymon 2013).

Organizational Structure

The group was founded in Egypt by Shukri Mustafa in the late 1960s (Gleis 2005). Mustafa was heavily influenced by the teachings of sheikh Ali Ismael; Ismael argued Muslims and Islam was being suppressed by Egyptian President Nasser (Mili 2006). Mustafa formed the group to punish apostates, wage jihad, and create an Islamic caliphate (Mili 2006; CNN 2011). He was anti-modernity and Salafi jihadi.

Mustafa and his followers moved to the desert in order to practice Islam and get around what they deemed “illegitimate” Egyptian law.

External Ties

The group may have influenced the ideology of GIA in Algeria as well as Takfiris in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco (Mili 2006). It may also have had a tacit alliance with the GIA and Al-Qaeda (Daymon 2013; TOPS).

Group Outcome

In 1977, Mustafa was executed by Egyptian police after which the group went underground. During the 1980s and 1990s, ATWAH cells emerged in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Kenya, and Morocco (Mili 2006). Today, the group operates as a set of decentralized cells with little coordinated oversight (Daymon 2013).

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

XIII. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE

Torg ID: 378

Min. Group Date: 1967

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Profile: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP),” BBC, 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-30099510>
- “Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine,” Para-States, Global Security, n.d., <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/pflp.htm>
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- “PFLP Commemorates 46 years in Turkey,” PFLP, 2013, <http://pflp.ps/english/2013/12/18/pflp-commemorates-46th-anniversary-in-turkey/>
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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=838>

Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 1967

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

Today, the group primarily operates from the Gaza Strip attacking Israeli communities in the southern part of the country. It has also had prominent attacks in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Entebbe, Geha junction, Itamar, Ramallah, and Karnei Shomron (Global Security n.d., BBC 2014). Its headquarters were in Damascus, Syria as early as 1968(Global Security n.d.)

Organizational Structure

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

The group had an estimated 800 members at an unknown date with potentially more support throughout the West Bank and Gaza (Global Security n.d.) The group funds itself from local supporters as well as external sources in Libya and Syria.

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

External Ties

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

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

Group Outcome

The PFLP escalated during the First Intifada with Israel. After the fall of the Soviet Union and in-fighting between Palestinian groups during the First Intifada (Hamas, PIJ), the PFLP was very weakened and lost nearly all of its power and influence in the West Bank by 2000 (ADL n.d., IB Times 2014).

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

Israel killed Mustafa in 2001 and arrested Sadat in 2002 (Global Security n.d.). As of 2017, the group was continuing to fight Israel and Saadat claims the group will not enter negotiations with the Israeli government (BBC 2014). The group's last violent attack was in 2016 (GTD 2017).

XIV. JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE

Torg ID: 244

Min. Group Date: 1968

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: Jewish Defense League (Jdl), Jewish Defense League

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Jewish Defense League." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 183, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnl3A/edit>

- GTD Perpetrator 1236, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1236>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 1986 (GTD 2017)

Notes for Iris: possible merger with Kahane Chai - same leader, goal, location

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).

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.) All of their bases were located inside the boundaries of the United States. JDL is a transnational group.

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).

External Ties

There is no evidence of external support.

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack occurred in 1986 (GTD 2017). A similarly named group emerged in 2013 conducting attacks in Villeurbanne, France, but it is unclear if they are the same group (GTD 2017). The founder of the Jewish Defense League was assassinated in a Manhattan hotel in 1990 (New York Times 1990). After many group members were jailed, the amount of attacks declined during the late 1980s (MIPT 2008). The group continues to exist on a limited scale with group chapters in Australia, Canada, South Africa, Eastern Europe, Russia, and the United Kingdom (SPLC n.d.).

- XV. AL-JABHA AL-DIMUQRATIYYA LI-TAHRIR FILASTIN
Torg ID: 148
Min. Group Date: 1969
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Democratic Front For The Liberation Of Palestine (Dflp), Al-Jabha Al-Dimuqratiyya Li-Tahrir Filastin, Democratic Front For The Liberation Of Palestine, Popular Democratic Front For The Liberation Of Palestine, Popular Democratic Front For The Liberation Of Palestine (Pdfflp)

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.cfr.org/background/pflp-dflp-pflp-gc-palestinian-leftists>
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as well as its overseas offices; its aims and objectives; activities; whether it has an armed wing; whether violence and terrorism are part of its main objectives; relationship with the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and Chairman Arafat; its views on the peace process with Israel; whether the PNA sees the group as a "terrorist" organization (1991-1999), 3 November 1999, PAL32816.E, available at:

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad7220.html>

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1969

Group End: 2017 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The DFLP formed in 1969 when it splintered from the PFLP over ideological differences (BBC 2002; Global Security n.d.; FAS 1998; MIPT 2008). The group ascribed to a Marxist-Leninist ideology (Global Security n.d.; MIPT 2008; BBC 2002). It aimed to overthrow the Israeli government and create an independent Palestine through Marxist revolution (Global Security n.d.; MIPT 2008; BBC 2002). It is unknown when the group's first violent incident occurred, but was as late as 1974 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group primarily conducted attacks in Israel and Gaza (Canada IRB 1999; GTD 2017). The group had some transnational attacks in France and Germany early on (GTD 2017). It also sometimes conducted attacks in Lebanon and Jordan (Canada IRB 1999; FAS 1998). The group had an external base of operations in Lebanon and Damascus, Syria starting in 1970 (Canada IRB 1999; Global Security n.d.). It left Syria in the 1980s and returned to Israel (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group's founder was Nayaf Hawatmeh (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). It allegedly had 500 members at an unknown date (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; BBC 2002). It funded itself with external support from Syria and Libya (MIPT 2008). The group was the third largest PLO faction (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group was a splinter of the PFLP (MIPT 2008). Syria and Libya provided the DFLP financial support (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008; BBC 2002). Syria also provided the group sanctuary (MIPT 2008). The group also received training support from the Soviet Union and aid from Cuba until the 1980s (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.). The group supported the al Aqsa Martyr Brigades during the second intifada (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group signed the Tripoli declaration in 1983 (BBC 2002). The group changed its tactics in 1988 and became less violent (BBC 2002). The group partially splintered in 1991 and lost some members (FAS 1998; BBC 2002). Hawatmeh's faction continued to oppose talks with Israel (BBC 2002). In 1999, the group announced its interest in talks with Israelis (Canada IRB 1999; MIPT 2008). The US State Department removed the group's FTO designation in 1999 (MIPT 2008). It maintains ties with the PLO. The group's last known violent incident was in 2014 (GTD 2017).

France Part 2, 1970-1974 Last Updated: 15 May 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T702508	GAC		1970	1974
T99	RED ARMY FACTION		1970	1977
T173	GRUPO DE RESISTENCIA ANTI-FASCISTA PRIMERO DE OCTUBRE (GRAPO)		1970	2000
T112	BRETON LIBERATION ARMY		1971	2000
T546	2ND OF JUNE MOVEMENT		1971	1981
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)		1971	1976
T132	COMMITTEE OF COORDINATION		1972	1995
T289	MASADA, ACTION AND DEFENSE MOVEMENT		1972	1972
T594	FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL CUBANA (FLNC)		1972	1976
T310	MUJAHIDEEN-I-KHALQ (MK)		1972	2011

T221	IPARRETARRAK (IK)		1973	2005
T219	INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY ACTION GROUP (GARI)		1973	1977
T1452	RAUL SENDIC INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE		1974	1974
T537	YOUTH ACTION GROUP		1974	1976
T188	FRONTE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIUNALE DI A CORSICA		1974	2012
T880	TRIPLE A		1974	1978
T736	JACKAL, CARLOS THE		1974	0
T3	FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL		1974	1998
T263	KONGRA-GEL (KGK)		1974	2012

- I. GAC
Torg ID: 702508
Min. Group Date: 1970
Max. Group Date: 1974
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3832. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3832>
- Searched Proquest
 - gac spain 1970 pamplona journalist
 - Gac spain 1974

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 1974 (never took responsibility for another attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group's first attack occurred in Pamplona in 1970 (GTD 2017). No information could be found about their ideology or goals.

Geography

Most of their attacks occurred around Pamplona, Spain, but their last attack in 1974 occurred in Toulouse, France (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about their organizational structure or leaders.

External Ties

No information could be found about their external ties.

Group Outcome

Their last attack in Spain occurred in late 1973, but their final attack at all, which was in France, occurred in mid-1974 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

-there are numerous incidents about this group recorded on GTD so it's clearly an acronym for some group, but I couldn't identify what it was.

- II. RED ARMY FACTION
Torg ID: 99
Min. Group Date: 1970
Max. Group Date: 1977
Onset: NA

Aliases: Baader-Meinhof Group, Baader-Meinhof Bande, Baader-Meinhof Gang, Red Army Faction

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3504>
- GTD Perpetrator 569. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=569>
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<https://fas.org/irp/world/para/raf.htm>
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<https://www.dw.com/en/red-army-faction-a-chronology-of-terror/a-2763946>
- "Rote Armee Faktion - Chronology of Events." n.d. Social History.
<https://socialhistoryportal.org/raf/chronology>
-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Rote Armee Fraktion

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 1998 (self-dissolution); RAF was mainly dependent on its leaders and most of its leaders either committed suicide or were killed in jail so the remaining members discontinued the organization in April of 1988.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Red Army Faction was a German anarchist leftist terrorist group that was formed in 1967 (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 573). The group's political aim was to overthrow the central government, which they viewed as fascist (Kushner 2002). Originally called the Baader-Meinhof gang, the group emerged from a German student protest that focused on university reform (Kushner 2002, 66; BBC 2016; Amador 2003). In 1967, the police killed a young student activist during a demonstration in Berlin, catalyzing Andreas Baader to form the RAF, turn to violence, and bomb 2 department stores in Frankfurt in 1968 (BBC 2016). He and four members conducted attacks in 1968 until their arrest. When Baader escaped from prison in 1970, the group reorganized itself until the dual leadership of Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof (Kushner 2002).

Geography

The group mostly operated in Germany as their main goal was to add socialist states in Europe and target German leaders as well as US facilities (MIPT 2008). While the group might have received some help from armed groups in the Middle East, they were mostly self-sustaining and independent (FAS 1998). Additionally, the group engaged in transnational activities in Italy (GTD 2019). These activities often targeted businesses, the government, and the military (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

RAF was made up of young middle class individuals who wanted to fight a German capitalist establishment (Kushner 2002). Ulrike Meinhof, Andreas Baader, and Gundrun Ensslin, were the central leaders of the group (Ascherson 2008; Kushner 2002). They were mostly self-sufficient and worked in a small group of 15, 20, and 24 people respectively (FAS 1998, Amador 2003, CIA 1982). However, they had hundreds of supporters (FAS 1998). The group primarily operated in small cells (FAS 1998).

External Ties

Although the group mostly worked independently, it was dependent on the popular front for the liberation of Palestine (PFLP) for training (Sloan and Anderson 2009). Additionally, the group worked with communist combatant cells and the October First Antifascist Resistance Group (Sloan and Anderson 2009). They relied on the 2 groups during the beginning of their group formation, however, they didn't use those groups to follow through with all their attacks. The group was rumored to have received aid from Middle Eastern armed groups (FAS 1998; Amador 2003), and got training from the German Democratic Republic (FAS 1998; IPT 2008).

Group Outcome

In 1976 and 1977, RAF carried out the Entebbe and Mogashidu hijacking. Both hijacks ended up failing as Israeli commandos and the West German Grenzschutzgruppe-9 counterterrorism commandos, respectively, saved the refugees (Sloan and Anderson 2009). After the group began a bombing campaign against the US and Germany, they were captured and most of their leaders were taken into captivity (Kushner 2002). These major arrests occurred in 1977 (Wells 2007). In jail, the members went on hunger strikes and declined all connections to the RAF. The 3 main leaders later committed suicide in jail, and after that, the organization of RAF fell apart (MIPT 2008; Amador 2003). The group's last known violent attack was in 1993, when the group bombed the construction site of a new prison (Wells 2007). In 1998, the remaining members of the group sent a memorandum to the Reuters news agency announcing the end of their organization (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

III. GRUPO DE RESISTENCIA ANTI-FASCISTA PRIMERO DE OCTUBRE (GRAPO)

Torg ID: 173

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: First Of October Antifascist Resistance Group (Grapo), First Of October Antifascist Resistance Group, Grupo De Resistencia Anti-Fascista Primero De Octubre (Grapo)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 188, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
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[63YAhUQw2MKHbVAApk4HhDoAQgxMAM#v=onpage&q=FIRST%20OF%20OCTOBER%20ANTIFASCIST%20RESISTANCE%20GROUP&f=false](https://www.economist.com/news/europe/21583715-weakened-terrorist-group-remains-presentsence-basque-region-always-around)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: GRAPO

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 2002 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

GRAPO formed in 1975, shortly after the death of Spain’s dictator General Franco (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661). It formed when it splintered from the Organization of Marxist Leninist Spaniards, which itself had formed seven years prior (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661; Kushner 2002, 139). GRAPO was the armed wing of the Communist Party of Spain-Reconstituted (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661; MIPT 2008). The group’s goal was to overthrow the Spanish government and create a Marxist state through communist revolution (MIPT 2008). It was also anti-American and objected to U.S. military bases in Spain (MIPT 2008). They also opposed Spain’s membership in NATO (MIPT 2008). Their first attack occurred in 1975 in Madrid (GTD 2017). The group quickly became known for its kidnappings and assassinations (El Mundo 2005).

Geography

The group mostly operated out of Madrid, Seville, and Barcelona (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661). The group has attacked both France and Spain (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group had an estimated membership of 300 in 1979 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661). The group had an estimated membership of around 20 in 2004 as most of the members had been arrested (FAS Intelligence Resource Program 2004). The group's main leader was sentenced to ten years in prison in 2003 (MIPT 2008). One of the leader was Juan Garcia Martin, who was arrested in 2006 (BBC 2006). The group supported itself financially through extortion and bank robberies (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661). The group formed as the armed wing of the Communist Party of Spain-Reconstituted (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661; MIPT 2008). Members originally came from from the Organization of Marxist Leninist Spaniards. Its political wing was the Communist Party of Spain-Reconstituted (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

GRAPO openly supported the 9/11 attacks (MIPT 2008). GRAPO has given "operational support" to ETA (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661). Its political wing was the Communist Party of Spain-Reconstituted (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group has become more weak as time has gone by, due to large-scale arrests made (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 661; FAS Intelligence Resource Program 2004). In 1982, the group offered a ceasefire if Spain were to meet seven demands, but negotiations broke down eventually (El Mundo 2005). In the 1990s, the group was negotiating with the government for disarmament, which eventually fell through in 1998 when the group demanded shorter prison sentences to its members that were incarcerated (Kushner 2002). The group's last known attack was in 2000 or 2001 (GTD 2017; FAS Intelligence Resource Program 2004). The group fell apart between 2000 and 2002 as Spanish and French police arrested remaining members (BBC 2006; Kushner 2002, 139). In March 2004, the political wing of the group was outlawed (FAS Intelligence Resource Program 2004). In 2007, six members of the group were arrested (El Mundo 2007; Libertad Digital 2007).

Interesting quote by Kushner:

"The Spanish police have announced that they believe the group to be all but destroyed more than half a dozen times, yet it has always returned to commit more attacks"

Notes for Iris:

- it is a splinter of the Organization of Marxist Leninist Spaniards, a violent attack
- group forms in response to Franco's death and wanted to push the country to be even more leftist
- big barriers for this group: government is able to get ahead of the group and repress the group more often

-ETA conducted more attacks. It's mostly ethnonationalist so able to attract support more easily. GRAPO is leftist. Viability of ideology, attack, and base of support.

IV. BRETON LIBERATION ARMY

Torg ID: 112

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: Breton Liberation Front (Fib), Armee Revolutionnaire Bretonne (Arb), Breton Liberation Army, Breton Liberation Front, Breton Revolutionary Army (Arb), Emgann

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Breton Revolutionary Army (BRA), Armee Republicaine Bretonne (ARB), EMGANN [Combat], Front de la Liberation de la Bretagne [FLB]

Group Formation: 1971

Group End: 2000; most of the leaders were captured and taken into trial; the group slowly dissolved.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Breton Liberation Front initially formed as a non-violent ethnonationalist organization in either 1963 (Minority Rights Group 2008; MIPT 2008) or 1966 (Schmid and Jongman 1988). In 1971, the group added an armed wing known as the Breton Liberation Army (Schmid and Jongman 1971). It was an autonomy seeking group (Schmid and Jongman). The group was led by Pierre Le Mar and aimed to establish an independent state for Brittany (Schmid and Jongman 1988). It fought on behalf of the Breton people who had been historically disadvantaged within France and suffered relative economic deprivation (Minority Rights Group 2008; Global Security n.d.). The group first became violent in 1974, after a bombing of Roc-Tredudon (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Geography

The group's main base of organization was France. They mostly attacked the cities of Rennes and Guingamp in France, where they targeted authorities like the police and the French government (Global Terrorism Database 2019). As their initial goal was to establish independence for Brittany, the group was mostly based in that region. Additionally, there is no evidence of transnational activities present within the group (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

The main leaders of the movement were Jeanne Pierre Le Mat, Yan Fouéré, Yann Puillandre, Dr. Goruves, and Father Le Breton (Schmid and Jongman 1988; MIPT 2008; Global Security; Conan 2000). The group was relatively small with only 24 people and was an extremist wing of the nationalist movement EMGANN which aimed to fight and overthrow "French oppressors" (Global Security n.d). According to MIPT (2008), the group had 20 members.

External Ties

Similarly to what the police investigated, the Breton Liberation army was controlled by a small squad that handled internal connections to the EMGANN group, which it was a part of (Conan 2000). The organization received military training from the Irish Republican Army (IRA) (Minhan 2002). Other than its relationship with the Irish Republican Army, mentioned above, the group didn't have many connections outside of France (Minhan 2002).

Group Outcome

In 1972, there were a few attempts to turn the group into a socialist movement. These attempts failed, causing some members to splinter away from the group (Schmid and Jongman 1988). Similar splintering occurred in 1977 (Schmid and Jongman 1988). In 2000, around 11 men were captured and accused of carrying out attacks in the name of the Breton Liberation Army. 6 of those men were sent to a detention to wait out a trial because they were confirmed members of the BRA. Additionally, 4 of the suspects faced life sentences for the death of a woman who was killed in a bomb blast in a McDonalds (Henley 2004; Global Security n.d.; Chicago Tribune 2000). All the suspects, specifically Gael Robin and Christian Georgault, denied BRA membership. The group slowly dissolved after the leaders were taken into custody.

A group by the same name claimed responsibility for an attack in 2014 (GTD 2019). It is unclear whether this was the same group or a new group inspired by the original FLB.

V. 2ND OF JUNE MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 546

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 1981

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Bewegung 2 Juni

Group Formation: 1971

Group End: 1981 (last violent attack - disintegrates/self-dissolves as most of its members joined RAF)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1971 (GTD 2019; Mapping Militants 2012; Amador 2003) or 1973 (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group formed in response to the death of a student, Benno Ohnesorg who died in the 1967 student protests against the West German regime (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Mapping Militants

2012). It's main political aim was to oppose the democratic regime present in Western Germany (Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group was based in West Berlin (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Mapping Militants 2012; Amador 2003) and was an urban anarchist left-wing group (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Mapping Militants 2012; Amador 2003). The Second of June Movement is also known to be either a splinter of West Berlin Tupamaros (MIPT 2008; Mapping Militants 2012), or a splinter of the Red Army Faction (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The groups' first violent attack occurred in 1971 (GTD 2019). Their most famous incident occurred in 1975 when they kidnapped Peter Lorenz and threatened to kill him unless the people who were a part of the movement were released from jail (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Amador 2003; Grimes 2010; Whitney 1975a; Whitney 1975b).

Geography

The group was stationed in West Berlin (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Mapping Militants 2012; Amador 2003). It had transnational attacks in France and Germany (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

The group was formed by members of the RAF in 1971 and was led by Ralph Reinders (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Whitney 1975b). Ralph Reinders was mostly known for leading the kidnapping of Peter Lorenz. He was later captured and held as a suspect (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The member size of the group was relatively small, including only around 20 members (Schmid and Jongman 1988). Additionally some of the members of the group came from the Black Cells and Black Help (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

External Ties

The 2nd of June Movement often partnered with RAF (MIPT 2008; Mapping Militants 2012; Schmid and Jongman 1988). Some members of the group came from the RAF as well as the Black Cells and Black Help (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Group Outcome

The group is not currently active (MIPT 2008). After the 2 suspects were caught in 1975, the organization of the group largely fell apart (Whitney 1975b). As a result, many members of the 2nd of June Movement left and went to join the RAF (Amador 2003; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Mapping Militants 2012). The last known violent attack of the group was in 1981 in France (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

-similar origin story as RAF in terms of responding to student protest

-the groups interacted with each other but 2 were independent as evidenced by ideological differences
-some members of the RAF left to form this group. Unclear what the Berlin Tupamaros are

VI. BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)
Torg ID: 108
Min. Group Date: 1971
Max. Group Date: 1976
Onset: NA

Aliases: Black September Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: 1970/1971

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

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

VII. COMMITTEE OF COORDINATION

Torg ID: 132000

Min. Group Date: 1972

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

GTD entry refers to a group by the same name in Algeria which is why the dates are so far off.

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Committee of Coordination." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3996. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2i2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit>
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-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: 1972

Group End: 1973; They only committed a small series of bombings. After America agreed to end participation in the Vietnam War, the group disappeared

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it came to attention for its first attack in May 1972 when it bombed several US targets in France (Atlanta Constitution 1972; MIPT 2008). Their initial goal was to retaliate against US involvement in the Vietnam War (Atlanta Constitution 1972; MIPT 2008). The group only committed 4 acts of violence which consisted of a series of bombings in Paris (MIPT 2008). Its first violent attack was in May 1972 when it claimed responsibility for bombing an American Legion headquarters (Atlanta Constitution 1972; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group operated in France (MIPT 2008). All the attacks took place in Paris, France; there is no evidence of transnational attacks (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The Committee of Coordination only worked within France and did not have any external ties (MIPT 2008). In 1972, 2 bombings took place: one in Paris, and one in Heidelberg. Although the RAF claimed responsibility for a different attack on the same day as Germany, it's not clear if the two groups coordinated the attacks (Atlanta Constitution 1972).

Group Outcome

The group only committed 4 bombings in 1972 and then disappeared (Atlanta Constitution 1972; MIPT 2008). In 1973, the United States signed an agreement to end American participation in the Vietnam War, effectively resolving the group's grievance (MIPT 2008).

VIII. MASADA, ACTION AND DEFENSE MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 289

Min. Group Date: 1972

Max. Group Date: 1972

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- "Blast Wreck Immigrant Home in France; 1 Dead." LA Times. 1988.
<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1988-12-20-mn-400-story.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: 1972

Group End: 1988 (arrests in 1989) -- the extremists who carried out the bombings were arrested and so the group just fell apart.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The exact date of the group's formation is not known, but it came to attention for its first violent attack in 1972 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). At first, people assumed that Masada was a racist Jewish group because it was named after a symbolic Jewish fort (MIPT 2008). However, it was later discovered that the group actually consisted of French racists who wanted to increase tensions between Arabs and Jews (MIPT 2008; Greenhouse 1988). The group's first violent attack was in 1972, when an Arab bookstore was bombed (MIPT 2008; LA Times 1988).

Geography

The group was based in France (GTD 2019). There is no evidence of any transnational activities. They worked alone and had no external sanctuaries (Greenhouse 1988).

Organizational Structure

Although the name of the leader is not known, the group was made up of anti-Jewish and anti-Arab French individuals (MIPT 2008; Greenhouse 1988). The group only claimed responsibility for 3 attacks and the size of the group is unknown (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group had no external ties with anyone; they were self-sustaining and operated in France (MIPT 2008; Greenhouse 1988).

Group Outcome

The group's last violent attack was in 1988 when it claimed responsibility for bombing a hostel in Cannes and Cagnes-sur-Mer (Greenhouse 1988). One year later, in 1989, the police arrested the extremists who carried out the bombings (MIPT 2008). After they were arrested, the group simply fell apart and hasn't been heard of since (Greenhouse 1988; LA Times 1988).

Notes for Iris:

-hate group

- the discovery that the group was actually masquerading as a Jewish hate group emerged when they were arrested in 1989
- the group's arrests of a couple people + end of violence might imply group very small?

IX. FRENTE DE LIBERACION NACIONAL CUBANA (FLNC)

Torg ID: 594

Min. Group Date: 1972

Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

Aliases: National Front For The Liberation Of Cuba (Flnc), Cuban National Liberation Front, Frente De Liberacion Nacional Cubana, Frente De Liberacion Nacional Cubana (Flnc)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: no other aliases found

Group Formation: 1973 (Mendez and Luis 2006; la Manresa 2009)

Group End: 1976 (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group first came to attention in 1973 as a merger between para-military and student activist groups to oppose the Cuban regime (Manresa 2009). It is unknown specifically when the group formed but it first came to attention in 1973, when various leaders of

other groups attacked a fishing boat on the Cuban coast (Mendez and Luis 2006; GTD 2017). The group leaders were Frank Castro Paz and Rene Fernandez del Valle (Manresa 2009; Allard 2009). The group is an anti-Cuban militant group, which was opposed to the Castro regime (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group's ideology was right-wing (Manresa 2009).

Geography

The group bombed the Cuban Embassy in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico (Mendez and Luis 2006). Group also held attacks in Cuba (Mendez and Luis 2006). Group was also active in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico (Manresa 2009). Group contained the arsenal in Puerto Rico and explosives in Miami (Allard 2009). Group worked with the C.O.R.U. umbrella to destroy a Cuban plane in Trinidad and Tobago (Allard 2009). Group was also responsible for attacks in Jamaica, France, the UK, and Spain (GTD 2017). The group had a transnational base in US (Allard 2009). Group is transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group is responsible for around 25 terrorist acts (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group bombed the Cuban Embassy in Mexico in 1974 (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group also bombed a Chilean refugee site in Mexico City (Mendez and Luis 2006).

The group had about 15 to 20 members (Manresa 2009). Some members came from the group "Halcones Dorados" (Golden Falcons), a paramilitary group (Manresa 2009). Others came from the "Agrupacion Abdala" a group mainly consisting of university students stationed in New York and New Jersey (Manresa 2009). The third group to join was "Accion Sindical Independiente" (Manresa 2009). Initial members were therefore a combination of students and ex-militants. In 1976 the group joined the umbrella organization named C.O.R.U.

The group leaders were Frank Castro Paz and Rene Fernandez del Valle (Manresa 2009; Allard 2009). Reynol Rodriguez Gonzalez was in charge of the arsenal (Manresa 2009; Allard 2009).

Group had a political and military wing (Manresa 2009).

Group worked with the C.O.R.U. umbrella to destroy a Cuban plane in Trinidad and Tobago in 1977 (Allard 2009).

External Ties

Some members came from the group "Halcones Dorados" (Golden Falcons), a paramilitary group (Manresa 2009). Others came from the "Agrupacion Abdala" a group mainly consisting of university students stationed in New York and New Jersey (Manresa

2009). The third group to join was “Accion Sindical Independiente” (Manresa 2009). In 1976 the group joined the umbrella organization named C.O.R.U.

Group Outcome

The FBI and CIA closely tracked and reported on the group (Allard 2009). In 1980, Rene Fernandez del Valle was arrested by the FBI and imprisoned (Allard 2009). More information on whether group is still active is unknown. The group’s last recorded attack was in 1976 in Merida, Mexico (GTD 2017). In 1976, the group merged to join CORU, an umbrella organization (Manresa 2009).

- X. MUJAHIDEEN-I-KHALQ (MK)
Torg ID: 310
Min. Group Date: 1972
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Mujahedin-E Khalq (Mek), Mojahedin Khalq Organisation, Mojahedin-E Khalq (Mko), Mujahedin-E-Khalq (Mek), Mujahideen E Khalq, Mujahideen-E Khalq Organisation (Mko), Mujahideen-I-Khalq (Mk), Muslim Iranian Student's Society, National Council Of Resistance Of Iran (Ncrist), National Liberation Army Of Iran (Nlia), People's Mujahideen, People's Mujahideen Of Iran (Pmoi)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: National Council of Resistance, PMOI, MKO, NCRI, Muslim Iranian Students, Society, Organization of the People,s Holy Warriors of Iran, the

National Liberation Army, Sazeman-e Mujahideen-e Khalq Iran, PMOI, MEK, MKO, NLA, NCRI, MK

Group Formation: 1965

Group End (Outcome): 2014 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

MEK was formed in 1965 to oppose the Iranian regime led by the Pahlavi family (Masters 2014). The group today fights to overthrow the Islamic regime in Iran. The group's ideology is Marxist-Islamist (Masters 2014). They adhere to a Shi'a conception of Islam (Gleditsch et al. 2011). The group launched its first violent attack in 1971 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 579).

Geography

The group's political wing, National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) initially operated in Tehran before moving to Paris (Masters 2014). MEK operated in exile from Paris, France from 1981-1986 (Masters 2014). The group then moved to set-up a base of operations in eastern Iraq starting in 1986 near the Iran-Iraq border (Global Security n.d.; Masters 2014). In 2004, the group was active near Khalis, Iraq; Jalawla (Jalula), Iraq; Kut, Iraq; Basra, Iraq; Am-Amarah, Iraq; Miqdadiyah, Iraq. Today, the group is primarily concentrated at Camp Liberty near the Iraqi capital although this functions more as a refugee camp (Masters 2014).

Organizational Structure

The MEK's leader was Massoud Rajavi until his imprisonment in the 1970s by the Shah (Masters 2014). His wife, Maryam Rajavi, oversaw the commander corps. The group was originally composed of different students, but grew to include a more diverse membership (Masters 2014). The military wing was known as the National Liberation Army (Global Security n.d.). The group's political wing, National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) initially operated in Tehran before moving to Paris (Masters 2014).

UCDP said there were about 4500 members in 1991 reaching a peak of 15000 by 2001 (Gleditsch et al. 2011). The group had approximately 5000-10000 members in 2011 (Masters 2014). 30-50% of all members are fighters (Global Security n.d.). Saddam Hussein primarily financed the group during the 1980s and 1990s (Masters 2014). Today, the group funds itself through support from politicians in the US and other diaspora offices (Masters 2014).

External Ties

The MEK worked with different protests group during the 1979 Iranian Revolution to overthrow the Shah (Masters 2014). It split around 1981 (Masters 2014).

The group was supported by Saddam Hussein with arms to help fight against Iran in the Iran-Iraq war (Masters 2014). This support included weapons, sanctuary, and protection from cross-border raids (Global Security n.d.).

Group Outcome

The Iranian regime arrested several MEK members in the early 1970s and executed others (Masters 2014). Masoud Rajavi disappeared in 2003; it is unknown whether he is still dead or alive (Masters 2014).

After the 1979 revolution, the new regime cracked down on the MEK for its leftist ideology forcing it to go into exile (Masters 2014). The Iranian regime “arrested and executed thousands of Mujahedeen, who retaliated by assassinating dozens of senior government officials” (Masters 2014). The counterinsurgency campaign culminated with Operation Eternal Light in which the IRGC killed 2000 MEK members (Masters 2014).

The US listed the MEK as a foreign terrorist organization until 2012 following a legal challenge (Masters 2014).

XI. IPARRETARRAK (IK)
Torg ID: 221
Min. Group Date: 1973
Max. Group Date: 2005
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Those from the North

Group Formation: 1973

Group End: 2005; The group never officially announced their end; they just disappeared.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was formed in December 1973 (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jognman 1988; FAS n.d.; Global Security n.d.; Murua 2016). It emerged due to a labor dispute in Behe-Nafarroa (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d.; FAS n.d.). The group was an ethno-nationalist separatist group whose goal was to increase Basque autonomy in France (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jognman 1988; FAS; Global Security). It first came to attention as a violent group in 1976 (Schmid and Jongman 1988; GTD 2019).

Geography

The group was based mostly in France and a little bit of northern Spain (MIPT 2008; Murua 2016). Additionally, all their attacks were conducted in France (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Members are Basque. Phillipe Bidart was one of the leaders of the group and was arrested in 1978 (MIPT 2008). Santiago Arrospe, another leader, was arrested in France (Cody 1987). He was caught with many documents that had information on the other extremists in the group and his capture led to the arrests of many other members of the group (Cody 1987). The group might have been organized enough to have a media wing because it published a magazine called Ildo, but no good information could be found about the organizational structure. Other information about the group's membership size and organization is unknown.

External Ties

The group was rumored to have connections with ETA attacks in Spain in 1990, but nothing was confirmed (Minorities at Risk 2004; MIPT 2008). It is thought that the group might have provided sanctuary to some ETA members since both were Basque (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

In 1987, Phillipe Bidart, one of the leaders of the group, was sentenced to life imprisonment in absentia (Le Monde 1987). He was later arrested in 1988 (MIPT 2008). Additionally, after Santiago Arrospe's capture, many other members of the group were also arrested (Cody 1987). As a result, the armed activity of the group declined in the 1990's (Murua 2016). The last few attacks were carried out in the early 2000's (Murua 2016; GTD 2019). The group never officially announced their end; they just disappeared in 2005 (Murua 2016; GTD 2019; MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- the labor dispute in Behe-Nafarroa is a location in the Basque country. Unclear what the dispute was over specifically
- there are underlying economic grievances within Basque and so the labor dispute is the precipitating event into formation
- what happened to the group? Seems to trickle down in the 1990s and 2000s. Both leaders were arrested in 1988 and the 1990s which seemed to have a huge effect on the group's

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- XII. INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY ACTION GROUP (GARI)
Torg ID: 219
Min. Group Date: 1973
Max. Group Date: 1977
Onset: NA

Aliases: International Revolutionary Action Group (Gari), Groupes D'action
R_Volutionnaire Internationaliste

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Groupes d'action revolutionnaires internationalistes, Revolutionary International Action Group, Groupes d'action révolutionnaires internationalistes, Internationalist Revolutionary Action Groups

Group Formation: 1973 (violent), 1974 (official formation)

Group End: 1977 (stopped using violence on its own), 1979 (merger [specifics discussed in "External Ties" and "Group Outcome" sections])

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

GARI may have formed as a splinter of Mouvement ibérique de libération (MIL) [English: Iberian Liberation Movement], an anti-Franco group (Dartnell 2013, 74). In April 1974, Spanish law enforcement killed Puig Antich, a member of MIL (Dartnell 2013, 74). For this reason, other MIL members officially formed GARI, a group dedicated to bringing about the demise of the Franco regime in Spain (Dartnell 2013, 74). Throughout 1974 and the following years, GARI attacked Spanish leaders, businesspeople, and infrastructure in France, Spain, and elsewhere in Europe (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008; Dartnell 2013, 74). The group has conducted bombings, kidnappings, robberies, and assassinations (GTD 2018; Dartnell 2013, 74).

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

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

The leader of GARI was Jean-Marc Rouillan (Dartnell 2013, 74). Nothing else is known about the group's leadership or organizational structure. Most members of GARI were French, Spanish, or both and may have previously fought for the MIL. Many were Basque militants (MIPT 2008). Many were Spanish expatriates who had resided in southwestern France since they fled from Spain due to the Spanish Civil War (Dartnell 2013, 73). GARI funded itself through robberies, especially in French cities like Toulouse and Béziers (Dartnell 2013, 73).

External Ties

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

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

ceased using violence in 1987 following a police crackdown on the group and arrests of key members (State Department 1989, 43).

Group Outcome

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

GARI most likely stopped using violence in 1977 (GTD 2018). The group conducted its last recognized attack on May 22, 1977 when it detonated an explosive at the Paris branch of the Bank of Bilbao, a location it had previously attacked (GTD 2018; Dartnell 2013, 74).

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

Notes for Iris:

- what are the aims of this group? Mostly center-seeking to oppose Franco
- the group's relationship with ETA was slightly unclear. It might have been strategically useful to put pressure on the
- ETA and GARI had ideological similarities, Basque membership similarity, both were transnational
- the group didn't oppose Portugal, it opposed the Spanish Embassy

XIII. RAUL SENDIC INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE
Torg ID: 1452

Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 1974
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: 1974 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Founding

The information collected by TOPS ID 4221 is essentially the only available information. According to one source, the group came to attention in 1974 when Colonel Ramon Trabal was shot six times in the basement of his apartment in Paris, and two men were seen fleeing the scene (Uruguayan Dies in Paris; Rebel Tie Seen). Later the France-Presse news agency and claimed to be the "Raul Sendic International Brigade" and that Colonel Ramon Trabal had "paid for his crimes" (Uruguayan Dies in Paris; Rebel Tie is seen). These crimes were, namely: using torture to obtain confessions from Tupamaros when he served as the head of intelligence in the Uruguayan

¹ Fairly confident most of the information here comes from "Uruguayan Dies in Paris; Rebel Tie Seen."

government during the Tupamaros active years, and, apparently tracking escaped Tupamaro members to Paris.

Geography

The group's incidents appear to happen in Paris.

Organizational Structure

While there is little evidence on the group or on this incident, several sources confirm that Colonel Ramon Trabal was indeed the head of intelligence for the Uruguayan government during the years the Tupamaros operated, and that he very likely did use torture to obtain confessions (Uruguay in Transition: From Civilian to Military Rule).

External Ties

There is no information of external support although the group is transnational, as in, they carried out the assassination in France.

Group Outcome

Unknown. After 1974, the group disappears.

XIV. YOUTH ACTION GROUP
Torg ID: 537
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 1976
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Group d'Action Jeunesse

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: 1976 (GTD 2019)** (1981 attack seems unrelated)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when it formed specifically, but the group's first attack was on December 15, 1974 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; New York Times 1974). Its initial goal was to protest a meeting between the presidents of France and the United States over the issue of Martinique (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1974). The group was later reported to be an extremist right-wing anti-Semitic conservative group and claimed to oppose "cosmopolitanism and internationalism" (Schmid and Jongman 1988; MIPT 2008). It first came to attention as a violent group in 1974, when the group planted bombs in Paris (New York Times 1974).

Geography

The group based all of its operations in France and had no external sanctuaries (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

There isn't much knowledge about the organizational structure of the group as it was active for only a few years, and no members were ever arrested (New York Times 1974). It seems likely that the group must have been very small as only a few attacks were carried out.

External Ties

The group had no known external ties (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1974).

Group Outcome

The group's tempo of attacks is a little strange. It conducted approximately 7 attacks (3 in 1974, 3 in 1976, and 1 in 1981) before disappearing. It's difficult to point out why exactly the group ended as it's not clear as to why the group was formed in the first place (MIPT 2008). Schmid and Jongman report the group's last attack as being in 1981 when it attacked a pacifist group's office in Paris, but it's unclear whether this is the same group or not (Schmid and Jongman 1988). It is unknown what happened to the group afterwards.

Notes for Iris:

-the group opposed talks over Martinique between the US and France. In 1974, Martinique's status had changed within French politics so this might have been the catalyst for the attack.

-what's the group attack in 1981? Is it a separate group? Different political aims, different time period, different target (pacifist group vs US interest) might all seem to indicate the 1981 incident is different.

XV. FRONTE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIUNALE DI A CORSICA

Torg ID: 188

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Corsican National Liberation Front (Finc), Front De Liberation Nationale De La Corse, Front De Liberation Nationale De La Corse (Finc), Fronte Di Liberazione Naziunale Di A Corsica, Fronte Di Liberazione Naziunale Di A Corsica (Finc), National Liberation Front Of Corsica

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: 1976

Group End: 2012 was the last year that the group was involved in an actual bombing, but a small part of the group still exists -2014 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

In 1974, the French government banned pro-violence Corsican liberation groups including the Fronte Paesanu Corsu di Liberazione and Ghjustizia Paoline (Savigear 1975). The FLNC formed in 1976 when two Corsican groups, Ghjustizia Paolina and the Fronte Paesanu Corsu di Liberazione merged together to create the FLNC (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jognman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Kushner 2002; Minorities at Risk 2003; Minorities at Risk 2004; Minority Rights Group International 2018). They are an ethnonationalist separatist group fighting on behalf of the Corsican people (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; CIA 1985; Minority Rights Group International 2018). It may have also had some Marxist tendencies (Global Security n.d.). Their initial goal was to fight “french colonialism” by seeking full Corsican autonomy (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jognman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Kushner 2002; CIA 1985; Minority Rights Group International 2018). They also articulated secondary goals at some points, such as their demands for the release of FLNC members from prison (MIPT 2008). Support for Corsican separatism is rooted in the larger post-World War II anti-colonial fervor. At the same time other French colonies like Algeria were gaining independence, Corsicans tried to lobby for their own. The precipitating event for the FLNC formation was “in response to the dumping of toxic waste by an Italian multinational” (Global Security n.d.). Their first violent attack was in 1976, when the FLNC claimed responsibility for bombing government offices in France (Sloan and Anderson 2009; GTD 2019). The group also targeted French tourists who visited the island (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The group mainly operated in France, specifically in Corsica (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Kushner 2002). Additionally, all attacks that were conducted took place in France (Sloan and Anderson 2009; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Members were Corsican. The group formed in 1976 when two Corsican armed groups, Ghjustizia Paolina and the Fronte Paesanu Corsu di Liberazione, merged together to create the FLNC (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jognman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Kushner 2002; Minorities at Risk 2003; Minorities at Risk 2004; Minority Rights Group International 2018). In 1985, IC reported that not a lot was known about the organizational structure of the group, but there were approximately 30-300 activists and 200-1000 supporters (CIA 1985). The group had approximately 600 members at an unknown date (MIPT 2008). The group financed its operations through taxation, extortion, and robbery (CIA 1985; MIPT 2008). The group had a political wing known as Corsica Nation (CN) (DADM n.d.).

External Ties

The group allegedly received weapons from Libya and other East European countries including Czechoslovakia (CIA 1985). The group also allegedly met with IRA, Basque, Catalanian, and Galician separatist groups during a 1982 meeting.

Group Outcome

FLNC was originally created from the merger of 2 Corsican militant groups in 1976: the Ghjustizia Paolina, and the Fronte Paesanu Corsu di Liberazione (MIPT 2008). In 1980, the group split due to an internal political rivalry (MIPT 2008). It split into 2 main groups (Canal Historique and Canal Habituel) as well as a few smaller groups like the Resistenza, Fronte ribellu, and the Front Arme Revolutionnaire Corse (MIPT 2008). The Canal Habituel ended in 1997, but the Canal Historique merged with a few other groups in 1989 to create the FLNC (MIPT 2008). In 1985, the group announced that it was going to suspend its violent campaign (CIA 1985; Schmid and Jognman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009). However, this temporary ceasefire didn't last long and in 1986 the group continued its bombing campaign on France (Schmid and Jongman 1988). A second truce in 1988 with the French government was also negotiated on the premise several FLNC members would be released from prison. However, "the FLNC appears to have used the truce to rebuild its clandestine military apparatus" and in 1993 returned to conducting violent attacks against French tourists visiting the island (Global Security n.d.). This followed a separate faction known as Resistenza splintering off and forming in 1990 (Minorities at Risk 2004).

Around the same time, the group split into two different factions: the Canal Historique faction and the Canal Habituel. These two factions continued fighting until a ceasefire in 1999 (Global Security n.d.). In 1999, Lionel Jospin, the French prime minister, attempted to negotiate a ceasefire with the Corsicans (MIPT 2008). In 2000, he proposed that the island would be allowed more autonomy, but in July of 2003, the Corsicans rejected this offer (MIPT 2008). The group never really had a specific end, but their last planned attack was in 2012 (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Minority Rights Group International 2018). A faction of the FLNC known as the Combattants Union announced it was unilaterally disarming in 2014 (Global Security n.d.) A splinter group known as the October 22 faction broke away and conducted attacks until 2016 (Global Security n.d.). The group may not be active today, but there are still FLNC supporters embedded deep in the French government (Minority Rights Group International 2018).

Notes for Iris:

- GTD records group's first incident in 1974 despite the group not existing until 1976
- in 1976, there was a merger of two existing groups and immediately transitioned to violence. Internal splits in the late 1980s → Canal Historique and Canal Habituel. But then there was a bunch of smaller splinters like Resistenza (they only exist for a small

amount of time). Canal Habituel self-dissolves after a few years. Canal Historique keeps operating for awhile until 1989 and then it re-absorbs some other splinters and renames itself the FLNC

-they negotiated a lot with the French government, but in 1999 reneged on the claim Lionel Jospin really wanted to negotiate an end with the group's campaign by offering a referendum, but the vote failed

-there's not a lot of popular support for the cause

-most members of the group dissolved. Some small splinter groups may still exist but not active

-main periods of the group's history: 1976-1989, 1989-2005 → might be interesting to look at **evolution of the group** more detail

-group's decline occurred in part because it ostracized the population which was reliant on outside tourism. Group primarily targeted tourists.

-French government negotiated with this group a lot and seemed very willing to accommodate them. Unusual and not seen with other groups so far. Bargaining example. Negotiations. Lionel Jospin was interested in carrots over sticks with this group. Might be interesting to explore why (tourism? Local economy? distance?)

-their bombing campaign was very discriminate at first and didn't harm people

XVI. TRIPLE A

Torg ID: 880

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1978

Onset: NA

Aliases: Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance, Alianza Anticomunista Argentina (Aaa), Argentine Anticommunist Alliance (Aaa), Triple A

Aliases: Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance, Alianza Anticomunista Argentina (AAA), Argentine Anticommunist Alliance (AAA), Triple A

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Note: I partially think this is a typo for the Alianza Apostolica Anticomunista (AAA) listed in Schmid and Jongman.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: no proposed change

Group Formation: no proposed change

Group End (Outcome): no proposed change (integrated into politics, PT (Jones and Libicki 2008, 148))

Part 3. Narrative

Captain Mohammed Ali Seineldín, a Special Forces officer in the early 1970s, allegedly organized secret arms transfers between state security forces and the AAA (Lewis 2002, 91; Bufano and Teixidó 2015, 252).

Note: Sergio Bufano and Lucrecia Teixidó may be influenced by bias against former Argentine President Juan Perón and right-wing Peronists. Although they are well-known writers with multiple scholarly publications, Bufano and Teixidó describe themselves in their author biographies as “militante de la izquierda en los setenta (a militant/activist on behalf of the left during the 1970s)” (2015). Bufano and Teixidó may be biased against MANO due to its anti-Communist ideology or against Perón, who later in his career directed state security forces against communists and other more leftist actors. However, Bufano’s and Teixidó’s allegations are about Argentine state support for the AAA in the “External Support” section is corroborated by Lewis 2002.

Group Formation

The Argentine Anticommunist Alliance (AAA) is a right-wing, paramilitary death squad formed in 1973 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503). The group’s initial aim was to help the Peronist government fight leftist organizations. (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503). The group targeted not only radical leftists, such as communists, but also left-leaning actors within the Peronist movement (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10).

The AAA was formed after the incident at Ezeiza Airport on June 20, 1973, upon Perón’s return from exile in 1955 (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10). A private army organized by right-wing Peronists José Lopéz Rega (a confidant of Juan and Isabel Perón) and Jorge Osinde engaged in a firefight with leftist Peronists, resulting in up to 200 fatalities among militants and civilians who had gathered to attend Perón’s return to Argentina (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10; Lewis 2002, 88-89). The AAA was formed due to concern that leftists would gain popular support and discredit the Peronist government as a result of the Ezeiza Airport incident (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10).

The AAA’s ideology is the right-wing version of Peronism that Perón pursued during his third presidential term (1973-1974), in which Perón moved away from prior leftist positions (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10). Peronism (known in Spanish as “Justicialismo”) is idiosyncratic and difficult to define (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 258), however its key aspects are populism and nationalism (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 258). Perón described his political ideology as a middle path between capitalism and communism (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 258).

The AAA came to attention on November 21, 1973, when it claimed responsibility for its first attack: a car bomb that injured the leftist senator Hipólito Solari (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10; Moyano 1996, 83).

Geography

The AAA operated in Argentine cities, particularly Buenos Aires. The offices of the newly-launched magazine *El Caudillo*, in Buenos Aires reportedly doubled as the headquarters for the AAA (Moyano 1996, 83).

Organizational Structure

The original membership of the AAA came from López Rega's and Osinde's private army, which numbered approximately 3,000 (Lewis 2002, 88, 90). As of 1996, there were 159 publicly alleged members of the AAA, 66 of whom served in the Argentine security forces (Moyano, 83). AAA recruits tended to come from two groups (Moyano 1996, 83). The first group is active policemen or former policeman who had been dishonorably discharged (Moyano 1996, 83; Lewis 2002, 88). The second group is personnel employed by the Ministry of Social Welfare, in security posts such as bodyguards as well as policy or administrative positions (Moyano 1996, 83). Another AAA founder was Alberto Villar. The military dictatorship had previously discharged Villar from the federal police, but Perón had reinstated him during Perón's 1973-1974 presidential term (Moyano 1996, 83).

José López Rega was the AAA's primary leader. The AAA had five sections: one each for collaboration with the police; administration; transportation (primarily cars); medical care; and publications (Moyano 1996, 83). There were two other task forces: one oversaw finances and psychological operations and the second organized groups of three to five men who carried out killings (Ibid.).

However, AAA may have lacked strict command and control, nationwide or even within one city, as attacks attributed to AAA sharply increased (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503). AAA is attributed with between 1,000 and 2,000 deaths between 1973 and mid-1976 (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10; Rebossio 2009).

The pretext of the Argentine government clamping down on leftist armed guerillas provided the AAA with a window of opportunity to target any political opposition (Springer, 21, Lewis 2002). AAA targeted some guerillas, but most of the group's victims were non-militant leftists including politicians, journalists, academics, trade union officials, priests, and students (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503; Springer, 21).

The AAA had three main tactics. First, the group publicly threatened public figures with death unless they left Argentina within 24 hours; people threatened in this way often did leave the country (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10; Moyano 1996, 83). Second, the AAA sought to repress militancy among labor unions (Moyano 1996, 83). Third, the AAA sought the elimination of opponents to Perón's regime (Moyano 1996, 83). AAA agents were known to ride in Ford Falcons without license plates.

The AAA was principally funded by the Argentine state, as the group's leaders who held government positions diverted government budgets to the AAA (Lewis 2002, 88). Cf. The "external support" section for more information about state support.

External support

AAA received support from multiple sectors of Argentine security forces. Osinde built up the private army while holding the government position of secretary of sports and tourism in the Social Welfare Ministry (Lewis 2002, 88). The Argentine Ministry of Social Welfare had one of

the largest budgets in the government, which Osinde diverted to fund AAA (Lewis 2002, 90). The Ministry of Social Welfare was in charge of drug control, so Osinde had access to U.S. loans to buy small arms; these weapons were ostensibly for anti-drug trafficking operations but may have been directed to the AAA (Lewis 2002, 91). Argentina's military intelligence service (la Secretaría de Inteligencia de Estado, SIDE), led by General Otto Paladino, allegedly provided AAA with logistical support (Lewis 2002, 91). General Numa Laplane, a right-wing nationalist who commanded the Argentine Army's First Corps, allegedly gave the AAA light arms (Lewis 2002, 91). Captain Mohammed Ali Seineldín, a Special Forces officer in the early 1970s, allegedly organized secret arms transfers between state security forces and the AAA (Lewis 2002, 91; Bufano and Teixidó 2015, 252).

Note: Over one decade later, in 1988, Seineldín led a failed three-day military uprising inside the Villa Martelli base in Buenos Aires (Smith, 5 December 1988). Seineldín's 1988 uprising was one of multiple "carapintada" coup attempts, by junior military officers angry that the government might prosecute the military for the Dirty War (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 100, 222; Lewis 2002, 229).

GTD attributes the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance with 10 attacks in Spain and one attack in France from 1973-1979 (START 2016, GTD). However, most sources indicate that the attacks in question were committed by the Apostolic Anticommunist Alliance, a Spanish right-wing, nationalist group that also used the acronym AAA (Angulo 1978; Schmid and Jongman 2008, 660). There is some connection: some Argentine Triple A members, most prominently Almirón, fled to Spain and allegedly participated in the Montejurra massacre with Spanish right-wing militants linked to the Spanish Triple A (Belloch 1976; García 2006).

Group outcome

The AAA ceased almost all activity in Argentina after 1976, because the military dictatorship placed many AAA personnel under its command (Kohut and Vilella 2010, 10; TOPS 2008, ID 3946). The military junta also implemented AAA tactics, so the AAA is considered a precursor to state repression during the 1976-1983 Dirty War (TOPS 2008, ID 3946).

AAA leader José López Rega was a close advisor to Juan Perón as well as Perón's presidential successor and wife Isabel Perón (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503). López Rega left Argentina due to the 1976 military coup (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 503; Flint 1989). López Rega evaded prosecution by living in hiding for nearly one decade, with rumours that he went to the Bahamas, the United States, Switzerland, Spain and Panama (Flint 1989; Martínez 2006; Sewell 1986). In 1986, López Rega surrendered to FBI agents and was extradited to Argentina (Flint 1989; Sewell 1986). López Rega died on June 9, 1989, while in a Buenos Aires prison awaiting trial (Flint 1989).

Rodolfo Almirón, another AAA leader, fled to Spain with López Rega. In 1983, Almirón was revealed to be working as a bodyguard for Manuel Fraga Iribarne, at the time leader of the prominent Spanish political party "Alianza Popular" (Rebossio 2009). The revelation was a national scandal in Spain (Ibid.). The newly-formed democratic government of Argentina prosecuted Almirón but dropped charges against him in 1989 (Ibid.). Almirón then worked various waitressing jobs in Madrid and other Spanish cities (Ibid.). Between 2003 and 2007, under then-President Néstor Kirchner, Argentina abolished many of its amnesty laws related to security forces during the Dirty War (Ibid.). In 2006, Almirón was arrested in the Spanish city of Valencia

and extradited to Argentina one year later (Ibid). Almirón died while his trial was ongoing and he was under house arrest because he had suffered a stroke (Ibid).

XVII. JACKAL, CARLOS THE
Torg ID: 736
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an individual and not an organized group.

Group Formation: This is an individual and not an organized group.

Group End: This is an individual and not an organized group.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an individual and not an organized group.

Geography

This is an individual and not an organized group.

Organizational Structure

This is an individual and not an organized group.

External Ties

This is an individual and not an organized group.

Group Outcome

This is an individual and not an organized group.

XVIII. FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Torg ID: 3

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1974

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

ANO was founded in 1974 by Sabri al Banna as a splinter from the PLO (Martin 2011, 5). The group fought to destroy Israel in order to create a separate Palestinian state (Martin 2011, 5; CFR 2009). It was more extremist than Fatah which in 1974 announced it would be willing to support a two-state solution (Martin 2011, 5). The group was heavily influenced by the Baathists in Iraq (Martin 2011, 5). It came to attention in 1973 following a hijacking at the Rome airport (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

Last attack in 1998 (GTD 2017). Banna was killed in 2002 (Martin 2011, 5). The group is thought to be inactive with former leadership hiding in Lebanon (CFR 2009).

Torg ID: 263

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

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

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http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: KADEK, Kurdistan Halk Kongresi (KHK)

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

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

Organizational Structure

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

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

It has approximately 7000 members (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It primarily funds itself through donations from supporters throughout Kurdistan as well as a Kurdish diaspora in

Europe (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Members are primarily drawn from the Kurdish ethnic group and in rural areas often through personal connections (Australian National Security n.d.).

External Ties

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

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

Group Outcome

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

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

France Part 3, 1975-1976 Last Updated: 15 May 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T702497	ANTI-TERRORISM ETA (ATE)		1975	1978
T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T702509	ARMED NUCLEUS FOR POPULAR AUTONOMY		1975	1978
T1087	SOMALI COAST LIBERATION FRONT		1975	1976
T702500	NEW ORDER - FRANCE		1975	1977

T1741	INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY		1975	1988
T87	HAYASTANI AZATAGRUTYAN HAY GAGHTNI BANAK		1975	1997
T120	CHARLES MARTEL CLUB		1975	1981
T472	BATALLON VASCO-ESPA_OL (BVE)		1975	1982
T295	MEINHOF-PUIG-ANTICH GROUP		1975	1975
T1201	NATIONALIST INTERVENTION GROUP		1975	1975
T1250	PORTUGUESE LIBERATION ARMY		1975	1975
T10	SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE NATIONAL CONGRESS		1976	1996
T1328	UNIFIED LIBERATION FRONT OF NEW ALGERIA		1976	1976
T702521	COMMANDOS AGAINST SELF DESTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSE		1976	1976

I. ANTI-TERRORISM ETA (ATE)

Torg ID: 702497

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1978

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Searched Proquest
 - ANTI-TERRORISM ETA (ATE)
 - "ANTI-TERRORISM ETA" (ATE)

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1978 (never took responsibility for another attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This group formed in reaction to ETA and its attacks (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660). It opposed ETA and targeted ETA or ETA-affiliates (GTD 2017). It is unknown when it precisely formed, but its first attack occurred in 1975 (GTD 2017; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660). The group is said to have 100s of attacks, all of them targeting ETA and its members (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660).

Geography

Most of their attacks occurred in Spain, but a couple occurred in France (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information is known about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information is known about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group's last attack occurred in 1978 (GTD 2017). It is unknown why they stop using violence.

II. 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

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<https://www.nytimes.com/1985/03/13/world/turks-embassy-in-ottawa-seized.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1985 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide was a right wing, Armenian nationalist and separatist group (MIPT 2008; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 1; Gunter 2007, 110; Wilkinson 1983, 346; Chalk 2013, 383). JCAG was formed by the Dashnak Party, an Armenian political party that is more commonly known as the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, or ARF (MIPT 2008; Chalk 2013, 383). The group's main goal was to use violence to coerce the government of Turkey into accepting responsibility for the Armenian genocide of the early twentieth century, in which 1.5 million Armenians were killed (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii; Chalk 2013, 383). Moreover, JCAG reportedly attempted to make other countries around the world recognize the Armenian genocide (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii). The group strived for the formation of a separate and autonomous Armenian state (MIPT 2008). The group had profound enmity for Turkey, and accordingly, attacked Turkish interests and assassinated Turkish diplomats (MIPT 2008; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2; Gunter 2007, PAGE; Chalk 2013, 383). JCAG conducted its first attack on October 22, 1975, when three group operatives assassinated Danis Tinaligil, the Turkish ambassador to Austria (GTD 2018; Gunter 2007, 115; Chalk 2013, 383).

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

Geography

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

the city of Beirut (GTD 2018). The group allegedly conducted an attack in what was then Yugoslavia in the city of Belgrade (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

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

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

JCAG likely did not have ties to any governments.

Group Outcome

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

III. ARMED NUCLEUS FOR POPULAR AUTONOMY

Torg ID: 702509

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1978

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NAPAP, NOYAUX ARMES POUR L'AUTONOMIE POPULAIRE

Group Formation: 1977

Group End: 1978; unknown - the group just disappeared.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The armed group was founded in 1977 (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Atlanta Constitution 1977; SCMP 1978) in response to the 1972 killing of Pierre Overney, a leftist demonstrator (Atlanta Constitution 1977). In their communiques, they also mentioned being inspired by the student protests of 1968 (Communiques n.d.).

The Armed Nucleus is an extremist leftist wing group (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Communiques n.d.; Atlanta Constitution 1977; SCMP 1978; Boston Globe 1978). Some groups describe the group as a Maoist splinter group of Gauche Proletarienne (Schmid and Jongman 1988; SCMP 1978). However, the group denies it was Maoist in its communique (Communiques n.d.). The group barely lasted one year. Its initial goal was to fight for workers rights and urge for the release of leftist group activists (Boston Globe 1978; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group first came to attention in 1977 when the group killed Jean-Antoine Tramoni, the man who murdered Pierre Travoney, in front of the Renault factory (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Atlanta Constitution 1977; SCMP 1978).

Geography

The group mainly conducted attacks in France, where they mostly targeted big industries and companies (GTD 2019; Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Organizational Structure

Not much is known about the members/ organizational structure of this group, especially because they barely lasted for one year and no one was ever caught. However, it is likely that the members of the group were leftist activists who believed in fighting for workers' autonomy (Schmid and Jongman 1988; SCMP 1978). Some members of the group were former members of the Maoist political party Gauche Proletariene (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Communiques n.d.).

External Ties

In 1978, the group claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of Baron Edouard-Jean Empain, a millionaire industrialist (SCMP 1978). The group communicated with anonymous phone calls and threatened to kill him unless 3 leftist guerillas were released from prison (SCMP 1978).

The caller said that he represented the armed nucleus, but later blamed the kidnapping on Christian Harbulot, who was a member of the German RAF (SCMP 1978). In 1978, the Joris Van Seren Group, a right wing Flemish nationalist organization, took responsibility for the kidnapping (Boston Globe 1978). There's no evidence behind which group actually committed the kidnapping or if they worked together, but it is thought that the Armed Nucleus had some sort of connection with the German RAF and the Joris Van Seren group (SCMP 1978; Boston Globe 1978).

Group Outcome

The group just disappeared after their alleged "kidnapping" of the Baron in 1978 and they haven't been heard from since then (Puech 2012; SCMP 1978; Boston Globe 1978). Therefore, it can be inferred that the group simply had a short term goal to avenge Pierre Overney's death.

Notes for Iris:

- Armed Nucleus claimed responsibility for kidnapping a millionaire in exchange for prisoner release. The group first claimed responsibility for the attack but then later blamed responsibility for the kidnapping on a German RAF member. (See SCMP source) The Boston Globe says the Armed Nucleus is responsible at first and then they change their source reporting to this Flemish group.
- Armed Nucleus retracts its claim of responsibility? Prison exchange is for 2 German RAF members which could explain why it's attributed.
- The group does conduct other violent attacks including their first.

IV. SOMALI COAST LIBERATION FRONT

Torg ID: 1087
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1976
Onset: NA

Aliases: Front For The Liberation Of The French Somali Coast, Front De Liberation De La Cote Des Somalis, Front For The Liberation Of The Coast Of Somalia, Front For The Liberation Of The Somali Coast, Somali Coast Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: FLCS

Group Formation: 1964 (Raymond 1992, 183)

Group End: 1976 (political accommodation - GTD 2017; MIPT 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast (FLCS) formed in 1964 in French Somaliland (also known as the French Territory of the Afars and Issas) (Raymond 1992, 183; MIPT 2008). The organization, an ethno-nationalist revolutionary group, fought for the territory's independence from French colonial rule (Raymond 1992, 183; MIPT 2008). The group first came to attention as a violent organization in 1975 in Mogadishu, Somalia (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017). The group seemed to oppose the French government and not the Somali government (Raymond 1992, 183; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group was transnational. Its main attacks were transnational in Mogadishu, Somalia and Paris, France (GTD 2017). The group had an external base of operations in western Somalia (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The group primarily recruited from the ethnic Issa in the French territory of Afars and Issa, as well as in Somalia (MIPT 2008). Information about the group's leadership and size could not be found. The group did not appear to have a political wing.

External Ties

The group had an external base of operations in western Somalia (MIPT 2008). There is no evidence of external support from any other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The group's last violent incident occurred in 1976. The French police killed six FLCS members during a standoff in 1976 (MIPT 2008). In 1977, France granted the territory independence. The territory became an independent state known as Djibouti (MIPT 2008; Raymond 1992, 183). The group appears to have stopped using violence after the creation of Djibouti.

V. NEW ORDER - FRANCE
Torg ID: 702500
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1977
Onset: NA

Aliases: New Order- France, New Order - France, New Order-France

*code New Order splinter (Faire Front)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Front Committee, Faire Front, Comite Faire Front, National Front, Ordre Nouveau

Group Formation: 1969 (New Order), 1973 (Faire Front)

Group End: 1973 (merger - National Front), 1977 (last violent attack), 2020 (political party)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group originally formed in 1969 as the New Order political movement (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Benard 2017; Marcus 2016). It is a right-wing group (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Benard 2017; Marcus 2016). Its initial goal was to bring together all the French right-wing groups to push against the central government and promote French nationalism (Benard 2017). They also urged for a strict immigration policy, specifically restricting Arabs from North Africa for reasons unknown (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Benard 2017). The first date of attack is unknown, but the armed group is known for committing bombing attacks in Paris, France (GTD 2019; Schmid and Jongman 1988;

Fedler 1976). The Confrontation militancy conducted a few sporadic attacks in 1973 around Paris, but merged with the National Front in September 1973 (Ignazi 2003). It may have been as late as 1973 when France banned the group and it renamed itself Faire Front (Schmid and Jongman 1988). Additionally, they targeted journalists, businesses, and airports (GTD 2019; Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Geography

Not much is known about the group's organizational structure. They only committed attacks in Paris (GTD 2019; Benard 2017).

Organizational Structure

In 1969, when the group was originally founded, François Brigneau was a leader (Benard 2017). However, in 1972, the group decided to hold elections and form a larger group, the Front National (Benard 2017; MIPT 2008; Marcus 2016). Jean Marie Le Pen was elected president (Marcus 2016; Benard 2017), while François Brigneau was the vice president (Marcus 2016). When the main organization was banned, a separate faction known as Faire Front emerged as the new incarnation (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 543). While the size of the New Order was relatively small, the national front included almost 84,000 members (Bernard 2017). It is unknown how many members broke off to join the Faire Front.

External Ties

There is no external support associated with this group; they were mainly based in France and did not really interact with other armed groups. The New Order seemed to have been inspired by the Movimento Sociale Italiano (MSI), a neo-Fascist Italian organization (Marcus 2016, 17). However, they had internal connections with other right-wing French armed groups, as their goal was to unite and promote French nationalism (Benard 2017). Prior to the 1973 Parliamentary elections, members of the New Order clashed with the Communist League, which led to the former being outlawed (Ignazi 2003, 91). The Confrontation group splintered from the New Order in June 1973 following the 1973 Parliamentary elections (Ignazi 2003, 91).

Group Outcome

The New Order technically ended in 1973, because that's when it merged into the National Front (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Benard 2017; Marcus 2016). The Confrontation militancy conducted a few sporadic attacks in 1973 around Paris, but merged with the National Front in September 1973 (Ignazi 2003). The group's first known violent attacks were in 1973 (Schmid and Jongman 1988) and lasted until 1977 (GTD 2019). The National Front continues to last through today as a political movement.

Notes for Iris:

-why does the group form in 1969? Aim is to unite all the far-right groups in France.

-they are notable as one of the most far-right group

-group evolves quite a lot. Forms in 1969 originally but they wanted to participate in politics more so they renamed themselves National Front

-what's the difference between New Order and National Front? Same aims, ideological goals, members, organizational structure. New Order was a merger. FN goal was to promote French nationalism. FN was much bigger (why?) and much more centralized.

-have almost entirely operated as a non-violent political party since 1970s

-violent political party??

VI. INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY

Torg ID: 1741

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Search Proquest
 - International revolutionary solidarity france
 - "International revolutionary solidarity"
 - Paris attack from 1975-01-15 to 1975-03-15
 - Paris attack iran from 1975-01-15 to 1975-01-15

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Solidarist Resistance Movement, Solidarity Resistance Group (?)

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1988

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1975 for an attack on a utilities structure at Montparnasse Tower (GTD 2019). The group conducted several attacks in 1976 against government buildings, but never articulated a specific ideological goal or political aim. If they are an alias for the Solidarist Resistance Movement, then their goal might have been to protest the Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, during his visit to France (SCMP 1977).

Geography

The group conducted all activities in Paris, France (GTD 2019). They targeted governmental organizations, airports, and other businesses (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Not much is really known about the organizational structure of this organization. However, leader Jacques Chirac was known to be a part of the first attack (SCMP 1977). He threatened to boycott a lunch with Brezhnev and saw his visit as a sign of conflict (SCMP 1977).

External Ties

The group has no external ties; they were based in Paris, France and all attacks were conducted in France as well (GTD 2019).

Group Outcome

Not much is known about the end of this group. The group conducted several attacks in 1976 and then had a mysterious 12 year gap in their attack history. Their last known violent attack was in 1988 when they bombed a morgue in Paris (GTD 2019). The group did not claim responsibility for the attack. After this incident the group disappeared and it is unknown what happened to them.

- VII. HAYASTANI AZATAGRUTYAN HAY GAGHTNI BANAK
Torg ID: 87
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1997
Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Armenian Liberation Army, Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia (ASALA), Hayastani Azatagrutyan 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 aloud

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.

VIII. CHARLES MARTEL CLUB
Torg ID: 120
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1981
Onset: NA

Aliases: Charles Martel Group, Charles Martel Club

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Charles Martel Club." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 170. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Club Charles Martel, CMG

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: The last attack was in 1986; the reason that the group became inactive is unknown.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed in the 1970s (Henaut and Mitchell 2018). The group first came to attention when it bombed a series of Algerian targets in France (Henaut and Mitchell 2018). Its earliest confirmed attack was in 1975 (MIPT 2008). It was a right wing conservative group (Schmid and Jongman 1988; MIPT 2008).

The name of the group was based off of a historical figure, Charles Martel, who was known for defeating an Arab Army at the Battle of Tours in 732 when trying to advance

into Europe (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Rehman 2016). Charles Martel was considered a symbolic hero for far-right and fascist movements in France (Rehman 2016; Henaut and Mitchell 2018). This group, as well as many other armed groups, used Charles' name as a way to justify their actions (Palmer 2019). Their initial goals were to get rid of Arabs present in the Algerian government and other businesses (MIPT 2008; Henaut and Mitchell 1988).

Geography

The group was based in France and operated in France as well (MIPT 2008; The Star 2015). It targeted Algerian consulates and businesses within France (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988). There is no knowledge of the group operating from any other location.

Organizational Structure

The leader of this group is unknown; it is only known that the group was influenced by Charles Martel and his actions (MIPT 2008). It is likely that the group was relatively small, as it was only based in France and had a really small goal (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988). It is unknown how the group funded itself or who it recruited from.

External Ties

The group didn't have any notable state sponsors. In the early 1980s, the Front National, France's most successful right-wing political group, publicly supported the cause and heroism of Charles Martel although they did not call out the group publicly (Henaut and Mitchell 2018). There is no evidence that the National Front had any ties with the Charles Martel Group.

Group Outcome

Nothing much is known about the end of this group. The group's last known attack occurred in 1986 when it bombed the Jeune Afrique newspaper office in Paris (The Star 2015). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

Notes for Iris:

-who is Charles Martel? Battle of Tours - confrontation between Arab armies and French forces (October 732 - during the Crusades?). Fought Muslims from Spain as they tried to invade Western France and he effectively repelled them. He became a symbol for anti-immigrant, Islamophobic far-right movements in France during the 1970s and 1980s.

-the group targeted Algerians (polopp Algeria) in France. Diversity of targets makes it hard to discern whether this is political violence, a hate crime against Arab population operating in France, or both.

IX. BATALLON VASCO-ESPA_OL (BVE)

Torg ID: 472

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1982

Onset: NA

Aliases: Spanish Basque Battalion, Batallon Vasco-Espa_OI (Bve), Batallon Vasco-Espanol (Bve), Spanish Basque Battalion (Bbe), Spanish Basque Battalion (Bbe) (Rightist)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 191, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Spanish National Action possibly

Group Formation: 1975 (MIPT) or 1980 (Schmid and Jongman)

Group End: 1981 (many of members arrested)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1975 although this is partially disputed (MIPT 2008). The group formed partially in reaction to the assassination of Luis Carrero Blanco in 1972 (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2004, 19). The group was a right-wing paramilitary organization that aimed to eradicate Basque separatist groups, mainly ETA (MIPT 2008). They hoped to decrease these separatist group's ability to attack citizens (MIPT 2008). Their first attack occurred in 1978 (GTD 2017). The group killed 10 ETA leaders during its run (Atkins 2004, 19).

Geography

The group was mostly active in the Basque region of France despite its slightly misleading name (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). However, they also had some activity in Spain (GTD 2017). The group was active in Durango, Berriz, and Hernani, all of which towns in Spain (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663).

Organizational Structure

The group is organized as a paramilitary organization (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). No other information could be found about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

Some of these groups might have been funded and organized by the Spanish government (MIPT 2008). The group was closely aligned with Spanish National Action, so much so that it is unknown whether or not SNA was an alias for BVE (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack occurred in 1981 (GTD 2017). Many of the group's members were identified by a rogue member in 1981, which may have led to their arrest (Azua 1981; Sebastian 1981).

- X. MEINHOF-PUIG-ANTICH GROUP
Torg ID: 295
Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Meinhof-Puig-Antich Group." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4127. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO212JiuL_f2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit
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- Jones, Robert A. 1976. "Danger of Nuclear Terrorism Likely to Increase: Nuclear Terror Peril Likely to Increase DANGER OF NUCLEAR TERROR." Los Angeles Times (1923-1995), Apr 25, 3-c1. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/158001541?accountid=14026>. PDF. gDrive.
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1975; its leaders were arrested/put to trial and the group just disappeared.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1975 for two small bombings at a nuclear power station in France (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; New York Times 2009; SCMP 1975). The group was described as a potentially leftist-anarchist organization. Its name was taken from one of the leaders of the Baader-Meinhof gang (Ulrike Meinhof) and a leader of the anarchist Iberian Liberation Movement (Puig Antich) (MIPT 2008; Jenkins 2009; New York Times 1975). The group protested France's nuclear policy (New York Times 1975; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group's attacks occurred in Strasbourg, Paris (Champs-Elysee), Nice, and Fessenheim (New York Times 1975; MIPT 2008; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader, membership background, and membership size is unknown, but the group was named after 2 militants (MIPT 2008; Jenkins 2000). First was Ulrike Meinhof, a famous journalist and leader of the German armed group, Baader-Meinhof (MIPT 2008; Jenkins 2000). Second was Puig Antich, the anarchist leader of the movement Iberian Liberation Movement Iberrique de Liberation (MIPT 2008; Jenkins 2000). The group only conducted a few attacks during its short lifespan.

External Ties

The group had no known external ties but did name itself after the leader of two groups.

Group Outcome

The group only conducted a few attacks in May 1975 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The last attack was when the group set fire to a few Swedish buildings on the Champs Elysees on May 21-22, 1976 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The group disappeared after the second attack and haven't been heard from since (MIPT 2008; White 2017; SCMP 1975).

Notes for Iris:

- very little information available about this group
- unclear why they change target choice from France to Sweden and from nuclear power plant to Swedish house

XI. NATIONALIST INTERVENTION GROUP

Torg ID: 1201
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1975
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 4034. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4034>
- Search Proquest
 - Nationalist intervention group france
 - "Nationalist intervention group"
 - Paris attack from 1975-05-15 to 1975-07-15
 - Paris attack ebro from 1975-05-15 to 1975-07-15

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1975; the group disappeared after one attack.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1975 for a series of three attacks against a Basque bookstore, Committee for Solidarity with Spain, and Ebro Publisher (GTD 2019). The group's initial goal and ideologies are unknown.

Geography

The group conducted all of its attacks in France (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the organizational structure of the group.

External Ties

It is unknown whether the group had any external ties with other groups.

Group Outcome

After conducting three attacks within the span of two weeks in May and early June 1975, the group disappeared (GTD 2019). It is unknown what happened to the group since then.

XII. PORTUGUESE LIBERATION ARMY

Torg ID: 1250

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Bomb rips Cuban embassy. 1976. The Atlanta Constitution (1946-1984), Apr 23, 1976.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/1612193541?accountid=11243> (accessed July 8, 2020). PDF. gDrive.
-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ELP, Ejercito Liberation Portugal

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1976

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group came to attention for its first violent attack when it bombed the Portuguese Embassy in Paris, France (GTD 2008; Giniger 1975; CIA 1975). The group was described as right-wing (Giniger 1975; Atlanta Constitution 1976). Its aim was to overthrow Portugal's new revolutionary government and create more tensions between the Spanish and Portuguese governments following the Carnation Revolution (Giniger 1975). Its first attack was in December 1975 when it detonated a bomb outside the Portuguese Embassy (GTD 2008; Giniger 1975; CIA 1975).

Geography

The group's first attack occurred in Paris, France (CIA 1975; GTD 2019). The group's second alleged attack occurred in Lisbon, Portugal (Atlanta Constitution 1976). The group also allegedly held meetings in Spain near the Portuguese border (Giniger 1975).

Organizational Structure

The 2 main leaders of the group were Hugo C Franklin and "Morgan," both of whom were not Portuguese (Giniger 1975). Franklin had been caught with a Guatemalan passport, but it is not known if it was legitimate (Giniger 1975). Not much is known about the size of the armed group or other members' backgrounds. In March 1975, police intercepted documentation by the group outlining its plan to organize in a series of cells (Giniger 1975).

External Ties

The group allegedly received instructions "by Madrid" to not participate in a March 1975 coup attempt against the Portuguese government (Giniger 1975). It is unclear whether this implies state support for the group or whether the group had business connections or leadership in Madrid coordinating their activities.

Group Outcome

In March 1975, two leaders of the group were arrested and details about their plot were discovered. It is believed they may have been involved in trying to stage a right-wing coup in March 1975 (Giniger 1975). Other members of the group were arrested along with documents outlining their plans for revolution (Giniger 1975). The group's only confirmed attack was in December 1975 when they left a pamphlet at the scene of a bombing in Paris claiming responsibility for the attack (CIA 1975; GTD 2019). In April 1976, there was a suspected attack by the group at the Cuban Embassy in Lisbon. However these claims cannot be verified and appeared to be based, in part, on protestors outside the scene of the attack accusing the PLA of the attack (Atlanta Constitution 1976).

Notes for Iris:

-the attack happened in December 1975 which seems likely to have happened after the new democratic government.

-seems like this is backlash to new democratic government in Portugal

-polopp is Portugal, not France even though members are not Portuguese

XIII. SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE NATIONAL CONGRESS

Torg ID: 10

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: NA

Aliases: African National Congress (South Africa), South African Native National Congress

Part 1. Bibliography

- "African National Congress." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 305. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- David Smith. "African National Congress: a timeline." Guardian. 2011.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/dec/30/african-national-congress-timeline>
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<https://www.news24.com/SouthAfrica/Politics/A-history-of-the-African-National-Congress-20121215>
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<https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP83B00225R000100140001-5.pdf>
- "The African National Congress of South Africa: Organization, Communist Ties, and Short-Term Prospects." Declassified. Central Intelligence Agency. 1986.
https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/DOC_0000568202.pdf
- Kristian Gleditsch, Idean Salehyan, and David Cunningham. "South Africa vs Anti-Apartheid Organizations." Non-State Actor Narratives. 2013. P. 529-531.
http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf
- Mark Uhlig. "Inside the African National Congress." New York Times. 1986.
<http://www.nytimes.com/1986/10/12/magazine/inside-the-african-national-congress.html?pagewanted=all>
- Nelson Mandela. Long Walk to Freedom.
- GTD Perpetrator 281. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=281>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "African National Congress." Political Terrorism. Routledge 1988. P. 655-656.

- Gregory Houston. "Military bases and camps of the liberation movements, 1961-1990." National Heritage Council. 2013. PDF.

-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: MK, Umkhonto we Sizwe

Group Formation: 1912 (formation); violence begins 1961

Group End: 1996 (Disarm)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The ANC formed in 1912 to protest racial inequality and fight for political reform and inclusion in the South African government (MIPT 2008). The group's first violent attack occurred in 1961 after deciding it would not achieve its aims without resorting to violence (MIPT 2008; Associated Press 2012). Its ideology stressed egalitarianism, but it did not seem particularly leftist (Uhlig 1986; Gleditsch et al. 2013, 530).

Geography

The group conducted attacks in Pretoria, Johannesburg, and elsewhere in South Africa (CIA 1982, 1; GTD 2017). It had an external base in Mozambique, Tanzania, and headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia (CIA 1982, 3; Uhlig 1986). By 1986, most military members staged operations out of Angola (CIA 1986). The ANC often launched cross-border raids into Swaziland and Lesotho (CIA 1982, 3). It also had offices in Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho for diplomatic and organizational purposes (CIA 1982, 3). By 1986, the group also opened an office in London (CIA 1986). The Angola camps formed in the 1960s (Houston 2013).

Organizational Structure

The ANC had a political wing and an armed wing, known as Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) (MIPT 2008; Smith 2011; Associated Press 2012; CIA 1986). The political wing was very well-organized and had a sophisticated command structure although it primarily conducted business from outside South Africa (CIA 1982; CIA 1986). The group had a youth wing known as the Congress Youth League, headed by Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, and Oliver Tambo (Smith 2011). Members of the group in 1912 were young black professional and tribal chiefs (CIA 1982, 1). Members primarily came from the Xhosa tribe, but increasingly recruited Zulu members in the 1980s (CIA 1982, 8).

In 1976, the group grew when several thousand young men traveled to South Africa from neighboring countries to join the ANC following the Soweto uprisings (CIA 1982, 1; Uhlig 1986). In 1982, the group had approximately 1000 to 2000 fighters and 2000-3000 additional supporters (CIA 1982, 2). In 1986, the group had 10,000 supporters including 5,000 fighters (CIA 1986). After 1964, the group's president was Oliver Tambo, Secretary General was Alfred Nzo, and military leader Joe Modise (CIA 1982, 5). Modise was later replaced by Thabo Mbeki (CIA 1982, 5).

External Ties

ANC members received military training in Angola, logistical support from Cuba, and logistical support from the USSR (CIA 1982, iii). The group received up to 90% of arms and logistical support from the USSR in 1983 (CIA 1986). The group also received military training from Cuban and East Germans in Angola (CIA 1986). It had some communist connections, but did not espouse a Communist ideology (CIA 1982, 6).

It had an external base in Mozambique, Tanzania, and headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia (CIA 1982, 3; Uhlig 1986; Gleditsch et al. 2013, 530). By 1986, most military members staged operations out of Angola (CIA 1986).

The Pan-Africanist Congress splintered from the ANC in 1959 (Associated Press 2012; CIA 1982, 9).

Group Outcome

In 1960, the South African government banned the ANC (CIA 1982, MIPT 2008; Associated Press 2012; CIA 1986; Uhlig 1986). In 1960, South African police opened fire on a crowd of peaceful protesters in an event that came to be known as the Sharpeville massacre (Smith 2011). Soon after, the ANC established their armed wing; it is unclear if the incident had any effect on this decision (MIPT 2008; Mandela). In 1963, police raided the MK's headquarters and arrested Mandela and other ANC leaders (Smith 2011). In 1964, police sent most of the ANC leadership to prison (CIA 1982, 1; Smith 2011).

In 1986, the MK still operated and conducted attacks in South Africa; it originally tried to avoid harming civilians, but shifted to allow it in 1985 (CIA 1986). In 1990, the group became a legal political organization (MIPT 2008; Smith 2011). In 1993, South Africa adopted a new constitution allowing the ANC to participate in the political process (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 530). In 1994, the ANC won presidential elections and Mandela became president of South Africa (Smith 2011). The group's last violent attack was around 1996 (GTD 2017).

Min. Group Date: 1976
Max. Group Date: 1976
Onset: NA

Aliases: Unified Liberation Front Of New Algeria, United Liberation Front For The New Algeria

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 4711. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4711>
- "Algerian Office Blast." 1976. The Washington Post (1974-Current File), Feb 23, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/146477399?accountid=14026>. PDF. gDrive.
- "CHRONOLOGY." 1976. Middle East Journal 30 (3) (Summer): 425.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/1290737812?accountid=14026>. P. 428. PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1976

Group End: 1976; the group was involved in a single bombing campaign, but abruptly disappeared.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The United Liberation Front of New Algeria conducted its first known attack in February 1976 when it bombed the Algerian government's tourist office (GTD 2019; Middle East Journal 1976; Washington Post 1976). Its ideology and initial political aims are unknown. The target choice would imply politicized opposition against the Algerian government.

Geography

The group conducted its only known attack in France against the Algerian government (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1976; Middle East Journal 1976).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The group had no known external ties.

Group Outcome

After the group's sole attack on the Algerian government's office, the group disappeared (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1976; Middle East Journal 1976). It is unknown what happened to the group.

Notes for Iris:

-Middle East Journal notes new Minister of Finance appointed in Algeria one week before. Unclear if there was a connection or an alternative catalyst.

-unclear what goals or political aims were regardless and it only conducts one attack ever

XV. COMMANDOS AGAINST SELF DESTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSE

Torg ID: 702521

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3645. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3645>
- "Uranium Mine Bombed." Washington Post. 1976. "China Said to Execute Man Who Defaced Poster: Around the World Shakeup in Albania Portuguese Communist Party Uranium Mine Bombed for the Record Chirac Wins Vote in France Oil Price Rise Expected." Washington Post (1974-Current File), Nov 15, 1.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/146550374?accountid=14026>. PDF. gDrive.
- "French Uranium Mine Bombed." 1976. Los Angeles Times (1923-1995), Nov 15, 1-b13.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/158072264?accountid=14026>. PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Commandos opposing with explosives the self-destruction of the universe

Group Formation: 1976

Group End: 1976

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention as a violent group in 1976 when it used 5 bombs to attack a French uranium mine in Limoges (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1976; Los Angeles Times 1976). The group claimed responsibility for the attack implying an anti-nuclear stance.

Geography

The group's sole attack occurred in Limoges, France (Washington Post 1976; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the organizational structure of this group.

External Ties

No evidence could be found about the group's external ties

Group Outcome

After the attack on the mine in 1976, the group used anonymous phone calls to communicate/take responsibility for the attack (Los Angeles Times 1976; The Washington Post 1976). The group's last -- and only -- known attack was in 1976 (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- **-2 unusual cases of nuclear terrorism (or opposition to nuclear policy)**
- **mostly one hit wonder**

France Part 4, 1977-1981
Last Updated: 18 June 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1298	SOLIDARIST RESISTANCE MOVEMENT		1977	1977
T868	ACTION FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE BALTIC COUNTRIES		1977	1977
T327	NEW ARMENIAN RESISTANCE		1977	1983
T271	LEBANESE ARMED REVOLUTIONARY FACTION (LARF)		1979	1985
T1387	PEOPLES COMMANDOS		1979	1987
T885	AUTONOMOUS INTERVENTION COLLECTIVE AGAINST THE ZIONIST PRESENCE IN FRANCE		1979	1979
T473	SPANISH NATIONAL ACTION		1979	1979
T151	DEVIRIMCI SOL		1979	1996
T196	GUADELOUPE LIBERATION ARMY		1980	1983
T7	ACTION DIRECTE		1980	1989
T1199	NATIONAL YOUTH FRONT		1980	1980
T897	ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF QODS		1980	1984
T9	AFFICHE ROUGE		1981	0
T353	ORLY ORGANIZATION		1981	1983
T193	GROUP BAKUNIN GDANSK PARIS GUATEMALA SALVADOR (GBGPSG)		1981	0
T455	SEPTEMBER-FRANCE		1981	0

I. SOLIDARIST RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 1298

Min. Group Date: 1977

Max. Group Date: 1977

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3901. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3901>
- Protests in paris over brezhnev: Paris, june 17. 1977. South China Morning Post (1946-Current), Jun 18, 1977.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/1529326991?accountid=14026> (accessed June 18, 2020). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Solidarity Resistance Group

Group Formation: 1977

Group End: 1977

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group was formed but they first came to attention for a violent attack in 1977 (GTD 2019; South China Morning Post 1977). Both of the group's only attacks took place in one night to protest the arrival of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev (South China Morning Post 1977). The group's political aims were to oppose communist presence in Eastern Europe "because the people of East Europe are under the yoke of the Red Army." (South China Morning Post 1977). Both were bombings on two different Russian buildings, but caused minimal damage and no fatalities or injuries (GTD 2019; South China Morning Post 1977). One was the Commercial Bank of Europe and the other was a Franco-Soviet Magazine (GTD 2019; South China Morning Post 1977).

Geography

The Solidarist Resistance Movement's only two attacks took place in Paris, France (GTD 2019; South China Morning Post 1977).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the Solidarist Resistance Movement's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the Solidarist Resistance Movements's external ties. It claimed to oppose the Soviet presence in Eastern Europe (South China Morning Post 1977).

Group Outcome

The Solidarist Resistance Movement claimed responsibility for both of its attacks (South China Morning Post 1977). It is unknown how many attackers were involved or if any of them were captured (GTD 2019). The group has been inactive and disappeared after their only attacks in 1977 (GTD 2019).

II. ACTION FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

Torg ID: 868

Min. Group Date: 1977

Max. Group Date: 1977

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Action Front for the Liberation of Baltic Countries." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4358. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 100004. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=100004>
- Soviets are targets in paris attacks. 1977. The Washington Post (1974-Current file), Apr 13, 1977.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/146815489?accountid=14026> (accessed June 18, 2020).
- Bombs damage 2 soviet offices in paris after moscow protest. 1977. New York Times (1923-Current file), Apr 13, 1977.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/123509560?accountid=14026> (accessed June 18, 2020).

●

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1977

Group End: 1977

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed but they first came to attention for violent attacks in 1977 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The Action Front for the Liberation of Baltic Countries was a right-leaning group who were anti-Soviet and wanted to end French-Soviet relations (MIPT 2008; Washington Post 1977). The group's only two attacks both took place on April 12, 1977 and involved the bombing of two Franco-Soviet businesses (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1977). One was the France-USSR Association Offices and the other was a Soviet bookstore in Paris (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1977). It is suspected that the recent rise in diplomatic ties between France and the USSR was the reason for the group's attacks (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The Action Front for the Liberation of Baltic Countries conducted their only two attacks in Paris, France (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Washington Post 1977; New York Times 1977).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

Shortly after the two explosions occurred on April 12, 1977, anonymous calls stated that the Action Front for the Liberation of Baltic Countries claimed responsibility for both (New York Times 1977). After the group's two attacks in Paris, they threatened more would follow, but none ever did (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1977). There were no fatalities or injuries from the explosions, only property damage (GTD 2019; New York Times 1977). It is unknown how many attackers there were or if any members of the group have been captured (GTD 2019). The Action Front for the Liberation of Baltic Countries has not been heard from since their only two attacks and have been inactive since 1977 (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-what happened in 1979? Might be a new period of detente; check out historical context more

- III. NEW ARMENIAN RESISTANCE
Torg ID: 327
Min. Group Date: 1977
Max. Group Date: 1983

Onset: NA

Aliases: New Armenian Resistance (Nar), New Armenian Resistance

Part 1. Bibliography

- "New Armenian Resistance." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 262, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnl3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 3268. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3268>
- Albert Jongman and Alex Schmid. "Turkey." Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data. Routledge. 1988. p. 676. https://books.google.com/books?id=NqDks1hUjhMC&printsec=frontcover&dq=schmid+jongman&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjzsyC24LYAhULHGMKHVCPA_AQ6AEIKTAA#v=onepage&q=new%20armenian%20resistance&f=false
- "New Armenian Resistance Claims Turkish Consulate Bombing in Luxembourg." 1983.Armenian Reporter International (1967-1988), Mar 10, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/371397404?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No Proposed Changes

Group Formation: 1977 (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008)

Group End: 1983 (Either disbanded or combined with ASALA) (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group first formed but the first violent incident of the NAR was in 1977 when they bombed a Turkish tourism office in Paris (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). This was followed with more attacks on Turkish banks and counters within Brussels, London, and Rome (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). This group is allegedly a faction of ASALA within Europe and, in relation to that, is also hypothesized to be communist leaning as well (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). Its goals and aims were to seek justice and retribution at Turkey for the Armenian genocide and to fight for the establishment of an independent Armenian state. They specifically targeted these Turkish foreign offices as they believed the diplomats deserved to be attacked as well (Armenian Reporter International 1967-1988). It also targeted foreign travel agencies (Schmid and Jongman

1988, 676). This group's ideology is ethno-nationalist because they promote the rights of Armenians (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Geography

This group is known and responsible for bombing travel agencies within Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 676). The group aimed specifically for Soviet, British, and Israeli travel agencies (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 676). There is no reliable source on the group's bases.

Organizational Structure

There is no known leader of the NAR nor any information on its group structure, funding, or size. Although not explicitly stated, the ethnic group is most likely comprised of Armenians (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

External Ties

The only information on external ties is that this group is alleged to be a faction of ASALA within Europe (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Group Outcome

There is no known counterterrorism efforts by the state. The last known violent attack was in 1983 when they bombed a Turkish airlines office within Brussels (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). It either combined with ASALA (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008) or became inactive after an ASALA power struggle (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 676). As of 2012 the group's status is assumed to be inactive.

- IV. LEBANESE ARMED REVOLUTIONARY FACTION (LARF)
Torg ID: 271
Min. Group Date: 1979
Max. Group Date: 1985
Onset: NA

Aliases: Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, Factions Armees Revolutionnaires Libanaises (Farl), Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (Farl), Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (Larf)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Alexander, Y. (1989). The european: Middle east terrorist connection. International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice, 13(2), 1. Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1308680714?accountid=14026>
- Hoffman, Bruce. Recent Trends in Palestinian Terrorism. II. No. RAND/P-7076. RAND CORP SANTA MONICA CA, 1985.
- Meisler, S. (1986, Sep 19). Georges abdallah: The key to paris terrorism. Los Angeles Times (Pre-1997 Fulltext) Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/292404235?accountid=14026>
- Cordes, Bonnie. When Terrorists do the Talking: Reflections on Terrorist Literature. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 1987. <http://www.rand.org/pubs/papers/P7365.html>. Also available in print form.
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- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4506, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
- "Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction." Inside Gov. Accessed January 26, 2017. <http://terrorist-groups.insidegov.com//7711/Lebanese-Armed-Revolutionary-Faction>.
- "Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (LARF)." Dictionary of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict. Accessed January 26, 2017. <http://www.encyclopedia.com/politics/dictionaries-thesauruses-pictures-and-press-releases/lebanese-armed-revolutionary-faction-larf>.
- GTD, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2887>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1075

Group End (Outcome): None (ceased attacks in 1).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Allegedly created by Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese Christian and former teacher, who supports Syria (Meisler 1986). It splintered from the PFLP. Abdallah, his four brothers and some friends reportedly were the founding members of LRAF in 1979 (Meisler 1986). It wanted to expel foreign occupation of Lebanon. The LRAF is said to have “an ideological base” and most of its influence and strength comes from his hometown, Koubeyat (Meisler 1986). The group’s ideology was extreme left-wing and committed random killings of American and Israeli officials

as a terrorist tactic (Meisler 1986). LRAF also reportedly had the goal of removing French influence from Lebanon (Alexander 1989). Its first reported attack is in 1981.

The group is known for the murder of an assistant U.S. military attaché, Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, who was fatally shot in Paris (TOPS No. 276 2008). It was subsequently revealed that LRAF and Action Directe collaborated regarding the attack (Ibid.).

Geography

Not much data found other than most strength and numbers came from the village of Koubeyat (Meisler 1986). Conducted attacks in Lebanon and France, in Paris with a total of 10 casualties and Strasbourg, France, with 1 casualty (START 2016, GTD). However, some sources suggest LRAF's base was in France while other sources say Koubeyat, Adballah's hometown in Lebanon (Meisler 1986). Conducted attacks in Paris, Strasbourg, Mount Lebanon Area and Tripoli (START 2016, GTD). Meisler (1986) alleges that LRAF carried out attacks in Italy, however the GTD database attributes those attacks to other groups (START 2016).

Organizational Structure

Not much information, except Abdallah was creator and two of his close friends were also key members (Meisler 1986). The group had approximately 30 members, many of whom were ex-militants from PFLP.

External Ties

Not much data other than Abdallah was "empathetic" with Syria (Meisler 1986). Alexander (1989) alleges that LRAF had ties to the terrorist groups RB (Red Brigades of Italy), RAF (Red Army Faction from West Germany), and AD (Direct Action, violent communist group in France). The group SSNP detonated bombs in Paris in solidarity with Abdallah after his arrest (Ya'ari 1987). It was allied with PLO and Hezbollah.

Group Outcome

Following the arrests of his two close friends by French police, the group began to fall apart (Meisler 1986). Abdallah was apprehended by French police and convicted to life in prison in 1987 (Inside Gov).

- V. PEOPLES COMMANDOS
Torg ID: 1387
Min. Group Date: 1979
Max. Group Date: 1987
Onset: NA

Aliases: Fedayeen Khalq (People's Commandos), Fedayeen Khalq Organization (Fko), Peoples Commandos, People's Commandos, People's Fedayeen, People's Fedayeen Guerrillas, People's Fedayeen Guerrillas Organization, People's Fedayeen Movement

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4018, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Iran: Treatment of supporters of opposition groups or parties since 2003; whether ordinary supporters of political causes or groups distribute pamphlets by hand and, if so, the response of the Iranian authorities; whether persons perceived as political opponents can work for state companies (2003 - June 2006), 28 June 2006, IRN101301.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/45f147542f.html> [accessed 25 December 2016]
- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2534>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Iran: Update to IRN24072.E and IRN30624.E on the Fedayeen-e-Khalq (various spellings); treatment of members; distribution of pamphlets and penalties for distributing Fedayeen-e-Khalq materials; symbols or insignia; the Iranian People's Fedayee Guerillas (I.P.F.G.); the Fedaiyan Minority, 1 January 1999, IRN30880.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab624c.html> [accessed 25 December 2016]
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Iran: Information on the activities of the Fedayeen-e Khalq (Feda'iyān-e Khalq) Organization since 1989, 1 June 1993, IRN14307, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad8220.html> [accessed 25 December 2016]
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fedayeen Khalq Organization, People's Fedayeen, People's Fedayeen Guerrillas, People's Fedayeen Guerrillas Organization, People's Fedayeen Movement (TRAC), People's Commandos, Feda'iyān-e Khalq, Fedayan-e Khalq (Metz 1989, 117), People's Warriors (Metz 1989, 117), Iranian People's Fadaee Guerrillas, Organization of Iranian People's Fedai Guerrillas

Group Formation: 1963 (form), Siahkal attack (1971)

Group End (Outcome): 1996 (TOPS 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Fedayeen Khalq (FKO) is a leftist militant organization that formed in 1963 and came to attention for a prominent attack in the Siahkal region in 1971. The group was initially allied with Ayatollah Khomeini as part of the broader anti-Shah movement (Ibid.). However, when Ayatollah Khomeini took control after the revolution, the group quickly stopped supporting Khomeini because FKO opposed the Ayatollah's goal of Shariah law in Iran (TOPS 2008). Instead, FKO's three main goals after the revolution were: 1) to overthrow Khomeini's Islamic government, 2) to implement democratic reforms, and 3) to free political prisoners (Ibid.). FKO ascribes to Marxist and atheist ideologies and supports a secular state (Canada IRB 1991). FKO first came to attention as a violent group in 1971, when it first began guerilla warfare against the Iranian monarchy (Metz 1989, xlii).

Geography

The Fedayeen Khalq originally operated within Iran, typically conducting guerilla-style raids in urban settings like many other leftist groups in Iran during the 1980s (TOPS 2008). The group was banned in Iran in the early 1980s, but continued to operate clandestinely and carry out attacks (Ibid.). The group also has bases within Europe (especially in Germany) and North America (TRAC n.d.). According to GTD, FKO has carried out attacks in Oslo, Frankfurt, Paris, Brussels, New Delhi, and Tehran (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

The Fedayeen Khalq is a left-wing terrorist organization led by a petrochemical engineer named Mehdi Saame (TOPS 2008). Saame was imprisoned for ten years under the Shah (Ibid.). The group has a political wing known as the National Council of Iranian Resistance or NCRI, which as of 2008 remained active as a political entity (Canada IRB 2006; TOPS 2008). As of 2006, FKO also continued to operate an online news service, Gooya News, although Iranian intelligence censors the website (Canada IRB 2006). The group has a student wing known as Peeshgham although many of its members were arrested in 1981 (Canada IRB 1996).

There is limited information regarding the leadership of the organization; however, when Fedayeen Khalq started opposing Ayatollah Khoemini, many leaders as well as rank-and-file members fled to Europe, where a majority of them received political asylum (TOPS 2008). Similar to the leadership, there is limited information regarding the membership recruitment patterns and the funding of the Fedayeen Khalq. It is thought

that leadership in FKO depended significantly on family ties, historically a common practice in Iran (Metz 1989, 113).

FKO is known for experiencing splintering throughout its history (Canada IRB 1993; Canada IRB 1999). Splinter groups include: the Organization of Iranian People's Fedaiian (Majority) the Organization of Fedaiian (Minority) and the Iranian People's Fedaii Guerrillas (Ibid.).

External Ties

There is no explicit information available regarding the Fedayeen Khalq's external ties. The group does have bases within Europe (especially in Germany) and North America, which might signify external ties with those two continents (TOPS).

Group Outcome

Quickly after taking control in 1979, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps launched a massive crackdown against all opposition groups, including the Fedayeen Khalq (Metz 1989, 269). This severely weakened the group's membership and capabilities (Canada IRB 1996). One example of this government response is that a group of female FKO supporters were arrested in Iran in the early 1980s and remained in prison as of 1991 (Canada IRB 1993). Currently, the Fedayeen Khalq is an inactive terrorist group (TOPS 2008). The Iranian Information Minister Mohammad Ray-shahri declared that FKO had been "broken up" in January 1986, when 60 allegedly high-profile members were arrested (Ibid.).

FKO was not entirely disbanded at that point, but within two years the group had clearly dissolved (Ibid.) TOPS (2008) states that FKO was inactive from 1988 until 1996; in 1996, the group re-emerged to commit one more attack in retaliation for the execution of many Fedayeen members in Iran and the capture of an FKO member in Baku, Azerbaijan. Several female members were arrested in early 1980s (Canada IRB 1993). Recently, the organization has reemerged in Iran but does not engage in terrorism — it has only engaged in politics (TOPS).

- VI. AUTONOMOUS INTERVENTION COLLECTIVE AGAINST THE ZIONIST PRESENCE IN FRANCE
Torg ID: 885
Min. Group Date: 1979
Max. Group Date: 1979
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2i2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdi3qTI/edit>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Autonomous Intervention Collective against the Zionist Presence in France and the Israeli Egyptian Peace (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1979)

Group Formation: 1979 (first attack)

Group End: 1979

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group first came to attention for a violent attack in 1979, but was unheard of until then (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1979; GTD 2019). This attack was conducted in response to the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty (New York Times 1979). The group’s only attack was the bombing of a Jewish restaurant in Paris (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1979). There were no fatalities but roughly 30 French and Israeli people were injured (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1979). At the time, there was an increase of anti-Semitic activities not only in France but also in the Middle East due to the Camp David Accords. The Autonomous Intervention Collective against the Zionist Presence in France was not the only group protesting the peace treaty (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1979).

Geography

The group’s only attack took place in Paris, France (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1979; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The police had never heard of the Autonomous Intervention Collective against the Zionist Presence in France until they received an anonymous phone call from the group claiming responsibility for an explosion that took place at a Jewish restaurant in 1979 (New York Times 1979). However, the authorities have also speculated that this was not accurate and the group is actually part of a larger Arab extremist organization (MIPT 2008). It is unknown how many attackers participated in the bombing or if any of them were ever captured (GTD 2019). This was the group's only attack and they have been inactive since then (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- rising tensions about Israel and anti-Semitic across Europe due to Camp David Accords when then individuals took out on the French government
- why target France if you're upset about Egypt-Israeli relations? Jewish presence in France?

VII. SPANISH NATIONAL ACTION

Torg ID: 473

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1979

Onset: NA

Aliases: Spanish National Action, Accion Nacional Espanola

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4276, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUjHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
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- Javier Angulo. "Acción Nacional Española reivindica el atentado de Anglet." El Pais. 1979. https://elpais.com/diario/1979/08/07/espana/302824807_850215.html

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ANE, BVE possibly

Group Formation: 1979

Group End: last confirmed attack in 1979 (GTD 2017), but potentially active as late as “early 1980s” (Schmid and Jongman 1988)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group’s exact formation date is unknown, except that it occurred in the 1970s (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). The group’s aim was to eradicate separatist terrorist groups such as ETA and formed in reaction to ETA (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). The group is right wing (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663). The group’s first known attack occurred in 1979 (GTD 2017). However, most of their attacks targeted innocent citizens (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group had attacks in both France and Spain (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The group had ties to BVE and it is unknown whether or not ANE is an alias for BVE (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group’s last known attack occurred in 1979 and the group disappeared shortly after in the early 1980s (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 663; Angulo 1979; Yoldi 2000). In 2000, Jacques Richard Debesa, an alleged member of the group was put on trial for the murder of an ETA refugee (Yoldi 2000).

- VIII. DEVRIMCI SOL
Torg ID: 151
Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

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- "Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C) a.k.a. Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Partisi-cephesi; a.k.a. Devrimci Sol; a.k.a. Revolutionary Left; a.k.a. Dev Sol; a.k.a. Dev Sol Silahlı Devrimci Birlikleri; a.k.a. Dev Sol Sdb; a.k.a. Dev Sol Armed Revolutionary Units," Global Security, Para-military Europe, n.d., http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/dev_sol.htm
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- CPT Michael Kenville, "Devrimci Sol: A Study of Turkey's Revolutionary Left and its Impact on US Interests," Masters Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 2000, <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a379755.pdf>
- Richard McHugh, "Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front," SAGE Encyclopedia of Terrorism, 2011, ed. Gus Martin, p. 516-517
- Recruitment Process of Terrorist Organizations: A Case Study of Devrimci Halkın Kurtulus Partisi Cephesi (DHKP/C) Revolutionary People's Liberation Party Front (From Understanding Terrorism: Analysis of Sociological and Psychological Aspects, P 161-166, 2007, Suleyman Ozeren, Ismail Dincer Gunes, et al., eds. -- See NCJ-225410)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 1978 (splinter)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

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

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

In 2004, a large Turkish counter-terrorism operation led most of Dev Sol’s leadership to flee to Europe where it operates out of exile (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group was fairly quiet from 2009-2012 following an alleged power struggle after the death of Dursun Karatas (Global Security n.d.) The group is still active today targeting police officers, Turkish politicians, and even US targets (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

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

IX. GUADELOUPE LIBERATION ARMY

Torg ID: 196

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1983

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: GLA (Schmid and Jongman 1988), [Armed Group for Liberation of Guadeloupe](#)

Group Formation: 1980 (MIPT 2008)

Group End: 1983 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

From the 1950s, black Guadelopeans were discontent with French colonialism, capitalism and socialism and wanted to gain independence from France (The Atlantic 2018; Schmid and Jongman 1988). From the 1960s to 1980s, separatist groups formed in Guadeloupe in opposition to France. One group, the Guadeloupe Liberation Army, allegedly formed in 1980 (The Atlantic 2018; MIPT 2008). It may have been the splinter of the Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe or the armed wing of the movement (Schmid and Jongman 1988). In March of 1980, the group stated that all white settlers must leave the island (MIPT 2008; UPI 1981).

In 1980, the day before France’s president’s arrival in Guadeloupe, a bomb was set off at a government television system (Prial 1981). Later that year, a bomb was planted in an Air France Boeing 727 and in its respective airport, and while removing the bomb, a police officer died (Prial 1981). The group took ownership for fifteen bombings against the government that occurred within 9 months of 1980 in Guadeloupe (Prial 1981; MIPT

2008). There were several attacks targeted against white Guadeloupeans who account for a minority of the country's population with a population of approximately 30,000 out of 380,000 (Prial 1981). As these attacks grew more common, France enforced laws that arrested protestors who sought Guadeloupe's liberation from France (The Atlantic 2018). The Guadeloupe Liberation Army conducted several attacks in Guadeloupe, France, and Martinique, which is an overseas French base as well (GTD 2018). The group is considered the violent wing of the Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe, referred to as ULPG (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Geography

The group originated from Guadeloupe because several black Guadeloupeans wanted to secede from France and become an independent nation (The Atlantic 2018; MIPT 2008). However, the group also conducted attacks in France and Martinique, which was another overseas French base (GTD 2018). The attacks in Guadeloupe took place in Basse-Terre, Bailiff, and Pointe-a-Pitre, the attacks in France took place in Paris, and the attack in Martinique took place in Fort-de-France (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group is considered the violent wing of the Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe, referred to as ULPG (Schmid and Jongman 1988). It is unknown precisely how many members the group had. The group was led by Luc Reinette who left the group for unknown reasons in 1982 to form the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

External Ties

There is no information about the group's external ties. Because of the group's violence, ULPG distanced itself from GLA claimed that the GLA was formed by the government to delegitimize ULPG (Schimid and Jongman 1988). However, there is no evidence to back up that claim.

Group Outcome

It is unknown definitely why the group stopped operating. The police launched a series of undercover surveillance operations to disrupt the group's mission and the government authorized the arrest of anyone who threatened the territorial integrity of Guadeloupe (Atlantic 2018). However, after Luc Reinette started the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance, ARC, members may have moved from the GLA to the ARC (Schim and Jongman 1988). It is known that they stopped operating in the mid 1980s, and considering that their last attack was in 1983, the group probably stopped operating around that time (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018). In addition, the French government was

arresting individuals involved with liberation efforts, so the group may have been repressed by French authorities (Priol 1981).

X. ACTION DIRECTE
Torg ID: 7
Min. Group Date: 1980
Max. Group Date: 1989
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: AD, Direct Action, Accion Directe, Group Bakunin Gdansk Paris Guatemala Salvador (GBGPGS)

Group Formation: 1979

Group End: 1987 (arrests, repression, possible splinter)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

In 1979, Groupes d'Action Révolutionnaire Internationaliste (GARI) [English: International Revolutionary Action Group] and Noyaux armés pour l'autonomie populaire (NAPAP) [English: New Arms for Popular Autonomy *or* Armed Nuclei for Popular Autonomy] merged to form Action Directe (AD) [English: Direct Action] (Dartnell 2013, 73; Atkins 2004, 5; State Department 1989, 42-43). GARI was a leftist, anarchist, center-seeking, anti-Franco group, whose main goal was the destruction of the dictatorial regime of Francisco Franco (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 2013, 74; Atkins 2004, 5). GARI attacked Spanish leaders, businesspeople, and infrastructure in France, Spain, and elsewhere in Europe, as well as conducting bombings, kidnappings, robberies, and assassinations (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 2013, 74). NAPAP was "a Maoist group of Parisian urban guerillas" (Atkins 2004, 5).

Action Directe conducted its first officially recognized attack in May 1979, when group members armed with machine guns fired on the office of the National Council of French Employers, a French business organization, in Paris (MIPT 2008; State Department 1989, 43). Some group members may have conducted attacks before that as early as March 1979, when group members allegedly unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate a French minister (Atkins 2004, 5). AD was committed to the destruction of societal institutions, the end of Western imperialism, the eradication of U.S. influence in Europe, and conducting attacks for anti-Zionist causes (State Department 1989, 42). The group was Marxist-Leninist (MIPT 2008).

AD conducted its only attack in Portugal on April 10, 1986, when the group detonated an explosive in the Lisbon office of Air France (GTD 2018).

Geography

AD had two wings based in different parts of France: Action Directe Internationale, or ADI, and Action Directe Nationale, or ADN (Atkins 2004, 5). ADI was headquartered in Paris, and ADN was headquartered in Lyons (Atkins 2004, 5-6; State Department 1989, 42-43). AD primarily operated in France (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018; State Department 1989, 42). AD conducted attacks in the French cities of Paris, Toulouse, Issy-Les-Moulineaux, Montrouge, Saint-Cloud, Le Vesinet, and Libourne (GTD 2018).

ADI allegedly also operated in Belgium (State Department 1989, 42-43). AD conducted one attack in Canada in the city of Toronto (GTD 2018). AD conducted one attack in Germany in the region of Rhein-Main near Frankfurt (MIPT 2008). AD conducted one attack in Portugal in the city of Lisbon (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

AD was founded by Jean-Marc Rouillan and Nathalie Menignon (Atkins 2004, 5). AD had two wings based in different parts of France: the Paris-based international wing, Action Directe Internationale, or ADI, and the Lyons-based domestic wing, Action Directe Nationale, or ADN (Atkins 2004, 5-6; State Department 1989, 42-43). ADI wanted to expand AD's violence internationally to combat imperialism, westernization, and U.S. influence throughout the world (Atkins 2004, 5-6). ADI was led by Jean-Marc Rouillan and Nathalie Menignon (Atkins 2004, 5). ADN was led by Andre Olivier and Maxime Frerot (Atkins 2004, 6). ADN wanted to remain exclusively committed to bring about the downfall of the French government (Atkins 2004, 6). ADI was more violent and killed and injured more people than ADN (Atkins 2004, 6; State Department 1989, 43). Other key AD leaders were Georges Cipriani, Frederic Oriach, Regis Schleicher, Joelle Aubran, and Eric Moreau (Atkins 2004, 5; State Department 1989, 42).

When AD was initially formed, the group operated in a very decentralized manner (Atkins 2004, 5; Dartnell 2013, 75). The group consisted of individual groupuscules, or strike forces (Atkins 2004, 5; Dartnell 2013, 75). Over a few months, the group evolved to the organizational structure explained above.

There are no concrete estimates of the group's membership size (MIPT 2008; State Department 1989, 42). Nevertheless, French authorities estimated that neither of the group's wings, ADI or ADN, ever exceeded 250 members (Atkins 2004, 6). The group had 25 known members (Atkins 2004, 6).

AD's source of funding was unknown (MIPT 2008). The group had no known state sponsors (State Department 1989, 42).

External Ties

AD had no known state sponsors (State Department 1989, 42).

After the election of socialists François Mitterrand and Pierre Mauroy in 1981, AD lost much of its ability to use violence in the name of fighting for socialism (MIPT 2008). Nevertheless, after negotiating peaceful terms with the government of France for a while, AD resumed using violence especially against U.S. and western interests, often using the alias, Group Bakunin Gdansk Paris Guatemala Salvador, or GBGPGS (MIPT 2008).

ADI had ties to Communist Combatant Cells (CCC), a Belgian group, and Red Army Faction (RAF), a German group (MIPT 2008; State Department 1989, 43). Collectively, ADI, CCC, and RAF formed the Anti-Imperialist Armed Front, which fervently opposed the “Americanization of NATO” and proposed the formation of an “international proletarian urban combat organization” (State Department 1989, 43). ADI and RAF coordinated on attacks including the bombing at Rhein-Main Airbase, an American air force base near Frankfurt, Germany, in 1985 (MIPT 2008; State Department 1989, 43). Authorities alleged that AD and RAF had “strong logistical and perhaps even operational links” (State Department 1989, 43).

AD allegedly had ties to and cooperated with the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (MIPT 2008; State Department 1989, 43). AD may have had ties to the Italian Red Brigades (State Department 1989, 43). AD may have had ties to the Irish National Liberation Army (State Department 1989, 43). AD allegedly supplied arms and explosives to the Irish National Liberation Army (State Department 1989, 43).

AD had ties to Affiche Rouge, which was reportedly a faction of AD (MIPT 2008).

Committee for Liquidation of Computers, or CLODO, and Revolutionary Front for Proletarian Action were suspected of being splinter groups of AD (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

In November 1986, AD conducted one of its last and most well known attacks when it assassinated Georges Besse, the chairman of Renault Corporation, a large French car company (MIPT 2008; State Department 1989, 44; The Telegraph 2008). As a result of the investigation into the assassination of Besse, law enforcement officials arrested important AD leaders including Jean-Marc Rouillan, Nathalie Menignon, Georges Cipriani, Joelle Aubran, and Maxime Frerot (MIPT 2008; State Department 1989, 42). Frederic Oriach, Andre Olivier, Regis Schleicher, and others were reportedly arrested as well (State Department 1989, 42). 22 of AD’s 25 known members received prison sentences (Atkins 2004, 6). AD ceased using violence in 1987 following successful police crackdowns on the group in 1986 and 1987 and arrests of key members (State Department 1989, 43). Some sources indicate that residual members of AD who had not been arrested during police crackdowns may have conducted one attack after 1987 on October 7, 1989 in Libourne, France (GTD 2018). In 1990, French authorities classified AD as inactive (Atkins 2004, 6).

- XI. NATIONAL YOUTH FRONT
Torg ID: 1199
Min. Group Date: 1980
Max. Group Date: 1980
Onset: NA

Aliases: Right Wing National Youth Front, National Youth Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3941. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3941>
- Press, Associated. 1980. MOSCOW-BOUND TRAIN FIREBOMBED IN PARIS: [FIRST EDITION]. Boston Globe (pre-1997 Fulltext), Apr 27, 1980.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/293938421?accountid=14026> (accessed June 19, 2020).
- Olympic protesters attack moscow train: Paris, apr 27. 1980. South China Morning Post (1946-Current), Apr 28, 1980.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/1533685523?accountid=14026> (accessed June 19, 2020).
-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Right-Wing National Youth Front (GTD 2019)

Group Formation: 1980

Group End: 1980

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the National Youth Front formed but they first came to attention for a violent attack in 1980 (GTD 2019; South China Morning Post 1980; Boston Globe 1980). Roughly 20 members of the right-wing group attacked a train in Paris that was heading to Moscow in order to protest participation in the Moscow Olympics (South China Morning Post 1980; Boston Globe 1980). The attackers threw fire bombs underneath and inside of two of the train's cars which caused serious damage, and they were able to flee the scene within minutes (South China Morning Post 1980; Boston Globe 1980). Firemen were able to quickly contain the fire and there were no injuries or casualties (South China Morning Post 1980; Boston Globe 1980). The National Youth Front sent a letter to a news agency claiming responsibility for the explosion (South China Morning Post 1980; Boston Globe 1980).

Geography

The National Youth Front's only attack took place in Paris, France (South China Morning Post 1980; Boston Globe 1980; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

The members of the group that bombed the train in Paris were all youths and there were about 20 of them (South China Morning Post 1980; Boston Globe 1980). Nothing else is known about the National Youth Front's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the National Youth Front's external ties.

Group Outcome

The bombing of the train in Paris was the National Youth Front's first and last attack (GTD 2019). It is unknown how many attackers there were or if any of them have been captured (GTD 2019). The group has been inactive and disappeared after the explosion in 1980 (GTD 2019).

XII. ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF QODS

Torg ID: 897

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset: NA

Aliases: Guardsmen of Islam

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Guardsmen of Islam." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4044. MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mBx1qQfhGZTLIRuKUqXI8vkLjmPD9Wum0zdoW1kVOE0/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 3305. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3305>
- "Iran Says Hijackers Threaten to Kill French on Jet." New York Times. 1984. <http://www.nytimes.com/1984/08/02/world/iran-says-hijackers-threaten-to-kill-french-on-jet.html>
- Peter Grier. "Hijacking is down, but aims have changed." Christian Science Monitor. 1984. <https://www.csmonitor.com/1984/1207/120742.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1980 (first attack)

Group End: 1984 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group's precise date of formation is not known, but they first came to attention in 1980 after they carried out a failed assassination of Shahpur Bakhtiar, the former Prime Minister of Iran prior to the 1979 Revolution (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017). The men were identified to be Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian (MIPT 2008). There was suspicion that the government of Iran staged the attack, but the foreign minister of the Iranian government denied these claims (MIPT 2008). Three members from the group hijacked a French airplane to demand that the three men be released (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1984). The hijackers reportedly declared that one passenger aboard the plane would be killed every hour until the men imprisoned were released (New York Times 1984; Grier 1984). The hijackers submitted to authorities later on and were exiled to Iran (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Three members from the group hijacked a French airplane to demand that the three men be released (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1984). The plane was flying from Frankfurt to Paris (MIPT 2008). The hijackers then proceeded to land the plane in Iran (MIPT 2008). Both attacks carried out by the group occurred in Paris, France (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group is suspected to have received funding from the Iranian government (MIPT 2008). The three members were Iranian (Christian Science Monitor 1984).

External Ties

The group is suspected to have ties with the Iranian government, and that the Iranian government staged the attempted murder of Shahpur Bakhtiar (MIPT 2008). The group is also suspected to have received funding from the Iranian government (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

During the hijacking, the hijackers proceeded to land the plane in Iran and later blow up the cockpit (Christian Science Monitor 1984). Shahpur Bakhtiar was later killed in 1991

(MIPT 2008). The attack was reportedly carried out by unrelated agents from Iran (MIPT 2008). There has been no further activity from the group after the 1984 hijacking (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017). The hijackers submitted to authorities later on and were exiled to Iran (MIPT 2008).

XIII. AFFICHE ROUGE

Torg ID: 9

Min. Group Date: 1981

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Affiche Rouge, Groupe Olivier, Red Bill, Red Poster

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Affiche Rouge.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3907. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. “France.” in Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. <https://books.google.com/books?id=4ikxDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA549&lpg=PA549&dq=affiche+rouge+action+directe+red+poster&source=bl&ots=xQ1tc3qEJB&sig=ACfU3U2-Du8buagAdGIFjR3v5O4roCty-A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjj5-WUI47qAhV-g3IEHWt4De8Q6AEwAAnoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=affiche%20rouge%20action%20directe%20red%20poster&f=false>
- Michael York Dartnell. “Action Directe: Ultra-Left Terrorism in France, 1979-1987.” Psychology Press. 1995. <https://books.google.com/books?id=Z1C4k9xS1ucC&pg=PA81&lpg=PA81&dq=affiche+rouge+action+directe+red+poster&source=bl&ots=kTxhUUggN4&sig=ACfU3U0MWd5zp1O1sgldydbUPaquOL9bUg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjj5-WUI47qAhV-g3IEHWt4De8Q6AEwAXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=affiche%20rouge%20action%20directe%20red%20poster&f=false>
- “Action directe, la violence comme mode d’action.” Le Figaro. 2016. <https://www.lefigaro.fr/international/2016/09/07/01003-20160907ARTFIG00024-action-directe-la-violence-comme-mode-d-action.php>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Action Directe (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 195; Le Figaro 2016).

Group Formation: This is an alias for Action Directe (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 195; Le Figaro 2016).

Group End: This is an alias for Action Directe (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 195; Le Figaro 2016).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Action Directe (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 195; Le Figaro 2016).

Geography

This is an alias for Action Directe (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 195; Le Figaro 2016).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Action Directe (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 195; Le Figaro 2016).

External Ties

This is an alias for Action Directe (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 195; Le Figaro 2016).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Action Directe (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 195; Le Figaro 2016).

XIV. ORLY ORGANIZATION
Torg ID: 353
Min. Group Date: 1981
Max. Group Date: 1983
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for ASALA.

Group Formation: This is an alias for ASALA.

Group End: This is an alias for ASALA.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for ASALA.

Geography

This is an alias for ASALA.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for ASALA.

External Ties

This is an alias for ASALA.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for ASALA.

XV. GROUP BAKUNIN GDANSK PARIS GUATEMALA SALVADOR (GBGPSG)

Torg ID: 193

Min. Group Date: 1981

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Group Bakunin Gdansk Paris Guatemala Salvador, Gbgpsg, Group Bakounine Gdansk Paris Guatemala Salvador, Group Bakunin Gdansk Paris Guatemala Salvador (Gbgpsg)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "GBGPSG" Terrorist Organization Profile No. 171. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2i2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "France." in Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. PDF. gDrive. P. 546.
- "An Anarchist Terrorist Group Monday said it bombed a military aircraft equipment firm." UPI. 1982. <https://www.upi.com/Archives/1982/12/27/An-anarchist-terrorist-group-Monday-said-it-bombed-a/6962409813200/>

- “State-Sponsored Terrorism Report, Vol. 4” US GPO. 1985.
https://books.google.com/books?id=8B0f27SonR8C&pg=PA143&lpg=PA143&dq=Group+Bakunin+Gdansk+Paris+Guatemala+Salvador&source=bl&ots=33T5FH3Yz0&sig=ACfU3U0sqGQI4HLX2oEvDoUd-fb6OjGhcg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjDnJKfm47qAhWYknlEHT4_B40Q6AEwAnoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=Group%20Bakunin%20Gdansk%20Paris%20Guatemala%20Salvador&f=false
- “Terrorism Review.” Central Intelligence Agency. Declassified. 1983.
<https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP84-00893R000100130001-6.pdf>
- Seth Jones and Martin Libicki. “How Terror Group Ends.” RAND. 2008. P. 160.
<https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a484504.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Group Bakunin-Gdansk-Paris-Guatemala-El Salvador (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546)

Group Formation: 1981 (Jones and Libicki 2008, 160)

Group End: 1982-1983 (Jones and Libicki 2008, 160; Central Intelligence Agency 1983)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1981, but it is unknown when their first violent attack was (Jones and Libicki 2008, 160; Central Intelligence Agency 1983). GBGPSG is named after 19th century Russian anarchist Mikhail Bakunin, however, the group is likely a cover for the group Action Directe International (MIPT 2008; UPI 1982). ADI was a part of Action Directe, and their ideology originally involved revolutionary Communism (MIPT 2008). But the group’s GBGPSG phase marks their shift in ideology when they began to identify as a leftist extremist organization (MIPT 2008). Their original philosophy was lost due to the Socialist government in France that came to power in 1981 and they began to share similar beliefs with other extremists across Western Europe (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546; MIPT 2008). GBGPSG was anti-Soviet, anti-US, and opposed France’s South African and Israeli links, as well as the sale of military weapons or equipment to “repressive Third World regimes” (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546; MIPT 2008; Central Intelligence Agency 1983; US GPO 1985). The group claimed responsibility for at least 13 bombings on several different companies and businesses, but it is unknown if any resulted in fatalities (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546; UPI 1982). Some of GBGPSG’s targets include US owned companies in France, organizations that trade with Eastern Europe or Latin America, as well as Polish, Soviet, and South African businesses (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546).

Geography

All of GBGPSG's attacks took place in France, mostly in the Paris area (UPI 1982).

Organizational Structure

GBGPSG was not its own distinct group, but rather a front for a different extremist group known as Action Directe International (MIPT 2008). It is likely that there were hundreds of members in GBGPSG at one point (Jones and Libicki 2008, 160).

External Ties

Nothing is known about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group was responsible for at least 13 attacks in France between 1981 and 1983 (UPI 1982; Central Intelligence Agency 1983). It is unknown when GBGPSG ended or when their last attack was nor what happened to it. Jones and Libicki (2008, 160) assert the group splintered but there is no other evidence to support this. Group Bakunin Gdansk Paris Guatemala Salvador and Action Directe are both inactive (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-Action Directe International was a part of AD. This was an alias for ADI, which was then just a cell of AD.

-the group was not operationally independent; potential merger with AD

XVI. SEPTEMBER-FRANCE
Torg ID: 455
Min. Group Date: 1981
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "September France" Terrorist Organization Profile No. 263. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2i2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit>
- Frank Prial. "60 Held 15 Hours in a Siege in Paris." New York Times. 1981. <https://www.nytimes.com/1981/09/25/world/60-held-15-hours-in-a-siege-in-paris.html>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is likely an alias for ASALA (MIPT 2008).

Group Formation: This is likely an alias for ASALA (MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is likely an alias for ASALA (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is likely an alias for ASALA (MIPT 2008).

Geography

This is likely an alias for ASALA (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This is likely an alias for ASALA (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This is likely an alias for ASALA (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This is likely an alias for ASALA (MIPT 2008).