

France Part 2, 1982-2012
Last Updated: 3 July 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T659	ANIMAL RIGHTS MILITIA		1982	2011
T208	PARTY OF GOD		1982	2012
T225	MOVEMENT OF ISLAMIC ACTION OF IRAQ		1982	1982
T1224	PACIFIST AND ECOLOGIST COMMITTEE		1982	1982
T1046	CORSICAN REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADE		1983	1983
T787	RED BRIGADES FIGHTING COMMUNIST PARTY (BR-PCC)		1983	2003
T64	GRUPO ANTITERRORISTA DE LIBERACION (GAL)		1983	1989
T1527	MARTYRS OF BAALBEK		1984	1984
T1113	INTERNAL FRONT		1984	1984
T55	ANTI-ARMENIAN ORGANIZATION		1984	1984
T1165	M-5		1984	1984
T1155	NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF KURDISTAN (ERNK)		1985	0
T133	COMIT_ DE SOUTIEN AVEC LES PRISONNIERS POLITIQUES ET ARABES ET DU MOYEN-ORIENT		1986	1986
T1305	SUPPORTERS OF RIGHT AND FREEDOM		1986	1986
T1651	BLACK WAR		1986	1988
T876	ARAB REVOLUTIONARY FRONT		1986	1986
T1759	JACQUES DE MOLAY GROUP		1987	1987
T1840	NATIONAL MOVEMENT AGAINST THE MAHGREB INVASION		1988	1988
T1765	JEWISH DEFENSE ORGANIZATION		1988	1988
T191	GRACCHUS BABEUF		1989	1991
T1306	SUPREMACY OF REASON		1989	1989

T28	QA'IDAT AL-JIHAD		1989	2012
T1887	RESISTENZA		1990	1996
T1682	CORSICAN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT- HISTORIC CHANNEL		1991	1999
T177	FRANCS TIREURS ET PARTISANS DE MARSEILLE		1991	0
T82	ARMED ISLAMIC GROUP		1992	2011
T1333	UNION OF YOUNG KURDISH REVOLUTIONARIES		1992	1992
T943	CORSICAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FRONT		1992	0
T1837	NATIONAL FRONT SECURITY SERVICE		1992	1992
T1738	INDIPENDENZA		1992	1992
T189	GAZTERIAK		1994	1999
T77	ARMATA CORSA		1998	2001
T78	ARMATA DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIUNALE		1998	2001
T2402	PARTISAN SHARPSHOOTERS		1998	1998
T6	WINEGROWERS ACTION COMMITTEE		1999	1999
T126	CLANDESTINI CORSI		1999	1999
T528	VITALUNISMO		1999	0
T1381	FRONTE PATRIOTU CORSU		1999	0
T498	TOTALLY ANTI-WAR GROUP (ATAG)		2001	2001
T5	RESISTENZA CORSA		2002	2003
T713	GORA EUSKADI ASKATUTA		2002	0
T90	ARMY OF THE CORSICAN PEOPLE		2004	0
T2253	ANONYMOUS UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT (MCA)		2004	2004
T2310	FRENCH ARMED ISLAMIC FRONT		2004	2004
T1404	IRRINTZI		2006	0
T1377	CLANDESTINI RIBELLI		2006	0
T2452	LW		2008	2008

T2650	JUND AL-KHILAF		2012	2012
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France Part 5, 1982-1986
Last Updated: 3 July 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T659	ANIMAL RIGHTS MILITIA		1982	2011
T208	PARTY OF GOD		1982	2012
T225	MOVEMENT OF ISLAMIC ACTION OF IRAQ		1982	1982
T1224	PACIFIST AND ECOLOGIST COMMITTEE		1982	1982
T1046	CORSICAN REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADE		1983	1983
T787	RED BRIGADES FIGHTING COMMUNIST PARTY (BR-PCC)		1983	2003
T64	GRUPO ANTITERRORISTA DE LIBERACION (GAL)		1983	1989
T1527	MARTYRS OF BAALBEK		1984	1984
T1113	INTERNAL FRONT		1984	1984
T55	ANTI-ARMENIAN ORGANIZATION		1984	1984
T1165	M-5		1984	1984
T1155	NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF KURDISTAN (ERNK)		1985	0
T133	COMIT_ DE SOUTIEN AVEC LES PRISONNIERS POLITIQUES ET ARABES ET DU MOYEN-ORIENT		1986	1986
T1305	SUPPORTERS OF RIGHT AND FREEDOM		1986	1986
T1651	BLACK WAR		1986	1988
T876	ARAB REVOLUTIONARY FRONT		1986	1986

- I. ANIMAL RIGHTS MILITIA
Torg ID: 659
Min. Group Date: 1982
Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Animal Rights Militia, Animal Rights Militia (Arm)

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.nytimes.com/1982/12/01/world/aide-at-10-downing-street-is-hurt-by-a-bomb-sent-to-mrs-thatcher.html>
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https://books.google.com/books?id=l-i09nTSSAkC&pg=PA44&lpg=PA44&dq=1+September+1987+Animal+Rights+Militia&source=bl&ots=XgUCaznoH9&sig=GJmmCpUHFfQD5g93IENRFDlwM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiE-6u46r_YAhVT8mMKHfuoCCwQ6AEINzAC#v=onepage&q=1%20September%201987%20Animal%20Rights%20Militia&f=false
- "Britain plans to tighten mail security," Pittsburgh Post Gazette, 1982,
<https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=c-UNAAAAIIBAJ&sjid=nG0DAAAAIIBAJ&pg=5678,834492&dq=animal-rights-militia>
- "Swedish fur industry a target for animal rights activists" Radio Sweden, 2015,
<http://sverigesradio.se/sida/artikel.aspx?programid=2054&artikel=6156265>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases

Group Formation: 1982 (Splinter from ALF) (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681)

Group End: 2010 (Last violent attack) (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This group splintered from the Animal Liberation Front at an unknown date due to ideological disagreements over whether to harm civilians (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). It is unknown when ARM forms, but it first comes to attention in 1982 for an attack where it sent letter bombs to four British political leaders (Monaghan 2013, pg 936; BBC n.d.; New York Times 1982). The targets included Michael Foot, Roy Jenkins, David Steel, Timothy Raison, and Margaret Thatcher (BBC n.d.). Specifically targeting animal research facilities (Monaghan 2013, pg 936), their aim was to liberate animals under inhuman science experiments.

Geography

The group began in the United Kingdom targeting opposing political figures within London (BCC 1982). This extended to scientists and shops around UK for the next couple of years (Monaghan 2013, pg 936). This group became transnational when it bombed a warehouse in San Jose, California in 1987 (Liddick 2006, 44). They have continued to cause havoc within Canada and Sweden as well (Google Books 2006). There are no well-defined bases of the ARM (Monaghan 2013).

Organizational Structure

Just like the ALF, the ARM is a leaderless resistance that depends on individual cells committing their own actions (Monaghan 2013 pg 934). The group consists all of animal activist who are willing to go violent for their cause (Monaghan 2013, pg 934-935). This group started with the ALF and then splintered off (Monaghan 2013, pg 936). The funding and size of the group are unknown.

External Ties

This group splintered from the American Liberation Front (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). Other than that, there is no known information on other support or alliances.

Group Outcome

The last known violent attack appeared in 2010 when it claimed responsibility for attacking a biotechnology center in France (GTD 2017). The state has responded in several ways such as sending the Scotland Yard in 1982 to investigate (Pittsburgh Post

Gazette 1982) and arresting individuals connected to ARM in 2000 (BBC 2000). It is unknown what happened to the group after this last incident.

Notes for Iris:

- the group is violent and does not protect humans
- the group targeted political figures and animal research facilities
- their political aims are retribution for attacks on animal rights
- the group is pretty small and decentralized - has no clear leader
- group encourages individuals to carry out attacks and retroactively claim responsibility
- note from Justin: Steven Best coins the term “extensional self-defense” to define the ideology of ARM. This methodology justifies violence and bombing since the animals are unable to defend themselves. Humans act as “proxy agents” to carry out the justice defenseless animals are unable to do.

II. PARTY OF GOD

Torg ID: 208

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Hizballah, Hezbollah, Hezbollah, Hizbollah, Islamic Jihad, Islamic Jihad For The Liberation Of Palestine, Organization Of The Oppressed On Earth, Party Of God, Revolutionary Justice Organization, The Islamic Resistance

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Hezbollah,” Counterterrorism Guide, NCTC, <https://www.dni.gov/nctc/groups/hizballah.html>
- Jonathan Masters, “Hezbollah, Hizbollah, Hizbullah,” Council on Foreign Relations, 2014, <http://www.cfr.org/lebanon/hezbollah-k-hizbollah-hizbullah/p9155>
- “Hizballah (Party of God),” Global Security, n.d. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/hizballah.htm>
- “Hizballah,” Mackenzie Institute, 2016, <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/hizballah/>
- “Hezbollah,” Encyclopedia of Terrorism, Ed. Gus Martin, Sage 2011, 5-6*
- GTD Perpetrator 407. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=407>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, Ansar al-Allah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God’s Helpers), Ansarollah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God’s Helpers), Ansar Allah (Followers of God/Partisans of God/God’s Helpers), Al-Muqawamah al-Islamiyyah (Islamic Resistance), Organization of the Oppressed,

Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, Revolutionary Justice Organization, Organization of Right Against Wrong and Followers of the Prophet Muhammed, Party of God; Islamic Jihad; Islamic Jihad Organization; Revolutionary Justice Organization; Organization of the Oppressed on Earth; Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine; Organization of Right Against Wrong; Ansar Allah; Followers of the Prophet Muhammed

Group Formation: 1982

Group End (Outcome): Still active (Hezbollah still is active in Lebanon and around the World, (NCTC; Mackenzie Institute 2016; Masters 2014))

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

A Shia group, founded in 1982 in retaliation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon (Global Security). Acted in four main categories: creating fake IDs in order to bring terrorists through borders, inspire terrorist activity in Gaza Strip and Israel, smuggle weapons, support Palestinians against Israel (Global Security). First attack in 1983.

Geography

Operated mainly in cities like Beirut where there were many Western influences, which were often the focus of Hezbollah's attacks (Global Security n.d.). They are mostly active Lebanon's southern border with Israel, conducting many bombings and other operations (smuggling) (Global Security n.d.). Many instances in Beirut airport and American/UN bases in Beirut. As well as the Bekaa Valley, and has cells in Europe (Masters, 2014).

Organizational Structure

Hezbollah is a main political party in Lebanon, actively participating in the Lebanese government since 1992 (NCTC). They are largely accepted and supported in Lebanon so they didn't really hide anywhere (Hezbollah, NCTC n.d.). Headed by a leader called general-secretary, selected by a seven-member council group (Masters 2014). The general-security oversees five lower-level councils: the political assembly, jihad assembly, parliamentary assembly, executive assembly, and the judicial assembly (Masters 2014). 5,000 - 10,000 fighters although estimates vary (Global Security). Their base of support is Shiite-majority areas in Lebanon (Masters 2014).

External Ties

Received funding and assistance (from Iran) through roughly 1500 Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (Global Security). Close ties with Syrian government and Bashar al-Assad's regime (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Estimates say that Iran gives \$25-50

million annually (Global Security). Hezbollah also has a global fundraising network which receives donations from legal businesses and illicit front organizations (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

The group had a well-known rivalry with Amal in the 1980s and actively fought Amal supporters.

Group Outcome

Still active, recently active. It also now operates as a political party in southern Lebanon with massive support in its area of control (Mackenzie Institute 2016). For example, in 2012 they detonated a bomb in a bus in Bulgaria killing 5 Israelis, in 2014 members were arrested in Peru and Thailand, and in 2015 an operative with explosives and weapons was discovered in Cyprus (NCTC). They also support Bashar al-Assad's regime in Syria and send soldiers to support him (National Counterterrorism Center). In 2004, the U.N. Security Council passed Resolution 1559 which called for all armed militias in Lebanon to disarm (NCTC). However, Hezbollah has resisted fully disarming and continues engaging in clashes with Israel in southern Lebanon as well as conducting terrorist attacks against Western targets internationally (Ibid.). After Hezbollah military leader 'Imad Mughniyah was killed by a vehicle bomb in Damascus in 2008, Hezbollah publicly blamed Israeli and has since increased its rate of attacks against Israeli targets outside the Middle East to a level not seen since the 1990s (Ibid.). Hezbollah gained veto power in the Lebanese government during negotiations in 2008 (Ibid.).

III. MOVEMENT OF ISLAMIC ACTION OF IRAQ

Torg ID: 225

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 1982

Onset: NA

Aliases: Movement Of Islamic Action Of Iraq, Islamic Action In Iraq, Organization Of Islamic Action In Iraq

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4067, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- GTD Perpetrator 2960. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2960>
- Bomb hits iraqi embassy in paris. (1982, Aug 12). The Atlanta Constitution (1946-1984) Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1623097324?accountid=14026>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1982

Group End (Outcome): 2003 (politics)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1982 during a series of two attacks in Bangkok and Paris (GTD n.d.). The group is Shiite Muslim (Atlanta Constitution 1982). Their original goal was to overthrow the Hussein government in Iraq (MIPT 2008).

Geography

According to TOPS, the group was very active during the 1991 uprising and captured Kirkuk, Duhuk, Karbala, Samawa, and Naseriya (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

It is unknown how large the group was or how it was organized during the 1980s and 1990s. In 2005, when it became a political party, it announced Alaa Hamoud Salih was its leader (MIPT 2008). The group is Shiite Muslim (Atlanta Constitution 1982).

External Ties

The group allegedly has ties with Hezbollah and receives external support from Iran (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The Hussein government fought back against the group during the 1991 uprising and successfully defeated them (MIPT 2008). After the 2003 invasion, the group renamed itself the Organization of Islamic Action in Iraq and became a political party which participated in the 2005 elections (MIPT 2008).

- IV. PACIFIST AND ECOLOGIST COMMITTEE
Torg ID: 1224
Min. Group Date: 1982
Max. Group Date: 1982

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Global Terrorism. Ed. KR Gupta. P. 125.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=HDkVscVD-1EC&pg=PA125&lpg=PA125&dq=%22pacifist+and+ecologist%22+committee+france&source=bl&ots=1OkaMhX6y1&sig=ACfU3U2ixiujiFiYvUuBYX4QwEUwGPvVMg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjIpc-ghLfqAhUignIEHSY4B7wQ6AEwA3oECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22pacifist%20and%20ecologist%22%20committee%20france&f=false>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1979

Group End: 1982 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Pacifist and Ecologist Committee formed, but they first came to attention in 1979 for an attack on a nuclear power plant in France (O'Toole 1985). France has one of the largest nuclear programs in the world and many conservationist and ecological groups are against this (Prial 1982). The group was protesting France's nuclear activities by conducting their attacks at nuclear power plants (O'Toole 1985; Prial

1982). They targeted power plants that were under construction and caused property damage, but no fatalities or injuries (GTD 2019; O'Toole 1985).

Geography

All of the group's attacks took place in France (GTD 2019; O'Toole 1985). Their last attack was near Lyon right by the Rhone River at the Creys-Malville nuclear power plant (Gupta n.d., 125; Prial 1982; Washington Post 1982).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the Pacifist and Ecologist Committee's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the Pacifist and Ecologist Committee's external ties.

Group Outcome

The Pacifist and Ecologist Committee's last attack was on the Creys-Malville nuclear power plant in France (Washington Post 1982; Prial 1982). The group fired five Soviet made anti tank rockets at the plant from 600 yards away across the Rhone River, but caused minimal damage and no casualties or injuries (Washington Post 1982; Prial 1982).

The plant, also known as Superphoenix, was under construction, but once finished became France's first full-scale breeder reactor (Prial 1982). Superphoenix had been very controversial for years, due to the fact that it would be producing plutonium, which is an element that can be used to power other reactors for nuclear weapons (Washington Post 1982; Prial 1982). The group claimed responsibility for the attack through an anonymous phone call to a French news agency (Washington Post 1982; Prial 1982; Gupta n.d., 125). This was the Pacifist and Ecologist Committee's last known attack and they have disappeared since then (GTD 2019). It is unknown how many members of the group participated in the attack or if any of them were captured (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

-interesting case of nuclear terrorism

- V. CORSICAN REVOLUTIONARY BRIGADE
Torg ID: 1046
Min. Group Date: 1983
Max. Group Date: 1983
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2917. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2917>
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<https://www.nytimes.com/1983/06/16/world/miterrand-in-corsica-a-political-ritual-in-the-sun.html>
- Corsican separatists launch fresh attacks as France drafts new curbs: AROUND THE WORLD. 1983. The Washington Post (1974-Current file), Jan 05, 1983.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/138144117?accountid=11243> (accessed July 5, 2020). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Brigades Révolutionnaires Corses (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 544), BRC (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 544), Revolutionary Brigades (Vinocur 1983).

Group Formation: 1983 (first attack)

Group End: 1983

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed but they became "active" in 1983, likely when they conducted their first attack (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 544; GTD 2019). The Corsican Revolutionary Brigade was a group of separatists who wanted to put an end to France's rule over Corsica (Washington Post 1983; Vinocur 1983). There was a lot of anti-French violence in Corsica and the citizens had a lot of distrust towards French police, who were viewed as intruders (Vinocur 1983). The Corsican National Liberation Front was responsible for the majority of the violence on the island, and the Corsican Revolutionary Brigade is likely a splinter of the group (Vinocur 1983). The group conducted at least eight attacks during the time that it was active (Washington Post 1983). There were no fatalities, but there is one confirmed injury from when the group shot a policeman guarding the Vazzio Power Station (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1983).

Geography

All of the group's attacks took place on the island of Corsica which is a region of France (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1983). It is confirmed that there were attacks in the cities of Ajaccio, Bastia, and Peri (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1983).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the Corsican Revolutionary Brigade's organizational structure. Members were likely Corsican and may have had previous combat experience from the Corsican National Liberation Front (Vinocur 1983).

External Ties

The Corsican National Liberation Front was responsible for the majority of the violence on the island, and the Corsican Revolutionary Brigade is likely a splinter of the group (Vinocur 1983).

Group Outcome

French President Francois Mitterand held security meetings to prevent attacks from other Corsican separatists due to the increase in violence on the island (Vinocur 1983; Washington Post 1983). The Corsican Revolutionary Brigade claimed responsibility for at least eight attacks, but it is unknown if any of the members were captured (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1983). Nothing is known about how the group ended. It is likely that they were only active in 1983 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 544).

Notes for Iris:

-is the group independent? The Corsican separatist groups were all coordinating together in their campaigns, but it does seem like this was a splinter and not an alias for the original FLNC.

VI. RED BRIGADES FIGHTING COMMUNIST PARTY (BR-PCC)

Torg ID: 787

Min. Group Date: 1983

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: Red Brigades Fighting Communist Party (Br-Pcc), Brigade Rosse/Partito Comunista Combattente (Br/Pcc), New Red Brigades For The Construction Of The Fighting Communist Party, New Red Brigades/Communist Combatant Party

Part 1. Bibliography

- "New Red Brigades/Communist Combatant Party" Terrorist Organization Profile No. 76. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtignO2I2JiuLf2KUHYt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdi3gTI/edit>

- GTD Perpetrator 2937. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
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- “New Red Brigades/Communist Combatant Party (BR/PCC).” FAS Intelligence Resource Program. 2003. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/br-new.htm>
- John Hooper. “Italian police claim arrests destroyed core of Red Brigades.” The Guardian. 2003. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2003/oct/25/italy.johnhooper>
- MAJ Victor H. Sundquist. “Political Terrorism: An Historical Case Study of the Italian Red Brigades.” Journal of Strategic Security. 2010.
<https://scholarcommons.usf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1005&context=jss>
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<https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/red-brigades-history-italy>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: New Red Brigades (MIPT 2008), Communist Combatant Party (MIPT 2008), BR/PCC (MIPT 2008)

Group Formation: 1981 (MMP) or 1984 (Sundquist), First Violent Attack: 1981 (MMP), 1999 (FAS 2003; Sundquist 2010)

Group End: 2003 (Sundquist 2010; GTD 2019)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The New Red Brigades was an Italian Marxist-Leninist splinter group of the Red Brigades, the latter of which came to an end in 1984 (Mapping Militants Organizations 2018; MIPT 2008; Sundquist 2010). The BR/PCC formed in 1984 after the fall of the original group, but came to attention for a violent attack in 1999 (Sundquist 2010; FAS 2003). An alternative story suspects that the Red Brigades split in 1980, and the New Red Brigades formed in 1981 before committing its first attack that same year (Mapping Militants Organizations 2018). However, there are speculations that this 1981 attack involving the kidnapping of a NATO official was actually the work of the original Red Brigades (Sundquist 2010). The group wanted to overthrow the Italian government and replace it with a Marxist state (Mapping Militants Organizations 2018). It had other smaller goals such as opposing Italy’s foreign relations, Italy’s involvement in NATO, and

calling for troops to withdraw from Lebanon during the latter's civil war (MIPT 2008; Sundquist 2010; Mapping Militant Organizations 2018). Their attacks mainly consisted of bombings and the assassinations of important Italian politicians and businessmen (MIPT 2008; Sundquist 2010). The New Red Brigades' first attack was the assassination of Massimo D'Antona, Italy's Labor Minister Advisor (Sundquist 2010; FAS 2003).

Geography

Most of the New Red Brigades attacks took place in Italy in the city of Rome, but they were also active in Tuscany, Venice, and Cagliari (GTD 2019; The Guardian 2003). The BR/PCC conducted an attack in Paris, France as well (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Members of the group were mainly low paid public employees, such as hospital orderlies or social workers (The Guardian 2003). It is likely that the New Red Brigades had fewer than 30 members (FAS 2003). Two of the leaders of the group were Mario Galesi and Desdemona Lioce (Sundquist 2010). Some of the most important people leading the BR/PCC were Red Brigades leaders who helped advise the group from jail (Mapping Militants Organizations 2018). Three of the group's other leaders were Antonio Savasta, Mario Moretti, and Barbara "Sara" Balzerani (Mapping Militants Organizations 2018). Savasta led from 1981 to 1982, Moretti led from 1981 to 1988, and Balzerani led from 1981 to 1985 (Mapping Militants Organizations 2018). At an unknown date before 1994, there were 93 people charged on suspicion of being affiliated with the New Red Brigades (Mapping Militants Organizations 2018).

External Ties

Even though the BR/PCC was not a very large group, there were still hundreds of people who aided and abetted them (The Guardian 2003). It is likely that the New Red Brigades were able to get help from other Italian leftist groups (e.g. Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei) (FAS 2003). The group also obtained weapons "from abroad" but it is unknown whether those resources came from state or non-state sponsors (FAS 2003). The BR/PCC rivaled the other two splinter groups from the Red Brigades which were the Red Brigades-Walter Alasia and the Red Brigades-Guerilla Party (Mapping Militants Organizations 2018). The groups felt that the BR/PCC was too violent and should express themselves in different ways (Mapping Militants Organizations 2018). The group itself also splintered in 1985 and the Union of Communist Combatants formed (Mapping Militants Organizations 2018). When the Italian government succeeded in weakening the New Red Brigades, the group attempted to work with other leftist groups such as the Anti-Imperialist Territorial Nuclei to gain strength for future attacks (Sundquist 2010).

Group Outcome

The fall of the Soviet Union as well as a lack of support for left wing causes in the 1990's made it difficult for any surviving splinter group of the Red Brigades to survive (Stratfor 2014). Some sources speculate the group fell apart by 1988 (Mapping Militant Organizations 2018). There was an Italian police operation that took place in 2003 and led to the arrests of several members of the New Red Brigades (The Guardian 2003). Mario Galesi was killed during a shootout and Desdemona Lioce was arrested after evading the police for eight years (Sundquist 2010). The BR/PCC's last attack was in 2003, and any of the group's presence currently still in Italy is most likely of a criminal nature and not part of a militant campaign (Strafor 2014; GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- there's lots of conflicting evidence about when this group operates
- original Red Brigades is center-seeking Marxist group, but it came apart around 1981-1984 by sympathizers (former members?) of the group
- there's tons of conflicting information about what the group is doing in the 1980s and 1990s. Either it operates only in the 1980s, operates clandestinely until the 1990s, or is two separate groups
- also lots of conflicting information about the attacks. They consistently target the same type of people, but the number of attacks varies a lot.

VII. GRUPO ANTITERRORISTA DE LIBERACION (GAL)

Torg ID: 64

Min. Group Date: 1983

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: Grupo Antiterrorista De Liberacion (Gal), Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group, Anti-Terrorist Liberation Group (Gal), Grupo Antiterrorista De Liberacion

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3933, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mUhHtoB_MoOBVqdnOtyBsVU8sCAUIOZCT9t6ZP39HpQ/edit
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Spain." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. pp 660. PDF. gDrive.
- GTD Perpetrator 657. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=657>
- "Cronologia del nacimiento de los GAL." El Mundo. N.d. <http://www.elmundo.es/nacional/gal/marey/crononacimiento.html>
- "Los GAL han cometido 23 asesinatos desde 1983." El Pais. 1988. https://elpais.com/diario/1988/07/14/espana/584834411_850215.html

- Marlise Simons. "Spain is haunted by Basque death squad scandal." New York Times. 1996.
<http://www.nytimes.com/1996/02/04/world/spain-is-haunted-by-basque-death-squad-scandal.html>
- "Spain's State-Sponsored Death Squads." BBC News. 1998.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/141720.stm>
- United States Department of State, U.S. Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices 1999 - Spain , 25 February 2000, available at:
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aa7420.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1983

Group End: 1989 (repression/unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1983 (MIPT 2008). GAL was an anti-Basque, right-wing paramilitary organization that mainly attacked ETA separatists and hoped to take down their bases in France (MIPT 2008). In 1983, the group caught the attention of the mainstream media after the kidnapping of Segundo Marey, who was thought to be an ETA activist, but just ended up being a furniture salesman (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group mostly had attacks in France and Spain, making the group transnational (GTD 2017). The group had a base of operations somewhere around the Basque Coast in France (Simons 1996).

Organizational Structure

The group was allegedly founded by a Spanish general and officials of the Spanish Ministry of the Interior (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660). Both current and former Spanish police officers were part of the group (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660). The group also employed French and Portuguese "mercenaries" to help carry out actions both countries (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660; Simons 1996).

External Ties

The group might have received intelligence support from France, but the country denied any involvement with the group (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 660). The group was explicitly sponsored by the Spanish government (Simons 1996; BBC News 1998). The group had ties to Cesid (BBC News 1998).

Group Outcome

Many members of the group were arrested in 1984 and 1985 (El Pais 1988). The group disbanded in 1987 after France started extraditing ETA leaders to Spain and expelled some to Algeria (Simons 1996). The group's last known incident was in 1989 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- The disappearance of BVE and ATE coincides with this group, but there is no credible evidence that it's the same members
- This group is different in that it was mostly active in Spain
- Again another incompetence story where they accidentally kill the wrong guy and this leads to a drop in support for the group and their activities

VIII. MARTYRS OF BAALBEK
Torg ID: 1527
Min. Group Date: 1984
Max. Group Date: 1984
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2694. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2694>
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<https://www.nytimes.com/1984/01/07/world/international-terrorists-linked-to-french-bombings.html>
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<https://www.nytimes.com/1984/01/09/world/french-officials-still-puzzled-by-bombings-tied-to-carlos.html>
- Jack Anderson and Dale Van Atta. "Did They Forget About Qaddafi?" Washington Post. 1986.
<https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP90-00965R000706940063-0.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Armed Arab Struggle (Prial 1984a; Prial 1984b; Anderson and Van Atta 1986)

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 1984

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Armed Arab Struggle formed, but they first came to attention for bombings in 1984 (Prial 1984a; Prial 1984b; Anderson and Van Atta 1986). One bomb was planted in a Marseilles train station and the other was planted on a train at the station that was heading for Paris (Prial 1984b). The explosion killed 5 people and wounded 50 (Prial 1984b). The Armed Arab Struggle sent a letter to the Agence France-Presse in West Berlin claiming responsibility for the attack (Prial 1984a; Prial 1984b; Anderson and Van Atta 1986). The handwriting of the letter was analyzed and it was matched to a well known international militant named Illich Ramirez Sanchez, also known as Carlos the Jackal (Prial 1984a; Prial 1984). In the letters to the news agencies, the group stated that the attacks were in “memory of the martyrs of Baalbek” (Prial 1984a; Prial 1984b; Anderson and Van Atta 1986). This was a reference to the French air strikes against the pro-Iranian Shiites in the city of Baalbek in Lebanon that resulted in civilian deaths (Prial 1984a; Prial 1984b; Anderson and Van Atta 1986). The raids were a response to the suicide bombings by Shiite extremists in 1983 at the French military base at the Beirut airport (Anderson and Van Atta 1986; Prial 1984b).

Geography

The group’s attacks both took place in France (Prial 1984a; Prial 1984b; Anderson and Van Atta 1986; GTD 2019). One was in Marseilles and the other in Chatillon-sous-Bagneux (Prial 1984a; Prial 1984b; Anderson and Van Atta 1986; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

It is assumed that Carlos Sanchez, or Illich Ramirez Sanchez, had connections to the Armed Arab Struggle for several years, but it is unknown if he was one of their leaders (Prial 1984a; Prial 1984b). Nothing else is known about the group’s organizational structure.

External Ties

It is assumed that Carlos Sanchez, or Illich Ramirez Sanchez, had connections to the Armed Arab Struggle for several years, but it is unknown if he was one of their leaders or just wrote the claim of responsibility on their behalf (Prial 1984a; Prial 1984b).

Group Outcome

The Armed Arab Struggles's last attack was the bombing of a French Aeronautics and Space Industries Company in 1984 (GTD 2019). There was only property damage and no casualties or injuries (GTD 2019). This was the group's last known violent attack and it is likely that they have been inactive since 1984 (GTD 2019). It is unknown if any members of the group have ever been captured (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

-unclear if this is an alias for Carlos the Jackal or alliance

-the Baalbek bombing was the catalyst for the group's formation. Baalbek attack occurred in the larger context of Lebanese Civil War. Martyrs likely refers to the civilians that died during the attack.

-unclear whether the members were Lebanese or Shiite or anything specific despite the context of the attack

IX. INTERNAL FRONT
Torg ID: 1113
Min. Group Date: 1984
Max. Group Date: 1984
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3007. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3007>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "France." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. PDF. gDrive.
- Search Proquest
 - "Internal front" paris
 - Internal front government attack paris

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Interior Front (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546), IF (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546)

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 1984

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Internal Front formed, but they first came to attention for a violent attack in April 1984 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546; GTD 2019). The group claimed responsibility for an explosion at the National Employment Agency in Issy-les-Moulineaux (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546; GTD 2019). Nothing is known about the Internal Front's ideology or goals.

Geography

The group's only attack took place in France in Issy-les-Moulineaux, which is an area of Paris (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the Internal Front's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the Internal Front's external ties.

Group Outcome

The Internal Front's only attack took place in 1984 and there were no fatalities or injuries (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546; GTD 2019). The group claimed responsibility for the attack, but it is unknown how many members of the group were involved or if any of them have ever been captured (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 546; GTD 2019). The IF has not conducted any other attacks and has disappeared, so it is likely they have been inactive since 1984 (GTD 2019).

X. ANTI-ARMENIAN ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 55

Min. Group Date: 1984

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Anti-Armenian Organization." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3923. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5gdj3qTI/edit>

- GTD Perpetrator 3009. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3009>
- “Armenians demonstrate in Paris.” UPI. 1984.
<https://www.upi.com/Archives/1984/05/04/Armenians-demonstrate-in-Paris/6825452491200/>
- Francis Hyland. “Armenian Terrorism: The Past, The Present, and Prospects.” Appendix: Attacks. P. 217. <https://erevangala500.com/upload/pdf/1323107204.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 1984

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Anti-Armenian Organization formed but they first came to attention for a violent attack in 1984 (MIPT 2008; UPI 1984). Their first and only attack involved three explosions at a cafe and an Armenian monument all on May 3, 1984 (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008; UPI 1984; Hyland n.d., 217). The monument was established in an Armenian neighborhood to honor all of the Armenians massacred by Turkey in World War 1 (MIPT 2008; UPI 1984). There had been lasting tensions between Turks and Armenians due to the genocide that occurred in 1915 (MIPT 2008; UPI 1984). It is unknown if the Anti-Armenian Organization is made up of Turks, but Armenians believed that Turkey was responsible for these attacks (UPI 1984).

Geography

The group’s only attack took place in France in Alfortville, which is a suburb of Paris (GTD 2019; Hyland n.d., 217; UPI 1984). The man who represented the Anti-Armenian Organization and took responsibility for the attack was in The Hague in the Netherlands (UPI 1984; Hyland n.d., 217).

Organizational Structure

There is some speculation the Anti-Armenian Organization was made up of Turks (UPI 1984).

External Ties

It is unknown if the Anti-Armenian Organization is made up of Turks, but Armenians believed that Turkey was responsible for these attacks (UPI 1984). 1

Group Outcome

The group's only attack involving a cafe and the Armenian monument in France caused 13 injuries but no fatalities (GTD 2019; Hyland n.d., 217; UPI 1984). The French and Dutch authorities had never previously heard of the Anti-Armenian Organization (UPI 1984). It is unknown how many members of the group participated in the attacks, or if any of them have been captured (GTD 2019). The Anti-Armenian Organization has not claimed responsibility for any more attacks and has likely been inactive since the explosions in 1984 (MIPT 2008).

XI. M-5
Torg ID: 1165
Min. Group Date: 1984
Max. Group Date: 1984
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2216. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2216>
- "Railroad station is hit in 3d French bombing." New York Times. 1984.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1984/08/19/world/around-the-world-railroad-station-is-hit-in-3d-french-bombing.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 1984

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when M-5 formed, but they came to attention for violent attacks in France in 1984 (GTD 2019; New York Times 1984). The group conducted three known attacks, only one of which resulted in an injury (GTD 2019; New York Times 1984). The group's aims seem to have been coercive -- they demanded a ransom by the government for \$3.75 million USD in exchange for stopping the bombings (New York Times 1984). Nothing is known about M-5's ideology.

Geography

All of the group's attacks took place in southeastern France (New York Times 1984). The three attacks were in Lyons, Annecy, and Grenoble (GTD 2019; New York Times 1984).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about M-5's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about M-5's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was an explosion at the Grenoble train station in France (New York Times 1984). A member of the group called Agence France-Presse in Paris and said that M-5 takes responsibility for that attack as well as the ones in Lyons and Annecy earlier that week (New York Times 1984). They claimed that the attacks would only stop once the government gave them \$3.75 million (New York Times 1984). The authorities set up roadblocks and searched hospitals but it is unknown if any members of the group have been captured (GTD 2019; New York Times 1984). All of the explosions caused property damage, and only the attack at the Grenoble train station resulted in one injury (GTD 2019; New York Times 1984). It is unclear if M-5 conducted any other attacks after Grenoble, but it is likely that they disappeared in 1984 (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

-no political aims explicitly other than trying to gain money from government. Unclear polopp?

-not clear what group name is reference to

- XII. NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF KURDISTAN (ERNK)
Torg ID: 1155
Min. Group Date: 1985
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: National Front For The Liberation Of Kurdistan (Ernk), Democratic Peoples Unions

Part 1. Bibliography

- "ERNK." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4152, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1i_00A0LbKsXW4yPuAyyGOvxy9YQ6qz49aDE4pt4xSyE/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Eniya Rizgariya Netewa Kurdistan, PKK

Group Formation: This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

Geography

This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This is the public relations wing of the PKK (MIPT 2008).

- XIII. COMIT_ DE SOUTIEN AVEC LES PRISONNIERS POLITIQUES ET ARABES ET DU MOYEN-ORIENT
Torg ID: 133
Min. Group Date: 1986
Max. Group Date: 1986
Onset: NA

Aliases: Committee Of Solidarity With Arab And Middle East Political Prisoners (Csppa), Comit_ De Soutien Avec Les Prisonniers Politiques Et Arabes Et Du Moyen-Orient

Part 1. Bibliography

- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Iran." Political Terrorism. Routledge. 1988.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=Up4uDwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=schmid+jongman+political+terrorism&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiOp6GwnczZAhVinuAKHchmB04Q6AEIKTAA#v=onepage&q=iran&f=false>
- GTD Perpetrator 2677. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2677>
- Mathieu Guidere. "CSPPA." Historical Dictionary of Islamic Fundamentalism. Scarecrow Press. 2012. P. 72-73.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=p5FWkN6B09YC&pg=PA72&lpg=PA72&dq=Committee+Of+Solidarity+With+Arab+And+Middle+East+Political+Prisoners&source=bl&ots=Uu xoavcPff&sig=8VmbzSKaUz0FON2DFWU1GmmQ-Mc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiPg uHAo8zZAhVmleAKHfdBCYkQ6AEITTAI#v=onepage&q=Committee%20Of%20Solidarity%20With%20Arab%20And%20Middle%20East%20Political%20Prisoners&f=false>
- "CSPPA." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4513. MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mBx1qQfhGZTLIRuKUqXI8vkLjmPD9Wum0zdoW1kVOE0/edit>
- Richard Bernstein. "5 Dead, 50 Hurt as Bomb is Hurlled on Paris Street." New York Times. 1986.
<http://www.nytimes.com/1986/09/18/world/5-dead-50-hurt-as-bomb-is-hurled-on-a-paris-street.html>
- Paula Butturini. "Nearly a year after a machine gun and grenade attack." UPI. 1986.
<https://www.upi.com/Archives/1986/12/14/Nearly-a-year-after-a-machine-gun-and-grenade-attack/7060534920400/>
- GTD Perpetrator 2677. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2677>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1985

Group End: 1986

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This Lebanese group reportedly adheres to nationalist, separatist, and Shiite ideals (MIPT 2008; Guidere 2012). It is reportedly based in Paris and has ties with Hezbollah (MIPT 2008). The group reportedly carried out a series of bombings from 1985-1986 as an attempt by Iran to influence the policy of France towards Iran as well as its allies (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017). Iran reportedly wanted to hurry a one billion dollar financial claim negotiation against the government of France as well as convince the French government to cease providing weapons to Iran's enemy Iraq (MIPT 2008). Lastly, the group attempted to convince France to free prisoners linked to another group called Hezbollah as well as the government of Iran, including Anis Naccache, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, and Waroujian Garabedjian (MIPT 2008; Guidere 2012; New York Times 1986; Butturini 1986). The group has also reportedly made threats towards Italy when it warned diplomats from Italy based in Beirut that it would carry out attacks in Italy unless they freed the Arab prisoners that they held hostage (Butturini 1986).

Geography

The group is reportedly based in France (MIPT 2008). The group has carried out attacks in Beirut and Paris (GTD 2017; New York Times 1986).

Organizational Structure

The group is reportedly led by a man named Fouad Ben Ali Saleh (MIPT 2008). It consists of less than fifty members (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group has close ties with Hezbollah as well as the Iranian government which reportedly funds it (MIPT 2008; Guidere 2012). The group is reportedly an offshoot of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (Butturini 1986).

Group Outcome

In order to stop the aggression of the group in France, Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister agreed to either free or impose a light sentence upon Georges Ibrahim Abdallah. However, after the trial, he was still sentenced to life imprisonment (Guidere 2012). The Iranian and French government reportedly broke off diplomatic relations in 1987 (MIPT 2008). However, diplomatic relations were restored in 1988 (MIPT 2008). The Iranian government reportedly claimed that the French government repaid Iranian loans at a faster rate, and they also claimed the French cracked down on a regime based in France that was opposed to Iran (MIPT 2008). In addition, they also claimed that the French government paid the kidnapers from Lebanon several million dollars (MIPT 2008). However, Jacques Chirac, the prime minister of France, denied such claims (MIPT 2008). The group's leader, Fouad Ben Ali Saleh along with two of his accomplices were sentenced to life imprisonment (MIPT 2008; Guidere 2012). Many citizens from

Lebanon were put on trial for leaving their country (MIPT 2008). There has been no reported activity from the group since 1986 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- they want to influence French foreign policy with Iran and want to make it more conciliatory towards Iran
- they seem to support Iran's goals and interest
- disappear when they all get arrested
- there are some partial policy changes, but it is unclear if it was part of the CSPPA or something else

XIV. SUPPORTERS OF RIGHT AND FREEDOM

Torg ID: 1305

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: Supporters Of Law And Freedom, Supporters Of Right And Freedom

*fake claim for CSPPA attacks?

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2787. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2787>
- Bomb blast injures 42 in paris: [FINAL edition]. 1986. The Gazette, Sep 13, 1986.
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- France offers million-franc reward in paris blasts. 1986. The Globe and Mail, Sep 17, 1986.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/387195695?accountid=11243> (accessed July 5, 2020).
- Michael Dobbs Washington Post, Foreign Service. 1986. Blast injures 41 in paris shopping mall: Blast injures 41 in paris. The Washington Post (1974-Current file), Sep 13, 1986.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/138911289?accountid=11243> (accessed July 5, 2020).
- "France arrests 9 in Paris bombings." New York Times. 1986.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1986/09/26/world/france-arrests-9-in-paris-bombings.html>
- Richard Bernstein. "The Terror: Why France? Why Now?" New York Times. 1986.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1986/10/19/magazine/the-terror-why-france-why-now.html>
- "The bombs exploded and France's Prime Minister called it war. It was 1986.' Washington Post. 2015.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2015/11/18/terrorisms-long-history-in-paris-where-the-french-ask-how-the-story-ends/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Committee for Solidarity with Arab Political Prisoners (Washington Post 2015), Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners (New York Times 1986)

Group Formation: 1986

Group End: 1986

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but they came to attention for violent attacks in 1986 (New York Times 1986; Washington Post 1986; GTD 2019). The Supporters of Right and Freedom were a Middle Eastern group who demanded the freedom of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a leader of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, as well as two other convicted extremists (Washington Post 1986; New York Times 1986; The Gazette 1986; The Globe and Mail 1986). The group started a nine month bombing campaign in Paris and that consisted of almost 2 dozen attacks and at least a dozen deaths and 200 injuries (Washington Post 1986; Washington Post 2015). The group would plant bombs in public places such as post offices, malls, or restaurants and the explosions would happen during the busiest times in order to cause the most damage (Washington Post 2015).

Geography

The majority of the group's attacks took place in Paris, as well as some in the suburbs of Paris (Washington Post 1986; New York Times 1986). There is no evidence the group was transnational.

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the Supporters of Right and Freedom's organizational structure.

External Ties

It is suspected that the Supporters of Right and Freedom had connections to Direct Action, a leftist French extremist group (New York Times 1986). The group was also

considered an alias for CSPPA which itself had ties to the LARF and Hezbollah (c.f. CSPPA profile).

Group Outcome

Over the course of ten days, there were more than 100 injuries and at least 9 deaths caused by the bombings from the Supporters of Right and Freedom (New York Times 1986; Globe and Mail 1986). Nine arrests were made in September of 1986 during a period of time when there was a pause in the attacks (New York Times 1986). Four were Lebanese and the other five were French leftists, all of which were under investigation and believed to be involved in the bombings (New York Times 1986). During this pause, authorities believed that the Supporters of Right and Freedom were regrouping in order to prepare for more attacks (New York Times 1986).

France was experiencing an increase in attacks from Middle Eastern extremists during this time, so the authorities were working to establish measures to put an end to this (Washington Post 1986; New York Times 1986). There was also a million franc reward for anyone who could provide information regarding the explosions in Paris (Globe and Mail 1986). It is likely that the Supporters of Right and Freedom's last attack was an explosion at a cafeteria in a mall in Paris (The Gazette 1986). This resulted in 42 injuries and the group claimed responsibility for the attack by calling a news agency in Beirut (The Gazette 1986). The group claimed that the explosions would continue until Georges Ibrahim Abdallah is released from prison, but the French prime minister refused to fulfill that request and the explosions stopped after the arrests (Washington Post 2015; Globe and Mail 1986). It is likely that the Supporters of Right and Freedom have been inactive since 1986 (Washington Post 2015).

Notes for Iris:

- is this an alias for CSPPA? News sources sometimes refer to the same attacks by groups with different names
- if it's an alias seems likely because of similar political aims (demanding the release of the same LARF leader)
- group demands release of member of LARF. possible ties between this group and the LARF, but nothing confirmed
- unknown if members were part of Lebanese diaspora or why they might have been supporting the LARF goals
- explosions stop randomly. The group didn't achieve their goals and the leader of the LARF wasn't released.
- example of terrorism not working terrorism failing

- XV. BLACK WAR
Torg ID: 1651
Min. Group Date: 1986
Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2408. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2408>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "France." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. PDF. gDrive. P. 541.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: BW (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 541)

Group Formation: 1986

Group End: 1988

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Black War was founded, but they came to attention for a violent attack on April 7, 1986 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 541). The attack involved an explosion at an office of the European Labor Party (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 541). BW has conducted two other attacks, and none of them have resulted in any casualties or injuries (GTD 2019). Nothing is known about the group's ideology or goals.

Geography

All of the Black War's attacks took place in Paris, France (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the Black War's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the Black War's external ties.

Group Outcome

After the initial attack, the group conducted a second attack in 1986, and a third in 1988 (GTD 2019). Their last attack was the bombing of a National Statistics Institute in Paris

(GTD 2019). It is unknown how many members of the group participated in the attacks, or if any have been captured (GTD 2019). The Black War has since disappeared and it is likely that they have been inactive since 1988 (GTD 2019).

XVI. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY FRONT

Torg ID: 876

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Arab Revolutionary Front." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3943. 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 100034. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=100034>
- Italy kicks out libyan envoys. 1986. Chicago Tribune (1963-1996), Apr 27, 1986. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/176300114?accountid=11243> (accessed July 5, 2020).
- Michael Dobbs Washington Post, Foreign Service. 1986. French police seek data in attacks: Callers claim bombing, slaying of businessman in Lyons. The Washington Post (1974-Current file), Apr 27, 1986. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/138750571?accountid=11243> (accessed July 5, 2020).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1986

Group End: 1986

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Arab Revolutionary Front first came to attention for a violent attack in 1986 (MIPT 2008; Chicago Tribune 1986; Dobbs 1986). This was the group's only attack and was a bombing at a building that contained offices for American Express, Control Data, and

Black and Decker, all of which were American companies (MIPT 2008; Chicago Tribune 1986; Dobbs 1986). The Arab Revolutionary Front claimed responsibility for this attack and at the time there was an increase in bombings in other areas of Europe and the Middle East (MIPT 2008; Chicago Tribune 1986; Dobbs 1986). This was a response to a US/British air strike against Libya during the same month (MIPT 2008; Chicago Tribune 1986). The group appeared to be extremely anti-American and the attack fit the pattern, however, authorities had reason to believe that the group was a front for a mob hit on Kenneth Marston, the manager of Black and Decker in France (MIPT 2008; Dobbs 1986). Earlier that year, Marston helped imprison several organized crime figures after discovering that they were behind a large theft at Black and Decker (MIPT 2008; Dobbs 1986). A masked gunman killed Marston only hours before the bombing and although the Arab Revolutionary Front did not claim responsibility, a man with an Arab accent did (MIPT 2008). Another piece of evidence the police found is that Marston was killed with a French shotgun, which is not normally used by Arab militants (Chicago Tribune 1986; MIPT 2008). It is suspected that the group only existed as a front for French gangsters who used an Arab extremist organization name to disguise the murder of Kenneth Marston (MIPT 2008; Dobbs 1986).

Geography

The Arab Revolutionary Front's only attack took place in Lyon, France (MIPT 2008; Chicago Tribune 1986; Dobbs 1986; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the Arab Revolutionary Front's organizational structure. It is suspected that the group only existed as a front for French gangsters who used an Arab extremist organization to disguise the murder of Kenneth Marston (MIPT 2008; Dobbs 1986).

External Ties

Nothing is known about the Arab Revolutionary Front's external ties.

Group Outcome

The explosion in 1986 was the Arab Revolutionary Front's first and last attack (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). The attack only resulted in one minor injury, but no casualties (Chicago Tribune 1986; GTD 2019). It is still unknown if the group was a front for the hit on Kenneth Marston, and both attacks have gone unsolved (MIPT 2008). However, the group has not claimed responsibility for any other attacks and have likely been inactive since 1986 (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- Marston was owner of an American company who died prior to the bomb attack
- his prior company had been involved in the mob and was a suspected reason for his attack
- the timing of the two attacks was very close (24 hours?) and so police suspected the follow-up attack was to distract away from Marston's murder
- the name of the group was similar to that of Palestinian and Arab groups but the Arab Revolutionary Front had no direct history itself
- likely not a real group and definitely no political aims involved

France Part 6, 1987-1992
Last Updated: 3 July 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1759	JACQUES DE MOLAY GROUP		1987	1987
T1840	NATIONAL MOVEMENT AGAINST THE MAHGREB INVASION		1988	1988
T1765	JEWISH DEFENSE ORGANIZATION		1988	1988
T191	GRACCHUS BABEUF		1989	1991
T1306	SUPREMACY OF REASON		1989	1989
T28	QA'IDAT AL-JIHAD		1989	2012
T1887	RESISTENZA		1990	1996
T1682	CORSICAN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT-HISTORIC CHANNEL		1991	1999
T177	FRANCS TIREURS ET PARTISANS DE MARSEILLE		1991	0
T82	ARMED ISLAMIC GROUP		1992	2011
T1333	UNION OF YOUNG KURDISH REVOLUTIONARIES		1992	1992
T943	CORSICAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FRONT		1992	0
T1837	NATIONAL FRONT SECURITY SERVICE		1992	1992
T1738	INDIPENDENZA		1992	1992

- I. JACQUES DE MOLAY GROUP
Torg ID: 1759

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

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2846. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2846>
- Georges Goyau. "Jacques de Molai." The Catholic Encyclopedia. Vol. 10. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1911.
<https://www.newadvent.org/cathen/10433a.htm>
- Search ProQuest
 - "Jacques de molay group"
 - Jacques molay group
 - Paris attack catholic church from 1987-08-01 to 1987-12-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1987

Group End: 1987

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Jacques de Molay Group formed, but they first came to attention for a violent attack in 1987 (GTD 2019). Jacques de Molay was the Grand Master of the Templars beginning in 1298 (Goyau 1911). In 1307, he was brought to France to plan a crusade with Pope Clement V (Goyau 1911). On October 13, 1307, Molay along with all of the other Templars in France were arrested and interrogated (Goyau 1911). Molay and his order were accused of several crimes, some of which they pleaded guilty to and others they denied (Goyau 1911). The trial continued until 1313, where King Philip IV the Fair sentenced Molay and three other Templars to life in prison (Goyau 1911). However, Molay continued to deny these accusations and as a punishment was burned at the stake (Goyau 1911). The Jacques de Molay Group only conducted one attack, and it was a bombing at the Catholic Church in Paris (GTD 2019). Nothing is known about the group's ideology or goals.

Geography

The group's only attack took place in Paris, France (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the Jacques de Molay Group's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the Jacques de Molay Group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group's first and last attack was an explosion at the Catholic Church in Paris in 1987 (GTD 2019). There were no fatalities or injuries, and only very minimal property damage (GTD 2019). It is unknown how many members of the group participated in the attack or if any of them have been captured (GTD 2019). It is likely that the Jacques de Molay Group disappeared after this attack in 1987 and has been inactive since then (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- the group is named after a famous Templar leader
- thought that their political aims were anti-Catholic? The group didn't issue a statement for their violence. At best this seems like anti-religious violence?
- one hit wonder

II. NATIONAL MOVEMENT AGAINST THE MAHGREB INVASION

Torg ID: 1840

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2323. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2323>
- Chicago, Tribune wires. 1988. BLASTS HIT IMMIGRANTS' HOME; 1 DIES: [CHICAGOLAND NORTH EDITION]. Chicago Tribune (pre-1997 Fulltext), Dec 20, 1988. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/282572008?accountid=11243> (accessed July 12, 2020). PDF. gDrive.
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: National Movement Against the Maghreb Invasion

Group Formation: 1988

Group End: 1988

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The National Movement Against the Maghreb Invasion first came to attention for a violent attack in May of 1988 (Chicago Tribune 1988). The attack was the bombing of a hostel for foreign workers and injured two people (Chicago Tribune 1988). Maghreb is a region of Africa where thousands of immigrants in southern France have come from (Chicago Tribune 1988). Nothing more could be found about the group's ideology or goals.

Geography

Both of the group's attacks took place in France, in the cities of Cannes and Cagnes-sur-mer (Chicago Tribune 1988; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the National Movement Against the Maghreb Invasion's organizational structure. It is unknown how many members of the National Movement Against the Maghreb Invasion participated in the attack or if any were ever captured (GTD 2019).

External Ties

Nothing is known about the National Movement Against the Maghreb Invasion's external ties.

Group Outcome

The National Movement Against the Maghreb Invasion was previously unheard of before May of 1988, and conducted their second and last attack in December of 1988 (Chicago Tribune 1988; GTD 2019). The attack was a bombing at the Sonacotra hostel, which was a residence for immigrants in the city of Cagnes-sur-mer (Chicago Tribune 1988; GTD 2019). The explosion caused extensive property damage as well as one fatality and a dozen injuries (Chicago Tribune 1988). This building was a home for nearly 100 immigrants, most of which were North African (Chicago Tribune 1988). It is unknown

how many members of the National Movement Against the Maghreb Invasion participated in the attack or if any were ever captured (GTD 2019). This was the group's last attack and it is likely that they have been inactive since 1988 (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- no clear political aim this week
- seems likely they were racist or anti-immigrant
- no clear catalyst for why there might have been a larger amount of immigration during this time

III. JEWISH DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 1765

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2469. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2469>
- "Behind the Headlines French "jewish Defense" Group Vows Physical Combat Against Anti-semitism." Jewish Telegraphic Agency. 1979.
<https://www.jta.org/1979/12/24/archive/behind-the-headlines-french-jewish-defense-group-vows-physical-combat-against-anti-semitism/amp>
- THE WORLD IN SUMMARY; paris anti-semitism; hits a synagogue; by milt freudenheim, don wycliff and barbara slavin. 1980. New York Times, Oct 05, 1980.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/423999935?accountid=11243> (accessed July 12, 2020). PDF. gDrive.
- By RICHARD EDER Special to The New, York Times. 1980. Bomb outside paris synagogue kills 4 and injures 12: Bomb outside jewish temple in paris kills 4 and injures 12 others german police raid hideout. New York Times (1923-Current file), Oct 04, 1980.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/121045976?accountid=11243> (accessed July 12, 2020). PDF. gDrive.
- Jewish militants strike back, raid national front in paris. 1988. New York Times (1923-Current file), Sep 08, 1988.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/110505936?accountid=11243> (accessed July 12, 2020). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: JDO (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979)

Group Formation: 1979

Group End: 1988

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Jewish Defense Organization first came to attention as a violent group in December 1979 after forming several months prior (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979).

The first attack occurred during a meeting of a group known as the New Right (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979). Around 200 members of the JDO burst into the meeting, but were not planning on becoming violent until the meeting's security began to use anti-Semitic terms as an attempt to get rid of them (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979).

In 1980 and 1988, there were attacks against Jewish targets, such as explosions at synagogues or shootings at Jewish schools that resulted in fatalities (Eder 1980; New York Times 1980). Attacks like these are what prompted the Jewish Defense Organization to take action, and the authorities often wondered if the JDO would retaliate after attacks like this (Eder 1980; New York Times 1980).

The group protested against anti-Semitism using both political and physical violence (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979). They wanted to show the public and French government that more needed to be done to prevent anti-Semitism and to give more support to Israel (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979). Newspapers described the JDO as a vigilante group which only used violence to encourage France to take action to curb anti-Semitic attacks (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979; New York Times 1988).

Geography

The Jewish Defense Organization's attacks took place in Paris, France (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Most of the members of the JDO have "normal" jobs, come from regular blue-collar backgrounds, and live normal lives (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979). They do not all have the same beliefs either. Some are extreme right or extreme left, and there are also members who are not Jewish (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979). What is important is that everyone in the JDO wants to fight against anti-Semitism in France (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979).

A man in his thirties who refers to himself as “Dr. George” spoke with a news agency to inform the public of what the Jewish Defense Organization’s goals are, but it is unknown if he is their leader (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979).

During the initial attack, around 200 members of the JDO burst into the meeting indicating a group size of at least that much (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979). Dr. George also made the claim that there were over 400 active members of the JDO in cells all over France that are ready to act when necessary (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979).

External Ties

The JDO had support from multiple respected members of the Jewish community in France (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979). One supporter was Jean-Pierre Bloch, a young Jewish deputy, who is rumored to be the group’s honorary president, but he has not confirmed or denied this suspicion (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979). Dr. Hubert Dayan, president of France’s Jewish Medical Association, also does not acknowledge the group’s claims that he supports the Jewish Defense Organization (Jewish Telegraphic Agency 1979).

There is a separate US organization known as the Jewish Defense Organization, but it was more militant and far-right. There are no clear connections between those two organizations.

Group Outcome

The Jewish Defense Organization became known by the French authorities in 1979. After an explosion at a synagogue, Interior Minister Christian Bonnet promised a full-scale anti terrorist campaign in order to prevent further potential retaliation from the JDO (New York Times 1980). The group’s last attack was in 1988 at the offices of the National Front Party in Paris (GTD 2019; New York Times 1988). They only caused minor property damage and this was a response to an offensive anti-Semitic statement made by the party’s leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen (GTD 2019; New York Times 1988). This was the group’s last known attack and it is likely that they have been inactive since 1988 (GTD 2019). It is unknown if any members of the Jewish Defense Organization have been captured (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- the article describing the first JDO attack described New Right as a research org, but outside research described it as a far-right organization
 - unusual in the sense that the group recruited members from non-Jewish background.
- Aims were generic enough that it was easy to recruit from a large spectrum of people

-there were a lot of fears that the group would conduct further attacks even though the group didn't really conduct any major attacks outside the 1979 attack and the 1988 attack

IV. GRACCHUS BABEUF
Torg ID: 191
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Gracchus Babeuf." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4033. 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 1752. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1752>
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- "France." Patterns of Global Terrorism. US State Department. 1990. <https://books.google.com/books?id=dd1xW-JGkykC&pg=RA1-PA9&lpg=RA1-PA9&dq=gracchus+babeuf+1990++france&source=bl&ots=MXPD8R5bOE&sig=ACfU3U2zDRPzdMVegyGY25D54cHUg3J6yg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjwdXd7sjqAhWamXIEHcavB2sQ6AEwAAnoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=gracchus%20babeuf%201990%20%20france&f=false>
- A LOST REVOLUTION: HOW THE ANARCHIST GRACCHUS BABEUF FAILED TO OVERTHROW THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND ESTABLISH COMMUNISM THE LAST EPISODE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: BEING A HISTORY OF GRACCHUS BABEUF AND THE CONSPIRACY OF THE EQUALS. BY ERNEST BELFORT BAX. SMALL, MAYNARD & CO. 1912. New York Times (1857-1922), May 19, 1912. <http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/97293132?accountid=11243> (accessed July 12, 2020).
- Chicago Tribune wires. 1991. Terrorists claim they planted 2 paris bombs: [FINAL, M edition]. Chicago Tribune (pre-1997 Fulltext), Nov 22, 1991.

<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/283361343?accountid=11243> (accessed July 12, 2020). PDF. gDrive.

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1991

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Gracchus Babeuf is a left wing anarchist group that first came to attention for a violent attack in 1989 (GTD 2019; US State Department 1990).

The group is named after François Noel Babeuf, also known as Gracchus Babeuf, who was a journalist during the French Revolution (New York Times 1912; MIPT 2008). Babeuf named himself after his idols, the Gracchus brothers, who were Roman orators (New York Times 1912; US State Department 1992). His political philosophy was Babouvism and it was very similar to communism in that his main goal was to abolish private property (Chastain 2005; New York Times 1912; US State Department 1992). He wrote a newspaper that encouraged people to revolt against the Directory, and soon Babeuf became known as a national menace (New York Times 1912). However, his plans failed and he was arrested and sentenced to death in 1797, but stabbed himself to death before he could ever make it to the guillotine (US State Department 1992; New York Times 1912).

The group that claimed Babeuf's name as their own conducted several small attacks on mainly American businesses and schools in France (MIPT 2008). This was a response to the use of American forces in the Gulf War (MIPT 2008). Gracchus Babeuf claimed they were also protesting the French and US policy towards Libya (Chicago Tribune 1991). The group would use small, homemade bombs that caused minimal property damage and no injuries (GTD 2019; US State Department 1990; Chicago Tribune 1991).

Geography

All of the group's attacks took place in Paris, France (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about Gracchus Babeuf's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about Gracchus Babeuf's external ties.

Group Outcome

Gracchus Babeuf conducted at least five attacks between 1989 and 1991 (GTD 2019). The group's last attack was on a post office in Paris in 1991 and only caused property damage, no injuries or fatalities (GTD 2019). It is unknown if any members of Gracchus Babeuf have been captured, but it is assumed that the group is inactive and disappeared in 1991 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- very unique ideology, but could be potentially described as communist-like or leftist (might want to look up exactly how different in the future)
- center-seeking leftist group operating at the end of the Cold War

V. SUPREMACY OF REASON

Torg ID: 1306

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: Movement For The Supremacy Of Reason, Supremacy Of Reason

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2420. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2420>
- Search ProQuest
 - "Supremacy of reason"
 - Movement for the supremacy of reason from 1989-09-15 to 1989-10-30
 - Attack paris scientology from 1989-09-15 to 1989-10-30
 - bomb school of the awakening from 1989-09-15 to 1989-10-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Movement for the Supremacy of Reason (GTD 2019)

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Supremacy of Reason's only attack was a bombing at the School of the Awakening in France in 1989 (GTD 2019). Nothing is known about the group's ideology or goals.

Geography

The group's only attack took place in Paris, France (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Nothing is known about the Supremacy of Reason's organizational structure.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the Supremacy of Reason's external ties.

Group Outcome

The Supremacy of Reason's attack at the School of the Awakening only caused property damage and no fatalities or injuries (GTD 2019). It is unknown how many members of the group participated in the attack or if any of them have been captured (GTD 2019). This was the group's first and last attack and it is likely they disappeared afterwards and have been inactive since 1989 (GTD 2019).

VI. QA'IDAT AL-JIHAD
Torg ID: 28
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Al-Qaida (The Core)." Terrorism Profiles. Mackenzie Institute. 2015.
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/al-qaida-2/>
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<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/network/alqaeda/indictment.html>
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<http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/al-qaeda-k-al-qaida-al-qaida/p9126>

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- "Al-Qaida / Al-Qaeda (The Base)." Global Security. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/al-qaida.htm>
- Seth Jones and Martin Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End* RAND. 2008. http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- "Al-Qa'ida." BAAD Database. Project on Violent Conflict. 2015. <http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/narratives/al-qaida>
- "Evidence of Financial Links between Saudi Royal Family and Al Qaeda." New York Times. N.d. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/documents/evidence-of-financial-links-between-saudi-royal-family-and-al-qaeda>
- Andrew Wander. "A history of terror: Al Qaeda 1988-2008." Guardian (UK). 2008. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2008/jul/13/history.alqaida>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

After collecting monetary donations for the mujahideen in Afghanistan, bin Laden first went to Afghanistan in 1982 and eventually fought in battles and established camps, which eventually attracted more Saudis to the country (PBS 2001). Eventually, bin Laden established Al-Qa'edah, or "The Base" as the center of his mujahideen operations. After the Soviets had withdrawn from Afghanistan, bin Laden again went to Afghanistan (PBS 2001). He was unable to leave the country as he had been banned from travel for trying to spread jihad to Yemen (PBS 2001). In

response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1991, bin Laden argued that all Arab mujahideen should be brought to defend the country (PBS 2001). Then, bin Laden learned that the United States would enter the conflict in Kuwait (PBS 2001). This was a turning point for bin Laden. He gathered religious support and led 4000 people to receive jihadist training in Afghanistan (PBS 2001). He spent a short while in Pakistan and Afghanistan, but eventually escaped from Saudi and Pakistani authorities to Sudan where he received temporary refuge (PBS 2001). In 1996, he left Sudan and returned to Afghanistan, where he conducted attacks against civilians and American forces on the Arabian Peninsula (PBS 2001). After the Taliban took over the Afghan city of Jalalabad, bin Laden joined the group (PBS 2001). The Saudis and the U.S. tried unsuccessfully many times to kidnap bin Laden (PBS 2001). He was finally defeated when American Navy SEALs raided his compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan (History 2018).

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

VII. RESISTENZA

Torg ID: 1887

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Resistenza Corsa, Accolta Nazinuale Corsa

Group Formation: 1990 (Minorities at Risk Project 2004), 2002 (MIPT 2008; Cronin 2009)

Group End: 2003 (merger) (GTD 2019; Cronin 2009)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Resistenza was suspected to be the armed wing of the Accolta Nazinuale Corsa (MIPT 2008; Chalk 2013, 174; Minorities at Risk Project 2004; Armed Group Dataset; Daftary 2000, 64). Some sources claim the Accolta Nazinuale Corsa formed in 1989 and was a splinter of a group known as FLNC-CH/A Cuncolta Naziunalista (Daftary 2000, 64). There are also suspicions that the group formed as a splinter of the National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC) (Chalk 2013, 174). Corsican separatists have been active for decades and were trying to achieve independence and recognition of their rights through violence (Global Security n.d.). There is uncertainty surrounding when the group formed, but it is possible that they came together in 1990 when the FLNC splintered, or in 2002 after the French presidential elections (MIPT 2008; Chalk 2013, 174; Minorities at Risk Project 2004; Cronin 2009).

Not much is known about the group's goals other than their claims that they are a racist, pro-Corsican organization that was anti-drug trafficking, anti-immigrant, and anti-crime (MIPT 2008). Their political aims supported the larger Corsican separatist movement. The Resistenza's first attack took place in 1990 in the city of Poggio-Mezzana in Corsica and was an infrastructure attack at a holiday villa that only caused minor property damage (GTD 2019).

Geography

All of the group's attacks took place in France, likely in Corsica (GTD 2019). Some of the areas in Corsica that the attacks occurred in are Ajaccio, Porto-Vecchio, Poggio-Mezzana, Corte, Belvedere-Campomoro, Bastia, and Santa Maria di Lota (GTD 2019). There were also attacks in Nice and on the island of Cavallo (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Members of the Resistenza were Corsican (Chalk 2013, 174). The FLNC had an armed wing and a political wing; the Resistenza was later the armed wing of the Accolta Nazionale (Chalk 2013, 174). By 1990, the Corsican nationalist movement consisted of the FLNC and the different branches of the group, so it is likely that members splintered from other groups to join the FLNC (Chalk 2013, 174; Daftary 2000, 64).

External Ties

The FLNC originally split into two main groups which were the FLNC-Union des Combatants and the FLNC-Canal Habituel (Muller 2012, 491; Armed Group Dataset). It is unknown what the group's relationship with the FLNC-CH was, but in 2003, the Resistenza announced that they would be merging with the FLNC-UC (Muller 2012, 491). Some members of the Resistenza split from the group in 1996 to form the FLNC du 5 Mai (Daftary 2000, 64).

Group Outcome

The Resistenza's last attempted attack was in 2003 at a building in Bastia that was frequented by North Africans, however, the bomb did not explode (GTD 2019). It is likely that the group stopped using violence in 2003, but it is unclear why (GTD 2019; Cronin 2009). In 2003, the Resistenza announced that they would be merging with the FLNC-UC (Muller 2012, 491).

Notes for Iris:

- super murky origin story. Lots of disputed facts.
- in early 1990s there is a massive split in the Corsican group. Those splinters also end up fragment. Resistenza is one of the splinters.
- what causes the catalyst for formation in 89? Need to look up more
- example of highly fragmented movements, but not lots of inter-group competition
- anti-immigrant sentiment is two-fold both opposing from North Africa and also from mainland France

VIII. CORSICAN NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT- HISTORIC CHANNEL

Torg ID: 1682

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: FLNC-Canal Historique, FLNC-CH, FLNC Union des Combatants, Corsican National Liberation Front-Union of Combatants, FLNC-UC

Group Formation: 1990 (splinter of FLNC)

Group End: 1999 (reorganizes) or 2014 (disarm as UC)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The FLNC-CH was a splinter that formed in 1990 along with the FLNC-Canal Habituel when the original FLNC fragmented (Armed Group Dataset; Chalk 2013, 174; Muller 201, 491). The Corsican National Liberation Front was an ethnonationalist separatist group that formed in 1976 and fought for Corsican autonomy (Armed Group Dataset; Chalk 2013, 174; Daftary 2000, 64; Daftary 2016, 123). There were hundreds of attacks from the FLNC as well as other separatist groups intent on achieving recognition of the “national rights of the Corsican people” (Global Security n.d.). The group formed in 1976, but in 1990 split into several smaller splinter organizations following the end of a 1988 ceasefire with the government (Chalk 2013, 174; Daftary 2000, 64; Global Security n.d.). Splintering occurred “due (partly) to difficulties in sharing the extortion racketeering income amongst its members” (Global Security n.d.). The FLNC-CH was also an ethnonationalist separatist group (Chalk 2013).

The Historic Channel was the more militant group between themselves and the Canal Habituel, and eventually became the armed branch of the FLNC, along with the Resistenza (Chalk 2013, 174). The FLNC-CH conducted over 100 attacks, all of which were mainly bombings, but none resulted in fatalities (GTD 2019; Minorities at Risk Project 2004). Its first recorded attack was in January 1991 (GTD 2019).

Geography

The FLNC-CH operated in France, mainly on the island of Corsica but on the mainland as well (GTD 2019; Minorities at Risk Project 2004). Some of the cities the attacks took place in are Migliacciaro, Ajaccio, Calenzana, Nice, Zonza, and Brando (GTD 2019). There were 128 attacks conducted by the Historic Channel, 123 of which were transnational, and the other 5 domestic (Enders and Sandler 2011, 243). GTD (2019) only provides reports of domestic attacks.

Organizational Structure

The members of the FLNC-CH were Corsican (Chalk 2013, 174). Many members were described as “a handful of uneducated young men” (Global Security n.d.). The group’s leaders were Francois Santoni and Charles Pieri (Chalk 2013, 174). Members had previously been part of FLNC before breaking off to form the group (Chalk 2013; Muller 2008; Daftary 2000). There were also members from the Resistenza, the Fronte Ribellu, and the Clandestinu due to the merge that happened in 1999 to form the FLNC-Union des Combatants (Chalk 2013, 174). The leader of the Union des Combatants was still Charles Pieri (Chalk 2013, 174). The group’s political wing was known as A Cuncolta Naziunalista (Daftary 2016).

External Ties

FLNC-HC was a splinter of the FLNC. The Historic Channel of the Corsican National Liberation Front merged with the Resistenza, the Fronte Ribellu, and the Clandestinu in 1999 to form the FLNC-Union des Combatants (Chalk 2013, 174; Muller 201, 491). The group suffered a splinter in 1995 to form the Fronte Ribellu, as well as the Armata Corsa in 1999 (Daftary 2000, 64). The FLNC-CH and the Fronte Ribellu both splintered in 1999 to merge with the Clandestinu and the FLNC du 5 Mai to form the New FLNC (Daftary 2000, 64). There are also ties to a group known as A Cuncolta Naziunalista (Daftary 200, 64)

Group Outcome

In 1994, 14 armed members of the Historic Channel were taken into custody by the police right before they were able to carry out an attack (Mickolus and Simmons 1997, 594). In 1999, the FLNC-Canal Historique ordered a cease fire (Armed Group Dataset). Its last violent attack was attributed to 1999 (GTD 2019). The Historic Channel of the Corsican National Liberation Front merged with the Resistenza, the Fronte Ribellu, and the Clandestinu in 1999 to form the FLNC-Union des Combatants (Chalk 2013, 174; Muller 201, 491). The FLNC-UC was active until 2014 when they claimed to be ending their armed struggle (Global Security n.d.). The GTD dataset appears to treat the FNLC-UC as the FLNC (T188).

Notes for Iris:

-why did FLNC splinter into 2 different groups? FLNC-HC may have had a tactic or ideological disagreement with Canal Habituel over the utility of the use of violence

-there are a ton of factions of FLNC. FLNC-HC and Habituel are the 2 main factions. Resistenza is the next most important faction. There are also ties to a lot smaller groups which eventually merged. Smaller factions were derivative of the original FLNC.

-Is FLNC-HC the same as FLNC-UC? Ended up coding 1999 as group end due to merger and reorganization. The new group reverts back to the classical “FLNC” org which ends end in 2014.

IX. FRANCS TIREURS ET PARTISANS DE MARSEILLE

Torg ID: 177

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Francs Tireurs (Mavericks), Francs Tieurs (Mavericks), Francs Tireurs, Francs Tireurs Et Partisans De Marseille, Francs Tireurs Partisans, Francs Tireurs Partisans Manouchian, Francs-Tireurs Partisans, Francs-Tireurs Partisans Manouchian

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Partisan Sharpshooters (GTD 2019; Greensboro News Record 1998), Partisan Irregulars (BBC Monitoring Newsfile 1998), Francs-Tireurs Partisans (MIPT 2008), Francs-Tireurs Partisans Manouchian (MIPT 2008), Mavericks (MIPT 2008), FTP (Dufresne 1999; A-INFO 1999)

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1998

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but they first came to attention in 1991 when they began their fight against the Front National (Dufresne 1999; A-INFO 1999). The Francs-Tireurs were a radical, antifascist, left wing group named after a resistance group in WWII known as the Francs-Tireurs Partisans (MIPT 2008; BBC Monitoring Newsfile 1998). The group mainly targeted the Front National, which was a right wing, anti-immigration party run by Jean Marie Le Pen (MIPT 2008). The Francs-Tireurs were responsible for 11 bomb and arson attacks between July 14, 1991 and October 28, 1998, all towards FN offices or symbols of the neo-fascist movement (MIPT 2008; Dufresne 1999). The attacks never resulted in any fatalities. After an inspection of the Molotov cocktails and homemade bombs the group used, police assumed that neither were meant to kill (A-INFO 1999).

Geography

The Francs-Tireurs operated in the region of Provence Alpes Côte D'Azur, in the city of Marseille (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

The leaders of the Francs-Tireurs were William Ferrari and Yves Peirat (MIPT 2008; A-INFO 1999). Peirat was considered to be the instigator and the main driving force behind the group (A-INFO 1999). There were likely less than 10 members in the Francs-Tireurs (MIPT 2008). Ferrari and Peirat kept this part of their life very secret and it came as a shock to those who knew them when news spread that they had been arrested (A-INFO 1999). It is unknown what member backgrounds were.

External Ties

Nothing is known about the Francs-Tireurs' external ties.

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was on the Stadium of Vitrolles in October of 1998, where a French rock concert was supposed to take place (Dufresne 1999; A-INFO 1999). The concert was organized by the Front National, and the Francs-Tireurs used explosives to destroy the stadium's electric generator (Dufresne 1999). Yves Peirat and William Ferrari

were both arrested in 1999 (MIPT 2008; A-INFO 1999). Peirat confessed to everything and was even willing to take responsibility for all 11 attacks on his own (A-INFO 1999; MIPT 2008). Ferrari was released on bail, but Peirat had to serve 5 years in prison (MIPT 2008). Albert Peirat, younger brother of Yves Peirat was also arrested on the suspicion that he assisted the Francs-Tireurs with the attack on the Stadium of Vitrolles (A-INFO 1999). The Francs-Tireurs' last attack was in 1998, but it is unknown if they were still active during the year before their leaders were taken into custody (Dufresne 1999; A-INFO 1999; MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-the group primarily targeted the National Front and far-right businesses. Unclear if National Front was in power at this time or if this is just electoral violence.

-like JDO interesting case of "part-time" militants

X. ARMED ISLAMIC GROUP

Torg ID: 82

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Armed Islamic Group (Gia), Al-Jama'ah Al-Islamiyah Al-Musallah, Armed Islamic Group, Gia [Armed Islamic Group], Groupes Islamiques Armes (Gia)

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<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/armed-islamic-group-gia-2/>
- "Armed Islamic Group (GIA)." FAS. 2004. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/gia.htm>

- “Armed Islamic Group (GIA).” Foreign Terrorist Organizations Country Reports on Terrorism. US Department of State. 2006.
<https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/126/armed-islamic-group-gia>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Algeria: Information on the recent activities of the Islamic Armed Group (GIA) and the extent to which the GIA uses violence to discourage Algerian men from performing obligatory military service, 1 April 1996, DZA23616.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6abe18c.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Algeria: Update of DZA20230.E of 1 May 1995, in particular on the use of force by armed Islamic groups such as the Armed Islamic Group (GIA) in the recruitment of new members (1996-1999), 12 October 1999, DZA32813..E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad5a24.html>
- Gleditsch et al. “Non-State Actor Data.” 2013. P. 639.
http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Armed Islamic Group; Groupe Islamique Armé; al Muwahhidun, Groupe Islamique Armée; GIA; Al-Jama’ah al-Islamiyah al-Musallah; Al-Jama’ah al-Islamiyah al-Musallah; Green Khmer; Groupe Islamique Arme; Groupement Islamique Arme; Jama’a Islamiya Moussalaha

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 2005

Part 3. Narrative

As of 2012, the group was inactive. The Salafist group’s goal was to create an Islamic state in Algeria. The group’s media releases also specified, unlike their contemporary AIS, that violence was necessary to the creation of this state as the current government was tainted both by infidels and French influence.

Group Formation

The GIA formed in 1992 by Afghan veterans to fight the Algerian government after they nullified the results of the 1991 elections (FAS 2004). The group came to attention for its first violent attack the same year (FAS 2004). The group was a more radical Islamist group than other factions in the Algerian Civil War (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Its political aim was to overthrow the Algerian government and establish an Islamic state (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

Geography

The group primarily operated in the center of Algeria. It allegedly had cells in Europe as well including France, Belgium, and Italy (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

The group operated violently in, broadly, two ways: within Algeria, they conducted a form of guerrilla warfare that included burning entire villages for having AIS sympathizers and massacring even children in order to control regions. Outside of Algeria, notably in France, they conducted a more traditional cell-based terror campaign, such as when they hijacked an Air France plane in 1994 or the 1995 Paris Métro bombings. The group was primarily urban and based in the center of the country (as opposed to AIS, which operated primarily outside of city centers).

The group may have had a transnational base of operations in Morocco, but this is never confirmed (Gleditsch et al. 2013).

Organizational Structure

Members of the group were ex-fighters from the Soviet-Afghanistan War (FAS 2004). In 1994, the group was recruiting approximately 500 members a week although it is unknown how many fighters this entailed (Mackenzie Institute 2015). In 2003, the group had fewer than 100 members (FAS 2004; Mackenzie Institute 2015). In 1996, it was forcibly recruiting young men to join its ranks (Canada IRB 1996). By 1999, it was no longer forcibly recruiting members (Canada IRB 1999). The group had a propaganda wing known as Al-Ansar (Canada IRB 1996). The group primarily funds itself through extortion and criminal activities (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

The group had a number of leaders over the years, including Abdelhak Layada, Djafar al-Afghani and Cherif Gousmi. After Gousmi's death in 1994, the group's most well known leader, Djamel Zitouni, gained control. Zitouni was the son of a chicken farmer in Algiers. He began the phase of attacks on French soil. After his death, the group split: one faction condemned the group's continued senseless violence and formed the GSPC, led by Hattab; the other faction, led by Antar Zouabri, continued with their mission though with many fewer fighters (CFR 2009). The group operated in a cell-based fashion the group started as a political movement based on the beliefs of Salafi Islam that very quickly became violent and does not have a formal political wing. Most of the group's supporters are Algerian men from urban areas.

External Ties

In 1998, a faction of the GIA splintered off to form the GSPC (CFR 2009; c.f. AQIM profile). The group originally assisted the FIS, but stopped after the FIS created its own armed wing, the AIS, in 1993 (Hafez 2000).

The group explicitly received support from Sudan in 1997 (Gleditsch et al. 2013). The group also allegedly received support from Iran but this is not specified.

Group Outcome

State responses were harsh: the Algerian government went so far as to detain and torture suspected GIA fighters and used media to vilify the group. The French also arrested, detained and questioned hundreds of people in the wake of attacks.

In 1998, the GIA lost many members when the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat splintered from the GIA (CFR 2009). In 2002, the Algerian Civil War ended when the FIS announced a ceasefire (CFR 2009). In 2004, the Algerian government launched a counterterrorism campaign, which involved a repressive crackdown against the GIA and led to the arrest of 400 members (CFR 2009). The group's last known violent attack was in 2005 (Mackenzie Institute 2005).

XI. UNION OF YOUNG KURDISH REVOLUTIONARIES

Torg ID: 1333

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1538. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1538>
- Search Proquest
 - "Union of young kurdish revolutionaries"
 - Union of young kurdish revolutionaries
 - Kurdish turkey attack marseilles from 1992-08-01 to 1992-10-30
 - Marseilles attack from 1992-08-01 to 1992-10-30
 -

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but they first came to attention for a violent attack in 1992 (GTD 2019). The attack was on the Turkish Consulate in Marseilles and was an infrastructure attack (GTD 2019). Nothing is known about the Union of Young Kurdish Revolutionaries' ideology or goals.

Geography

The group's only attack took place in Marseilles, France (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 Union of Young Kurdish Revolutionaries conducted their first and last attack in 1992 on the Turkish Consulate (GTD 2019). There were no casualties or injuries, only property damage (GTD 2019). It is unknown how many members of the group participated in the attack or if any of them have been captured (GTD 2019). This was the group's only attack and it is likely they disappeared afterwards and have been inactive since 1992 (GTD 2019).

- XII. CORSICAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FRONT
Torg ID: 943
Min. Group Date: 1992
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Corsican Revolutionary Armed Forces (Farc), Corsican Revolutionary Armed Forces, Corsican Revolutionary Armed Front, Front Armi Rivolutionnaire Corse

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Corsican Revolutionary Armed Forces." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4367. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdi3qTI/edit>

- “FARC” in Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research. Ed. Alex Schmid. Routledge. 2011.
https://books.google.com/books?id=MLY5MwXhtDsC&pg=PA631&lpg=PA631&dq=CORSICAN+%22REVOLUTIONARY+ARMED+FRONT%22&source=bl&ots=HuzUU_vGz3&sig=ACfU3U3dq67U096kjKm2lmkiUObEOLHetQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjBi_XAvcrqAhU_I3IEHTyMB74Q6AEwAXoECAsQAQ#v=onepage&q=CORSICAN%20%22REVO LUTIONARY%20ARMED%20FRONT%22&f=false
- Alain Bauer. “Hybridization of Conflicts.” Prism 4, no. 4. National Defense University. 2014.
https://cco.ndu.edu/Portals/96/Documents/prism/prism_4-4/Hybridization_of_Conflicts_corrected_II.pdf
- France: Alleged corsican nationalist leader placed under investigation. 2000. BBC Monitoring European - Political, Apr 27, 2000.
<http://proxygw.wrhc.org/login?url=https://search-proquest-com.proxygw.wrhc.org/docview/452039994?accountid=11243> (accessed July 13, 2020). PDF. gDrive.
- France: Twelve suspected members of corsican armed group arrested. 2000. BBC Monitoring European - Political, Apr 11, 2000.
<http://proxygw.wrhc.org/login?url=https://search-proquest-com.proxygw.wrhc.org/docview/451650177?accountid=11243> (accessed July 13, 2020). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: FARC (BBC Monitoring European; MIPT 2008), Corsican Revolutionary Armed Forces (MIPT 2008; Routledge 2011, 631), Front Armii Rivolutionnaire Corse (MIPT 2008; Routledge 2011, 631)

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 2004

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Corsican Revolutionary Armed Front formed in 1992 (Schmid 2011). It first came to attention as a violent group when they claimed responsibility for multiple attacks in Corsica in 1992 (MIPT 2008). The group was a Corsican nationalist separatist group that protested French dominance (MIPT 2008; Schmid 2011, 631). The fight for Corsican autonomy has been a long one, and in the 1990’s, there were hundreds of bombings every year on their island as well as on mainland France (Bauer 2014, 64). The majority of FARC’s attacks targeted French “government interests” on the mainland, but they did not hesitate to conduct attacks in Corsica as well (MIPT 2008).

Geography

Most of the Corsican Revolutionary Armed Front's attacks took place on mainland France, but also on the island of Corsica (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Philippe de la Faota is suspected to be one of the main leaders of the Corsican Revolutionary Armed Front (BBC Monitoring European 2000). Nothing else is known about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

Although the group supported the FLNC's overall goals, it was not allied with the group (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

After 1992, FARC appeared to be inactive until they surfaced again in 2000 (BBC Monitoring European 2000; MIPT 2008). The group demanded that peace negotiations begin, or they would become violent again (MIPT 2008). However, the group did not act upon their threat until they claimed responsibility for 8 attacks on the mainland in 2003 (MIPT 2008). After that, FARC said they would abandon their violent ways, but claimed responsibility for one last attack again in 2004 (MIPT 2008). In 2000, the suspected leader of FARC, Philippe de la Faota, was arrested, as well as 12 other members of the group (BBC Monitoring European 2000). Philippe de la Faota denied what he was being charged with (BBC Monitoring European 2000).

Notes for Iris:

-what happened to this group? Long periods of dormancy before starting to attack again. Very erratic violence schedule before last violent attack in 2004. Might be large amounts of uncertainty surrounding the group's actual disbandment date given its history.

XIII. NATIONAL FRONT SECURITY SERVICE

Torg ID: 1837

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2441. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2441>

- World-wide: [4]. 1992. Wall Street Journal, Mar 24, 1992.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search-proquest-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/docview/308072793?accountid=11243> (accessed July 13, 2020). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but the “National Front Security Service” first came to attention for an attack in 1992 (GTD 2019). This was the group’s only attack and was the attempted assassination of an anti-fascist demonstrator (Wall Street Journal 1992; GTD 2019). It is assumed that the group has the same beliefs as the National Front and are extreme right (Wall Street Journal 1992).

Geography

The group’s only attack took place in the city of Bagnols Sur Ceze in France (GTD 2019; Wall Street Journal 1992).

Organizational Structure

A former candidate for the National Front, Paul Brousse, shot and injured Gael Pelletier during a brawl (Wall Street Journal 1992). The attack was only conducted by one member.

External Ties

A former candidate for the National Front, Paul Brousse, shot and injured Gael Pelletier during a brawl (Wall Street Journal 1992).

Group Outcome

The National Front Security Service’s first and last attack was the attempted assassination of an anti-fascist demonstrator on March 13, 1992 (Wall Street Journal

1992; GTD 2019). A former candidate for the National Front, Paul Brousse, shot and injured Gael Pelletier during a brawl (Wall Street Journal 1992). Brousse was arrested following the incident (Wall Street Journal 1992).

Notes for Iris:

-unclear where the group name comes from

-seems like lone wolf at best

-only target is a demonstrator, unclear if this qualifies as act of political violence or not (no polopp)

XIV. INDIPENDENZA

Torg ID: 1738

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1492. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1492>
- Minorities at Risk Project, Chronology for Corsicans in France, 2004, available at:
<https://www.refworld.org/docid/469f388a1d.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: The Indipendenza attacks are attributed to the FLNC (Minorities at Risk 2004).

Group Formation: The Indipendenza attacks are attributed to the FLNC (Minorities at Risk 2004).

Group End: The Indipendenza attacks are attributed to the FLNC (Minorities at Risk 2004).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Indipendenza attacks are attributed to the FLNC (Minorities at Risk 2004).

Geography

The Indipendenza attacks are attributed to the FLNC (Minorities at Risk 2004).

Organizational Structure

The Indipendenza attacks are attributed to the FLNC (Minorities at Risk 2004).

External Ties

The Indipendenza attacks are attributed to the FLNC (Minorities at Risk 2004).

Group Outcome

The Indipendenza attacks are attributed to the FLNC (Minorities at Risk 2004).

France Part 7, 1994-2012 Last Updated: 6 July 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T189	GAZTERIAK		1994	1999
T77	ARMATA CORSA		1998	2001
T78	ARMATA DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIUNALE		1998	2001
T2402	PARTISAN SHARPSHOOTERS		1998	1998
T6	WINEGROWERS ACTION COMMITTEE		1999	1999
T126	CLANDESTINI CORSI		1999	1999
T528	VITALUNISMO		1999	0
T1381	FRONTE PATRIOTU CORSU		1999	0
T498	TOTALLY ANTI-WAR GROUP (ATAG)		2001	2001
T5	RESISTENZA CORSA		2002	2003
T713	GORA EUSKADI ASKATUTA		2002	0
T90	ARMY OF THE CORSICAN PEOPLE		2004	0
T2253	ANONYMOUS UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT (MCA)		2004	2004
T2310	FRENCH ARMED ISLAMIC FRONT		2004	2004

T1404	IRRINTZI		2006	0
T1377	CLANDESTINI RIBELLI		2006	0
T2452	LW		2008	2008
T2650	JUND AL-KHILAF		2012	2012

- I. GAZTERIAK
Torg ID: 189
Min. Group Date: 1994
Max. Group Date: 1999
Onset: NA

Aliases: Gazteriak, Youth

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Gazteriak.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3508. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2l2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20177. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20177>
- Vicky Short. “Spain and France plan joint offensive against Basque separatist ETA.” WWSWS. 2000. <https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2000/06/eta-j02.html>
- “ETA” in Routledge Handbook of Terrorism and Insurgency. Ed. Andrew Silke. Routledge. 2018. https://books.google.com/books?id=23tqDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT105&lpg=PT105&dq=Gazteriak+basque+separatist&source=bl&ots=nE9_eEJluZ&sig=ACfU3U1BEQZ_AbAs4S4r0Xs2lo8f6m3XJw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjFIPeE1bnqAhUXInIEHQ7HAQsQ6AEwDXoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=Gazteriak%20basque%20separatist&f=false
- “New Basque Youth Movement.” Anphoblacht. 2000. <https://www.anphoblacht.com/contents/6940>
- “Radical youth groups from the Basque Country and southern France will join on Saturday.” El Mundo . 2000. <https://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2000/04/20/espana/956256577.html>
-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1994

Group End: 2000; the group merged with its Spanish counterpart, Jarrai, to start a joint organization called Haika.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed around 1993-1994 following a renewed mobilization of many [young Basque movements against the government](#) (Anphoblact 2000; MIPT 2008). Gazteriak was a ethno-nationalist separatist group based in France (MIPT 2008; Silke 2018). The organization was from the North Basque country (Anphoblact 2000). [The group believed in a separate, independent state for the Basque people spanning the French-Spanish borders](#) (MIPT 2008; Anphoblact 2000; Short 2000). It is unclear precisely when their first violent attack occurred. MIPT (2008) implies it occurred in 1994 while GTD (2019) does not attribute an attack to the group until 1999.

Geography

The group conducted its only known attack in Mount La Rhune, France along the French-Spanish border (GTD 2019). There is no evidence of transnational attacks or any external bases.

Organizational Structure

Members were Basque (Anphoblact 2000). The [total number of members in the group was estimated to be around 1000 at an unknown date](#) (MIPT 2008). After the group merged with Jarrai to form Haika, outsiders estimate Haika's size [at 20,000 members](#) (Anphoblact 2000). [However, it is unclear how many members came from Gazteriak. The group was a youth organization and the members were Basque](#) (MIPT 2008; Short 2000).

External Ties

The group had an alliance with ETA, the main Spanish Basque organization (MIPT 2008). [They also had an alliance with Jarrai, the youth wing of the ETA political wing](#) (Short 2000). Eventually, Gazteriak and Jarrai merged together to form a new Basque youth organization known as Haika (Short 2000).

Group Outcome

Towards the beginning of 2000, Gazteriak and its Spanish counterpart, Jarrai, decided to merge together to start a Basque organization called Haika (MIPT 2018; Anphoblacht 2000). The group's last attack was in 1999 when members attacked a transmitter on the French-Spanish border (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- new surge of Basque groups in 1994 in France (c.f. Anphoblacht)
- the group originally formed as a nationalist youth movement
- the group had one known violent incident in 1999 and was "connected to terrorist activities" but no systemic history (one hit wonder)
- the two Basque youth organizations in France and Spain merged to create Haika which was a nonviolent youth Basque organization

II. ARMATA CORSA

Torg ID: 77

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Armata Corsa, Corsican Army

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Armata Corsa." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3562. 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 20075. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20075>
- Marc Pivois. "Un septième membre d'Armata Corsa assassiné." Liberation (Fr). 2001. https://www.liberation.fr/societe/2001/12/14/un-septieme-membre-d-armata-corsa-assasine_387179
- "Corsica: Doubts about an angel witness." Le Figaro. 2007. https://www.lefigaro.fr/lefigaromagazine/2007/06/08/01006-20070608ARTMAG90329-doutes_sur_un_temoin_providentiel.php

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: around 2001; the group leaders were assassinated and the group fell apart shortly after that.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1998 (MIPT 2008). It is unknown precisely when they conducted their first attack, but may have been as late as 2000 (GTD 2019). The group splintered from the FLNC, the largest armed organization in Corsica, after coming to the conclusion that the FLNC was too extremist (MIPT 2008). Their primary goals were to stop organized crime in Corsica, help Corsica become independent, and push for the release of Corsican prisoners (MIPT 2008). Their first attack was a bombing campaign in France (MIPT 2008). The group targeted the Departmental Amenities Directorate (DDE) and claimed that they participated in property speculation against Corsicans (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group was based in France, and its attacks were also within France (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). There is no evidence of transnational activities.

Organizational Structure

The group was relatively small and known to have approximately 30 members (MIPT 2008). It was led by Francois Santoni and Jean-Michel Rossi, both of whom were former members of the FLNC (MIPT 2008). Members were Corsican and had formerly fought in the FLNC.

External Ties

The group splintered from the FLNC, the largest armed organization in Corsica, after coming to the conclusion that the FLNC was too extremist (MIPT 2008). It was a rival group with the FLNC (MIPT 2008). The group had no external ties with any other armed groups or countries (GTD 2019).

Group Outcome

In 2000, both Francois Santoni and Jean-Michel Rossi were assassinated (Pivois 2001; Zemouri 2007). Additionally, 7 men that were linked to the Armata Corsa were also killed (Pivois 2001). The killers were never officially found, and the group just died down after the leaders were killed (Zemouri 2007). The group's last known attack was in March 2001 when members planted a car bomb in protest of Santoni and Rossi's death (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

-different regions of France are separated into different departments. DDE is the local branch for the island of Corsica. They were part of the local government.

-interesting case of leadership decapitation. The leaders die, but it's never determined who killed them. During a revenge attack in 2001, the remaining members of the group get arrested and the group falls apart.

III. ARMATA DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIUNALE

Torg ID: 78

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Armata Di Liberazione Naziunale (Aln), Armata Di Liberazione Naziunale, Army Of National Liberation

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3016, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- GTD Perpetrator 20076. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20076>
- Alex Schmid. "Glossary." Routledge Handbook of Terrorism. Routledge. 2011.
https://books.google.com/books?id=_PXpFxKRshgC&pg=PA602&lpg=PA602&dq=Armata+Di+Liberazione+Naziunale&source=bl&ots=mE7WKSibV8&sig=6o6qvojuOOMr2O2D8e4qpP8asyc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjr7tim7InVAhXmhFQKHSeNDkY4ChDoAQhBMAU#v=onepage&q=Armata%20Di%20Liberazione%20Naziunale&f=false

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 2002

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the ALN formed, but it first came to attention in 1999 when it detonated several explosives in Corsica (GTD 2017). The group is separatist and

demands full autonomy for the Corsica state (MIPT 2008). It is also ethno-nationalist (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group's primary incidents occur in Ajaccio, Porto-Vecchio, Sartene and Calvi. The group is implicated in one attack in Souk Ahras, Algeria in 2001 when it assassinates a member of FIS although this attack doesn't really make a lot of sense in the context of the group (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Members of the group are Corsican (MIPT 2008). It is not known how many members are in the group, its source of funding, leadership, or organizational structure.

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group's last known violent activity was in 2002 (MIPT 2008). In 2003, Corsican voters received partial autonomy with the Matignon agreement, which granted Corsica autonomy (MIPT 2008).

IV. PARTISAN SHARPSHOOTERS

Torg ID: 2402

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20350. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20350>
- BOMB EXPLODES AT OFFICE OF FAR-RIGHT FRENCH FRONT: [ALL EDITION]. 1998. Greensboro News Record, Oct 25, 1998.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/407738679?accountid=11243> (accessed July 6, 2020). (don't have full clip/PDF, only makes vague reference "...said Saturday. A group calling itself Partisan Sharpshooters..")

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Francs Tireurs Mavericks (T177).

Group Formation: This is an alias for Francs Tireurs Mavericks (T177).

Group End: This is an alias for Francs Tireurs Mavericks (T177).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Francs Tireurs Mavericks (T177).

Geography

This is an alias for Francs Tireurs Mavericks (T177).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Francs Tireurs Mavericks (T177).

External Ties

This is an alias for Francs Tireurs Mavericks (T177).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Francs Tireurs Mavericks (T177).

V. WINEGROWERS ACTION COMMITTEE

Torg ID: 6

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: Comite D'action Viticole, Action Committee Of Winegrowers, Comite D'action Viticole (Cav), Winegrowers Action Committee

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Comite D'Action Viticole." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5gdj3qTI/edit>

- GTD Perpetrator 20131. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20131>
- Jason Burke. "Wine Militants threaten action." The Guardian. 2007.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2007/jun/17/drink.france>
- Caroline Wyatt. "French wine growers go guerilla." BBC. 2007.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/6759953.stm>
- Mitch Frank. "When winemakers attack." Wine Spectator. 2006.
<https://www.winespectator.com/articles/when-winemakers-attack-3080>
- Henry Samuels. "Wine terrorists make streets run with rioja." Telegraph (UK). 2005.
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-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: CRAV (Comité Régional d'Action Viticole), Regional Winegrowers' Action Committee, Union for Viticultural Action

Group Formation: 1998 (Frank 2006) or 1999 (GTD 2019)

Group End: 2017 (last attack - GTD)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it conducted its first violent attack in either 1998 (Frank 2006) or 1999 when it bombed a gas pipe (MIPT 208; GTD 2019; Frank 2006). It is considered an anti-globalization group for its anti-free trade beliefs (MIPT 208; Frank 2006). Its initial goal was to draw attention to the French state for failing to deal with the issues of global competition and overproduction of wine (MIPT 2008; Burke 2007; Wyatt 2007; Castaing 2008). These issues had made it very difficult for French winegrowers to sell their wines because they were not competitive with cheaper non-French wines on the market (Burke 2007). A secondary aim was considered to be local resistance against the central government (Burke 2007). The group targeted government offices as well as Spanish and Italian wine imports (Frank 2006).

Members of the group were purportedly inspired by the 1907 winemaker's uprising in Montpellier, France (Burke 2007).

Geography

The group was based in France and conducted its attacks there (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). It specifically represented members from the Midi and Languedoc region of France (MIPT 2008; Frank 2006). There is no evidence of transnational attacks or external bases.

Organizational Structure

There is not much information about the group's membership and is frequently described as a "shadowy" or "clandestine" organization (Frank 2006; Wyatt 2007). The group members proclaimed to be French winegrowers from the Midi region of France (MIPT 2008). The group was estimated to have around 10 members at an unknown date (MIPT 2008). However, as the group grew, it was estimated to have 1000 members (Frank 2006). Additionally, the amount of sympathizers that supported the movement are unknown (Frank 2006).

The main leader of the group is unknown, but Jerome Soulere was captured in 2007 (Crumley 2005). He confessed to the police for his involvement in the group and was later arrested (Crumley 2008).

External Ties

The group had no known external ties to other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The group was still active as of 2012. Its last violent attack was in 2017 (GTD 2019). The group was still considered to be actively planning attacks as of late 2016 (Rose 2016).

Notes for Iris:

- very peculiar political aim. They're mad at France for making it hard to buy their wine and so they wanted more protectionist aims to make it easier for their wines to sell.
- the attacks were just trying to intimidate and raise attention about the issue rather than have any real damage
- never solved the problem

VI. CLANDESTINI CORSI

Torg ID: 126

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: Clandestini Corsi, Clandestine Corsicans

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Clandestini Corsi." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3989. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtignO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdi3qTI/edit>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2004 (MIPT 2008; Pivois 2004; L'obs 2004)

Group End: 2004; the group committed a series of bombing campaigns in 2004 which led to the arrest of many members

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when Clandestini Corsi formed, but it first came to attention in the spring of 2004 for a series of hate crimes and attacks targeting Northern African businesses in Corsica. They don't have a specific declared ideology, but are considered racist (MIPT 2008; Pivois 2004).

The group's initial goal was to convince the French government to stop the immigration of North Africans from the Maghreb into Corsica (MIPT 2008; Pivois 2004; L'obs 2004). They also claimed to oppose drug trafficking in Corsica (Pivois 2004). In order to justify their racist goals, the group said that they wanted to stop drug trafficking in France, and they then blamed the North African immigrants for committing drug trafficking (MIPT 2008; L'obs 2004).

Geography

The group was based in France and conducted all of its attacks in France as well (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Not much is known about the groups organizational structure. It is thought the group was small (MIPT 2008). The only person known to be involved in the group is Remy Felicelli (Le Parisien 2011). The members of the group were considered to be 12 high school and college students from northern Corsica (Pivois 2004; Al-Hussaini 2006).

External Ties

The group had no external ties. However, the group was allied or had some connection with the FLNC given that the FLNC later issued a communique on the group's behalf (MIPT 2008; Pivois 2004). When 12 members of the group were captured by French officials, the FLNC stepped in and demanded the members to be released (Pivois 2004; MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

In 2004, French officials arrested 12 suspected members of the group (MIPT 200; Pivois 2004; L'obs 2004; Al-Hussaini 2006). Soon after, the FLNC stepped in to demand that

the captured men be released (Pivois 2004). The group's last attack was in 2004 (Pivois 2004; MIPT 2008). The group conducted around 7 attacks in 2004 (MIPT 2008). This followed a larger pattern of approximately 30 hate crimes conducted against immigrants in Corsica in 2004 (Pivois 2004). The members that were captured were sentenced to prison for their involvement in the attacks (Al-Hussaini 2006). After this happened, the group was never really heard from again (Romani 2011).

Notes for Iris:

- this is different from Clandestini group responsible for the 1999 attack
- the FLNC seems to be an ally of the group. FLNC claims it would conduct attacks if the members were reported. There were no clear connections between the groups beforehand. It doesn't seem like they were the same group because they had very different goals and there were no clear ties between group members and the FLNC
- it does sound like this is an independent group

VII. VITALUNISMO

Torg ID: 528

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Vitalunismo, Avenismo

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Vitalunismo." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3692. 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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- "Si uccide in cella Savorani direttore del Bologna-Parigi." La Repubblica. 2002. <https://www.repubblica.it/online/cronaca/dirottamento/suicidio/suicidio.html>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 2002; the leader of the group was arrested and he later committed suicide.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention for an attempted plane hijacking in 1999 (MIPT 2008; Sciolino 2002; La Repubblica 2002). It's principal goal was to politically unify Europe (MIPT 2008). However, the group's leader -- and lone member -- also adhered to some fringe ideologies believing Muslims should be killed and "all humans will eventually turn into UFOs" (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The 1999 attack occurred when Savorani tried to hijack a Marseilles to Paris flight (Coleman 2004). The 2002 attack occurred when Savorani tried to hijack a Paris to Italy flight (Sciolino 2002). The 2002 attack was diverted to Lyon where Savorani was apprehended (Sciolino 2002).

Organizational Structure

The group was made of approximately one individual: Stefano Savorani (MIPT 2008; Sciolino 2002; Coleman 2004). Savorani was a 29-year old former Italian police officer (Coleman 2004). Savorani had a history of mental illness and had been diagnosed as schizophrenic (MIPT 2008; Sciolino 2002).

External Ties

Savorani falsely claimed to be tied to Al Qaeda during his second attempted hijacking in 2002, but there is no evidence to back this up (Sciolino 2002).

Group Outcome

After Savoani's second failed attempt to hijack a plane in 2002, he was caught and sent to prison (Sciolino 2002; La Repubblica 2002). Shortly after he reached prison, he committed suicide effectively ending the group (La Repubblica 2002).

Notes for Iris:

-lone wolf

-when he tried to hijack the plane one time, his only weapon was a TV remote

- mental illness
- arrested both times and eventually killed himself
- hijacking failed both times

VIII. FRONTE PATRIOTU CORSU

Torg ID: 1381

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Corsican Patriotic Front (Fpc), Fronte Patriotu Corsu

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Corsican Patriotic Front (FPC)." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3594. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5gdj3qTI/edit>
- "FPC." Routledge Handbook of Terrorism. Ed. Alex Schmid. Routledge. 2011.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=MLY5MwXhtDsC&pg=PA634&lpg=PA634&dq=%22Corsican+Patriotic+Front%22&source=bl&ots=HuzUO0DyyZ&sig=ACfU3U3uS2oZDo0ObesG5m0sYhIZTVPzhQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjuj3M57nqAhW4hXIEHYLBzUQ6AEwAXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Corsican%20Patriotic%20Front%22&f=false>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 2000

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1999 (MIPT 2006; Schmid 2011). It is an ethnonationalist separatist group that organized to support Corsican independence from France (MIPT 2008). The group may have been a splinter of the FLNC-Historical Channel group (MIPT 2008). It formed when members rejected a peace agreement with the French government in 1999 because they wanted to keep fighting for Corsican independence and were unsatisfied with the French government (MIPT 2008). It first came to attention as a violent group when it committed a series of small scale bombings in Corsica in September 1999 (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group was based in Corsica, and all its attacks were conducted in Corsica (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The group had no external ties.

Group Outcome

Their last attack was in the summer of 2000 (MIPT 2008). In August 2000, the FPC announced it would unilaterally stop using violence and may have self-dissolved (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- the group reacts to the FLNC negotiations. France offers to give Corsica more independence in exchange for disarming, but the referendum later fails.
- the group stands down in response to these negotiations. They claim the France's offer is not sincere or credible. (interesting example spoiler or credible commitment problem in terrorist negotiations)

- IX. TOTALLY ANTI-WAR GROUP (ATAG)
Torg ID: 498
Min. Group Date: 2001
Max. Group Date: 2001
Onset: NA

Aliases: Association Totalement Anti-Guerre (Atag), Groupe Entierement Oppose A La Guerre, Totally Anti-War Group (Atag)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Totally Anti-War Group (ATAG)." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3549. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtignO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qgj3qTI/edit>

- GTD Perpetrator 20086. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20086>
- Seth Jones and Martin Libicki. "How Terrorist Groups End." RAND Report. 2008.
[https://books.google.com/books?id=e0D1_VCKZLUC&pg=PA14&lpg=PA14&dq=TOTAL+ANTI-WAR+GROUP+\(ATAG\)&source=bl&ots=dy_HavYxdO&sig=ACfU3U3nC9FlrZD-wnkWUNSxyCtCWntiSQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewibnu6s6LnqAhWkgXIEHdckCUkQ6AEwAnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=TOTALLY%20ANTI-WAR%20GROUP%20\(ATAG\)&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=e0D1_VCKZLUC&pg=PA14&lpg=PA14&dq=TOTAL+ANTI-WAR+GROUP+(ATAG)&source=bl&ots=dy_HavYxdO&sig=ACfU3U3nC9FlrZD-wnkWUNSxyCtCWntiSQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewibnu6s6LnqAhWkgXIEHdckCUkQ6AEwAnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=TOTALLY%20ANTI-WAR%20GROUP%20(ATAG)&f=false)
- "TAWG." in Routledge Handbook of Terrorism. Ed. Alex Schmid. Taylor and France. 2011.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=GiOCWg4f87MC&pg=PA378&lpg=PA378&dq=%22Groupe+Entierement+Oppose+a+la+Guerre%22&source=bl&ots=5-5Vbp6eE-&sig=ACfU3U2HMLpwmpjtTowRUL0zlqptKUhgww&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjm59P26LnqAhWwl3IEHZnADr4Q6AEwAHoECAMQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22Groupe%20Entierement%20Oppose%20a%20la%20Guerre%22&f=false>

-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2001

Group End: 2001 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in October 2001 for one attack (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). It's initial goal was to protest against French support for the invasion of Afghanistan (MIPT 2008). It was considered a leftist anti-war group (Jones and Libicki 2008). Other described it as an anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist group (MIPT 2008). It's first and only attack was a fire that started in a French naval recruitment office in France (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group conducted its one and only attack in Pau, France (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure. It only conducted one attack before disappearing.

External Ties

The group had no known external ties.

Group Outcome

The group committed one attack in 2001 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Jones and Libicki 2008). They attacked a French naval recruitment office and started a fire inside the building (MIPT 2008). Jones and Libicki (2008) claim the group “returned to nonviolence” after this attack while others suggest the group simply disappeared (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-group outcome?

-the organization itself didn't seem like it continued after

- X. RESISTENZA CORSA
Torg ID: 5
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2003
Onset: NA

Aliases: Resistenza Corsa, Accolta Nazinuale Corsa

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Accolta Nazinuale Corsa.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 2. 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 20382. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20382>
- Audrey Cronin “How Terrorism Ends - Data.” 2009. <http://howterrorismends.com/data/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Resistenza (T1887).

Group Formation: This is an alias for Resistenza (T1887).

Group End: This is an alias for Resistenza (T1887).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Resistenza (T1887).

Geography

This is an alias for Resistenza (T1887).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Resistenza (T1887).

External Ties

This is an alias for Resistenza (T1887).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Resistenza (T1887).

XI. GORA EUSKADI ASKATUTA
Torg ID: 713
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Gore Euskadi Askatuta." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3603. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdi3qTI/edit>
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- "Radical youth groups from the Basque Country and southern France will join on Saturday." El Mundo . 2000. <https://www.elmundo.es/elmundo/2000/04/20/espana/956256577.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Haika, Segi

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2002 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it came to attention for its violent attack in March 2002 (MIPT 2008). It was an ethno-nationalist separatist Basque group based in France (MIPT 2008; Silke 2018). The group first came to attention when members threw molotov cocktails at a French government station in 2002 (MIPT 2008). The attacks was conducted as a revenge attack for the arrests of activists belonging to a different Basque youth group called Segi (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group was based in France and its attacks were also in France (MIPT 2008; Routledge 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group was very small and had less than 10 members in 2002 (MIPT 2008). Members were likely Basque. There is some speculation this was an alias for the Basque Haika (Segi) group (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group's only known attack was allegedly conducted as a revenge for the arrests of activists belonging to a different Basque youth group called Segi (MIPT 2008). There is some speculation this was an alias for the Basque Segi group (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group only claimed responsibility for one attack, where members threw molotov cocktails at a government station (MIPT 2008; Mundo 2000). There is some speculation this was an alias for the Basque Segi group (MIPT 2008). Ever since that attack, the armed group has not committed any acts of violence (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-did the group actually conduct any attacks? The Molotov Cocktail attack might have been carried out by an alternative group, Segi, due to the generic nature of this group's name (a popular slogan often left in pamphlets at the scenes of attacks)

-group was protesting activity carried out by another group

XII. ARMY OF THE CORSICAN PEOPLE

Torg ID: 90

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Army of the Corsican People." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4413. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdi3qTI/edit>
- Minorities at Risk Project, Chronology for Corsicans in France, 2004, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/469f388a1d.html>
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- "Arrests of 3 people suspected of being part of the APC." Unita Naziunale. 2006. <http://archive.wikiwix.com/cache/index2.php?url=http%3A%2F%2Funita-naziunale.org%2Fportail%2F091006-APC-arrestations.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: APC, Armata di u Populu Corsa

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2006 (arrest)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Corsican separatist group formed, but it first came to attention in June 2004 for a series of small bombings in mainland France (MIPT 2008; Unita Naziunale 2006). The group's initial goal was to support the broader Corsican separatist movement by encouraging an independent Corsican state (MIPT 2008; Corsica Unrest 2005). It was described as a more "radical" part of the Corsican movement (LCI 2005).

Geography

Unlike other Corsican separatist groups, this group's attacks occurred in mainland France (MIPT 2008). It conducted attacks in Bordeaux (Unita Naziunale 2006).

Organizational Structure

The number of the members of this group are unknown and the leader of the group is also unknown. The three members arrested were in their early 20s (Unita Naziunale 2006). Despite relatively little information available about the group's organization, it was "considered one of the more dangerous separatist groups in Corsica" (Cosica Unrest 2005).

External Ties

In 2005, the group met with other members of the Corsican separatist movements such as FLNC-UC and 22 October Group to discuss the broader movement (LCI 2005). In December 2005, the group proclaimed an independent Corsican state with the Corsican Revolutionary Armed Front (Unita Naziunale 2006).

Group Outcome

There seems to be evidence the group conducted multiple attacks before and after given its reputation (Corsica Unrest 2005; LCI 2005). In January 2005, the group threatened to kill a French political official in revenge for a 1998 Corsican assassination (Corsica Unrest 2005). It is unclear whether the group ever followed through on this threat. In 2006, three young members of the group were arrested by the group after which the police announced the group had been terminated (Unita Naziunale 2006).

XIII. ANONYMOUS UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT (MCA)

Torg ID: 2253

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2004

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20052. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20052>
- Search Proquest
 - Anonymous underground movement
 - Property belonging to Moroccan, Italian targets of explosive attacks in Corsica
 - “Anonymous underground movement” from 2004-09-01 to 2004-09-30
 - Attack corsica from 2004-09-01 to 2004-09-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2004; the group only committed one attack and wasn't heard of after that.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but their first attack was conducted in 2004 when they bombed a Moroccan's vehicle in Bastia, France (GTD 2019). The group's initial goals and ideologies are unknown.

Geography

The group's only known attack occurred in Bastia, France (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

Although the group never claimed responsibility for the car bombing, the police blamed the Anonymous Underground Movement for the car explosion (GTD 2019). The group's last -- and only -- attack was in September 2004 when it bombed a car in Bastia, France (GTD 2019). After the one attack in 2004, the group disappeared.

XIV. FRENCH ARMED ISLAMIC FRONT

Torg ID: 2310

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2004

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20173. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20173>
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<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/1473667/Indonesian-embassy-targeted-in-Paris-bomb-attack.html>
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<https://www.france24.com/en/20120321-suspicious-package-mail-bomb-explosion-indonesian-embassy-paris-france>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2004 (GTD 2019; Sky News 2015).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group was first formed, but its first attack was in 2004 (GTD 2019). Its first and only attack targeted an Indonesian embassy in Paris, which implies that the group was targeting Indonesia, not France (The Guardian 2004). Indonesia had previously been struck by 3 major bombings (Carvajal 2004). Its initial goals and ideologies are unknown.

Geography

The group's sole attack occurred in Paris, France (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Not much is known about the groups membership and leadership,

External Ties

The group had no external ties.

Group Outcome

The group was only suspected of being behind attacks and police doubted their claim of responsibility (GTD 2019). The police later stated that the group did not represent a credible threat and no one was arrested (France 24). The 2004 attack against the Indoensian Embassy was the last -- and only -- attack claimed by the group (GTD 2019; Sky News 2015). The group later disappeared in 2004 (Sky News 2015; GTD 2019).

XV. IRRINTZI
Torg ID: 1404
Min. Group Date: 2006
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Irrintzi." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4724. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO2I2JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit>

Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2006 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention for a violent attack in 2006 (MIPT 2008). Irrintzi was an ethnonationalist, separatist group that demanded that the French government participate in peace negotiations with ETA (MIPT 2008). Their first attack was in October 2006 when they bombed the house of the French Defense Minister (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group was based in France and Spain (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organizational structure. The group was rumored to be an alias for ETA given the similarities in aims (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group was rumored to be an alias for ETA given the similarities in aims and the fact that it supported the group's cause (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group was rumored to be an alias for ETA given the similarities in aims and the fact that it supported the group's cause (MIPT 2008). The group committed around 5 bombings in 2006 and demanded that the French government participate in peace negotiations (MIPT 2008). After 2006, they were never heard from again and just disappeared (MIPT 2008).

XVI. CLANDESTINI RIBELLI
Torg ID: 1377
Min. Group Date: 2006
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Clandestini Ribelli, Clandestine Rebels, Clandestini Rebelli

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Clandestine Rebels.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4716. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1maoCoHtjgnO212JiuLf2KUHyt8bJ4MS5YDy5qdj3qTI/edit>
- “Welcome to your new holiday home. Please beware of the danger of bombs.” The Guardian. 2006. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2006/aug/28/france.travelnews>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2006 (arrest)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Coriscan separatist group formed, but it first came to attention as a violent organization for shooting a government building in Corsica in 2006 (Guardian 2006; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group conducted its only known attack in Ajaccio, Corsica (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The number of members is unknown, but had at least one member, Jean-Baptiste Andrean (MIPT 2008). He was later arrested in connection with the shootings (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group was suspected of having ties with the FLNC (MIPT 2008). It is also alleged that the group was an ally of Clandesitni (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was in 2006 (MIPT 2008). Andrean, was arrested in connection with the shootings (MIPT 2008). Police alleged he may have had mental health problems (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- another example of a potential lone wolf attack.
- Coriscan separatist group with suspected FLNC ties
- since the group ended after Andrean's arrest it seems likely he was either the whole group or an important core member of the group

XVII. LW

Torg ID: 2452

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30041. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30041>
- "Overnight arson slightly damages mosque in southern France." Jerusalem Post. 2008a.
<https://www.jpost.com/international/overnight-arson-slightly-damages-mosque-in-southern-france>
- "Court convicts ten neo-Nazis in Mosque Burning." Jerusalem Post. 2008b.
<https://www.jpost.com/international/court-convicts-10-neo-nazis-in-mosque-burning>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: n/a

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2008; the members of the group were arrested and sentenced to prison, causing the group to eventually die out.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in April 2008 when its members set a fire to a mosque outside of Toulouse, France (Jerusalem Post 2008a; The Jerusalem Post 2008b; GTD 2019). Firefighters were able to put out the fire and mitigate the damage (Jerusalem Post 2008a). Members of the group professed to being a neo-Nazi anti-Muslim hate group during their trial (Jerusalem Post 2008b).

Geography

The group's sole attack occurred in Toulouse, France (GTD 2019; Jerusalem Post 2008a). There is no evidence of transnational attacks or external bases.

Organizational Structure

The court convicted approximately 10 members of the group following the arson (Jerusalem Post 2008b). All members were young and between the ages of 18-28 (Jerusalem Post 2008b).

External Ties

The group had no external ties.

Group Outcome

The group's last -- and only -- violent incident was in 2008 when they set fire to a trash can at a mosque outside Toulouse, France (GTD 2019; Jerusalem Post 2008a). After the arson attempt, the police arrested 10 members of the group (Jerusalem Post 2008b). In December 2008, a court found the group members guilty and sentenced them to pay a \$25,000 fine to the Muslim community. The court also sentenced the two leaders of the group to three years in jail (Jerusalem Post 2008b).

XVIII. JUND AL-KHILAF
Torg ID: 2650
Min. Group Date: 2012
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Jund Al-Khilafa, Jund Al-Khilafa (Jak)

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Jund al-Khilafah (T1984).

Group Formation: This is an alias for Jund al-Khilafah (T1984).

Group End: This is an alias for Jund al-Khilafah (T1984).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Jund al-Khilafah (T1984).

Geography

This is an alias for Jund al-Khilafah (T1984).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Jund al-Khilafah (T1984).

External Ties

This is an alias for Jund al-Khilafah (T1984).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Jund al-Khilafah (T1984).

Notes for Iris:

- Corsican separatist movement is one of the larger terror groups in France during the 1970-2012. Ultimately unsuccessful. Campaign trajectory not successful. Odd that the referendum didn't lead to remobilization of the group.
- might be interesting to compare the trajectories of the Basque and Corsican movements in France. Basque were much less violent than the Corsicans. Basque anchor was ETA; Corsican anchor was FLNC.
- lot of one hit wonders in this set and short duration
- not clear why the group's stopped attacking
- amazing how fragmented the Corsican movement is and diversity across groups. Interesting counter-weight to IRA in UK and ETA in Spain. Why did those separatist groups get past the threshold, but not FLNC??

Country-Level Notes for France:

- 1) What are the most common types of groups?
 - a) Two main anchor groups: FLNC (and the larger Corsican separatist movement) and Iparetarak (Basque separatist movement)
 - b) Ethnonationalist-separatist groups most common. There was also some minor left-wing activity, but most were one hit wonders
 - c) Groups with ill-defined or ambiguous aims seemed to fall apart rather quickly
- 2) When were groups most active?

- a) The early 1970s saw a large number of groups form and conduct attacks. Two other catalysts for Corsican group formation was around 1990 (following 1988 ceasefire falling apart and fragmentation) and 1999 (merger of FLNC-HC and proposed referendum/ceasefire with the government that then fell apart). FLNC never actually received their goal.
- b) Surprisingly not a lot of activity after 1999
- 3) External Ties
 - a) Not a lot of state sponsorship. There were some transnational co-ethnic ties between groups, but otherwise very limited. FLNC was major parent group of other Corsican groups.
- 4) State responses?
 - a) Surprising that no AG in these countries ever escalate to civil war.
 - b) Few concessions ever received.