

Germany, 1970-2012
Last Updated: 15 May 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T873	ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUP LIBERTY FOR MUMIA ABU JAMAL		0	0
T398	ROTE ARMEE FRAKTION (RAF)		1978	1998
T224	PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (PIRA)		1922	2011
T1991	HEZB-E TAHRIR		1953	2006
T102	BASQUE FATHERLAND AND LIBERTY		1959	2011
T481	ANATHEMA AND EXILE		1966	2011
T702539	SOCIALIST PATIENTS' COLLECTIVE (SPK)		1970	1975
T99	BAADER-MEINHOF GROUP		1970	1977
T546	2ND OF JUNE MOVEMENT		1971	1981
T702538	BLACK CELLS		1971	1976
T80500	STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) (GERMAN)		1971	1971
T310	NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY OF IRAN (NLA)		1972	2011
T799	REVOLUTIONARY CELLS (RZ)		1973	1992
T702511	RED CELL		1973	1978
T263	ARTESHEN RIZGARIYA GELLI KURDISTAN (ARGK)		1974	2012
T702510	COMMANDO 27 SEPTEMBER		1975	1975
T702522	COMMANDO HEINZ NEUMANN		1976	1976
T1899	ROTE ZORA		1977	1995
T151	DEV SOL		1979	1996

T1278	TERRITORIAL RESISTANCE ARMY		1979	1979
T958	15 OCTOBER COMMANDO		1979	1979
T897	ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF QODS		1980	1984
T1379	COMMANDO OF CROATIAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN EUROPE		1981	0
T1076	FEDAYEEN OF THE IMPERIAL IRANIAN MONARCHY		1984	1984
T1097	GRUPPE HAU WEG DEN SCHEISS (GHWDS)		1984	1985
T1233	PEACE CONQUERORS		1985	1985
T1252	PROLETARIAN INITIATIVE AND OFFENSIVE FOR W EUROPE		1985	1985
T872	ANTI-AMERICAN ARAB LIBERATION FRONT		1986	1986
T1189	MUSTAFA AKTAS FIGHTING UNIT		1986	1986
T1280	RUDOLF HESS LIBERATION COMMAND		1986	1986
T1631	AUTONOMEN		1987	1991
T884	AUTONOMEN ZELLEN		1987	0
T1618	ANTI-CAPITALIST COMMANDO		1988	1988
T1114	INTERNATIONALIST CELLS		1988	1988
T233	ARMEE ISLAMIQUE DU SALUT (AIS)		1989	1997
T28	AL-QAEDA		1989	2012
T1934	TURKISH COMMUNIST PARTY/MARXIST (TKP-ML)		1990	2003
T1270	REVOLUTIONARY FLAMES		1990	1990
T1594	ACTION GROUP FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POLICE STATE		1991	1991
T1722	GROUP FOR A STRONG REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT		1991	1991
T1931	THOMAS MUENZER WILD BAND		1991	1991
T1507	ISLAMIC GOLDEN ARMY		1992	1992

T576	ANTI-IMPERIALIST CELL (AIZ)		1995	1995
T2425	ROBIN FOODS OF SHERWOOD FOREST		1998	1999
T975	STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)		1999	0
T98	AUTONOMOUS DECORATORS		1999	2000
T1057	DEMOCRATIC IRAQI OPPOSITION OF GERMANY		2002	2002
T840	CAUCASIAN FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ABU ACHIKOB		2003	0
T848	GROUP REVOLUTIONARY RECONSTRUCTION		2003	0
T727	CONSPIRACY OF CELLS OF FIRE		2008	2011
T2400	HOODIE WEARERS		2009	2009
T1710	HEKLA RECEPTION COMMITTEE-INITIATIVE FOR MORE SOCIAL ERUPTIONS		2011	2011
T2639	FRIENDS OF LOUKANIKOS		2012	2012

Germany Part 1, 1970-1975
Last Updated: 15 May 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T873	ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUP LIBERTY FOR MUMIA ABU JAMAL		0	0
T398	ROTE ARMEE FRAKTION (RAF)		1978	1998
T224	PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (PIRA)		1922	2011
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I. ANTI-IMPERIALIST GROUP LIBERTY FOR MUMIA ABU JAMAL

Torg ID: 873

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Freedom for Mumia Abu Jamal

Group Formation: What is the earliest year the group was active?

1995 (first attack)

Group End: What is the last year the group was active? Why did it stop using political violence?

1995; their attack on an American-owned Chrysler dealership in Germany was their sole act of violence. It is unclear why they have ceased operations, and whether this was done in order to simply support Abu Jamal's cause, or if this was part of a larger political movement.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

As the name suggests, Anti-Imperialist Group Liberty For Mumia Abu Jamal claimed to follow an anti-imperialist ideology. However, their actions were seen as more of a violent protest rather than a true ideological or political movement (Wolfson 1998, 41; MIPT 2008).

It is unknown precisely when the group formed. The group's first and only known act of violence was a 1995 attack against an American-owned Chrysler dealership in the town of Kassel, Germany, which incorporated vandalism and the use of incendiary bombs (U.S. Dept. of State, 1996; MIPT 2008; Jones and Libicki 2008, 26).

Mumia Abu Jamal, the source of inspiration behind the organization, had ties to the Philadelphia branch of the Black Panther Party, a revolutionary, Marxist political group (Heidel 1977).

Freedom for Mumia Abu Jamal allegedly orchestrated this bombing as an objection to an African-American journalist's arrest, Mumia Abu Jamal ([MIPT 2008](#); Jones and Libicki 2008, 26). Abu Jamal was sentenced for the murder of a member of the Philadelphia police, Daniel Faulkner (Heidel 1997). Opposition to his death sentence grew, and others believed that he was wrongly imprisoned, arguing for his retrial (Heidel 1997).

Geography

The group's attack occurred in the town of Kassel, located in northern Hesse, Germany (U.S. Dept. of State 1996; Jones and Libicki 2008, 26).

Organizational Structure

There is not enough information that could be found to determine the group's organizational structure, leadership, size, or funding.

External Ties

Mumia Abu Jamal, the source of inspiration behind the organization, had ties to the Philadelphia branch of the Black Panther Party, a revolutionary, Marxist political group (Heidel 1977). However, it is unknown whether the group had any direct ties to Jamal or the Black Panthers.

Group Outcome

The group's last known incident of violence took place in 1995. The group is now inactive and [disappeared after their one violent attack](#), although the specific reasons for their inactivity remain unclear (U.S. Dept. of State 1996; Jones and Libicki 2008).

Notes For Iris

-polopp seems to be targeting USA, not Germany based on Chrysler ownership and journalist citizenship

- II. ROTE ARMEE FRAKTION (RAF)
Torg ID: 398
Min. Group Date: 1978
Max. Group Date: 1998
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: **The new group known as the Red Army Faction was formed in 1978. It should be noted that the group itself was created in 1968 originally with the same name, but operated itself under the name of the Baader-Meinhof Group. After the deaths of several prominent figures within the organization, it once more took on the name of the Red Army Faction.**

Group End: **The group's final year of active violence took place in 1992. During this time, Communism, particularly in Eastern Europe was losing traction, and the fall of the Soviet Union greatly weakened the influence of radical Marxist causes. Despite this, the group formally declared its end in 1998.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the Baader-Meinhof Group.

Geography

This is an alias for the Baader-Meinhof Group.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Baader-Meinhof Group.

External Ties

This is an alias for the Baader-Meinhof Group.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the Baader-Meinhof Group.

Notes For Iris

-Was created as Red Army Faction in 1968, but called themselves as the Baader-Meinhof group until 1978, when they switched back to the initial name

III. PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (PIRA)

Torg ID: 224

Min. Group Date: 1922

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Sinn Fein, Oglaiigh na hEireann

Group Formation:

December of 1969

Group End:

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

been more generally reported to have several hundred members at an unknown date (FAS 2005; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group received some partial funding through Irish diasporas in the US (Gleditsch et al 2013). Members were Catholic.

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

A formal political agreement known as the Good Friday Agreement helped resolve the conflict in 1998 (BBC n.d.; BBC 2013). As part of this agreement, the IRA disarmed in July 2005 (CFR 2010). The group grew when British troops shot peaceful protesters in January of 1972 as part of an event that came to be known as Bloody Sunday (Reuters 2008; BBC n.d.; BBC 2013). Despite this confirmation, the IRA's last attack has been recorded to have occurred in May of 2011 in Londonderry, United Kingdom (Global Terrorism Database n.d.).

Notes for Iris:

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

- IV. HEZB-E TAHRIR
Torg ID: 1991
Min. Group Date: 1953
Max. Group Date: 2006
Onset: NA

Aliases: Hizb al-Tahrir al-Islami (HT), Hezb-E Tahrir, Hizb Ut Tahrir al-Islami, HT

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1953

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

HT was founded in 1953 by a Muslim judge, Taiqiuddin an-Nabhani, with a goal to establish an Islamic state and overthrow the Karimov regime (Karagiannis 2006, 264; ICG 2002). The group was originally organized as a peaceful political party and does not publicly advocate violence, but it has still been tied to several violent incidents starting as late as 2004 (GTD 2017). One scholar described the group as a “conveyor belt for terrorists” (Counter Extremism n.d.). Its ideology is not as jihadist or extremist as IMU (ICG 2002). It is unknown when the group first came to Uzbekistan, but likely happened in the early 1990s when Jordanian missionaries established the first cells (Karagiannis 2006).

Geography

HT is a pan-Islamist group, which originally started in Jordan and Israel, before moving to other Muslim-majority countries. Today, HT operates in 40 countries, including Uzbekistan (Counter Extremism n.d.). It already had large transnational operations in the 1990s unlike the IMU. By the early 2000s, when the IMU moved into Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan, both were transnational (ICG Crisis 2002). In Uzbekistan, the group has been implicated in incidents in Tashkent and the Ferghana Valley (Schwartz 2004; ICG Crisis 2003).

Organizational Structure

HT is currently led by Ata Abu Rashata (Counter Extremism n.d.). A leader of HT said it “wants a peaceful jihad that will be spread by explanation...but ultimately there will be war because the repression of the central states is so strong” (ICG 2002, 9). It has also been known to promote violence against U.S. troops in Iraq and the region raising concern that it is not serious about non-violence (Yakin 2005). There is evidence of internal leadership divisions most noticeable in 1997 when an Uzbek faction splintered (ICG 2002).

HT has a hierarchical structure with chapters in several different countries including Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan, as well as in China's traditionally Muslim Xinjiang Province, and throughout Europe (Counter Extremism n.d.). After a short training period, individuals are assigned to cells called “halka” in their local area (ICG Asia 2002). HT recruits both men and women although they are tasked with carrying out operations separately (ICG Asia 2002; Counter Extremism n.d.). There are approximately 20,000-100,000 members of HT in Central Asia, including 8,000 members in Uzbekistan (Counter Extremism n.d.). Most members are ethnic Uzbek, in their early 20s, and unemployed (ICG Asia 2002; Counter Extremism n.d.). One of its most famous members from Europe was “Jihadi John” before he joined ISIS (Counter Extremism n.d.).

The group is funded by donations (Counter Extremism n.d.). Uzbekistan claims the group is also funded by drug trafficking, but this may not be credible (Karagiannis 2006).

External Ties

HT saw itself as a non-violent alternative to IMU in the late 1990s and denied involvement in violent activities (Karagiannis 2006). It has also allegedly been blamed for “clandestinely fund and provide logistical support to a wide range of terrorist operations in Central Asia” (Global Security n.d.). Uzbekistan claims HT used Kazakhstan as a military base of operations for training, but Kazakhstan denied it (Schwartz 2004). After the massive crackdown in 1999, the group moved its headquarters to Kyrgyzstan (Karagiannis 2006).

Group Outcome

In 1998, the Uzbekistan government announced a mosque registration rule. Many mosques were forced to shut down in 1998 following their failure to comply with the government order (ICG Central Asia 2003). In 1999, the Uzbekistan government banned individuals from staying in mosques past prayers to avoid communication (ICG Central Asia 2003). The reason is because the Islamic Renaissance Party in Tajikistan started off as a mosque group in 1977 (ICG Central Asia 2003).

In the 1999 Tashkent bombing, Uzbekistan suspected HT was behind the attack (Yakin 2005): Karimov blamed the Islamic extremists for attacks and arrested thousands of people.⁴⁵⁷ He also announced that: “Virtually all of those arrested have undergone training in sabotage in Chechnya, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. They all belong to various terrorist and extremist religious groups such as Hizbollah and Hezb-e Tahrir or are supporters of the Wahhabi sect.” (Yakin 2005, 76).

It responded accordingly with mass arrests that disproportionally affected HT members (c.f. IMU). “Uzbekistan has consistently taken the hardest line, and its security services have often drawn little distinction between the IMU and the Hizb-utTahrir when conducting arrests and torture of those suspected of extremism.” (ICG 2002, 9).

In 2004, another bombing occurred in Uzbekistan. Although HT claimed credit for the incident, Uzbekistan blamed IMU and targeted them (Counter Extremism n.d.; Schwartz 2004). HT is still active today.

V. BASQUE FATHERLAND AND LIBERTY

Torg ID: 102

Min. Group Date: 1959

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

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

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?search=EUSKADI+TA+ASKATASUNA&sa.x=0&sa.y=0&sa=Search>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: no other aliases

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

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

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

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

Geography

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

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

Organizational Structure

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

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

The names of leaders are mostly unknown as the group interestingly is very secretive about their leadership wing (MIPT 2008). The group's military wing leaders are allegedly Garikoitz Aspiazu Rubina and Juran Martitegi Lizaso and the group's political wing

leader is Javier Lopez Pena (BBC 2017; CFR 2008). The group has a political wing. A group leader was also Mikel Irastorza (Minder 2016). The political wing is known as Batasuna or HB.

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

The most common forms of attack by the ETA are assassinations and bombs (MIPT 2008). The group however, usually provides warning prior to attacks (MIPT 2008). The group is responsible for more than 800 deaths and thousands wounded (BBC 2017; CFR 2008; Al Jazeera 2017). The group has conducted nearly 2000 attacks (CFR 2008). The group had many high profile targets. They often attack Spanish police and government members and military members of the Spanish Guardia Civil (MIPT 2008; BBC 2017; Stewart 2009; CFR 2008). In 1973, they assassinated Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, the supposed successor to Franco in Spain (MIPT 2008). For example, in 1983 the group attacked the British ambassador in Costa Rica because an ETA member was arrested in that country (Canada IRB 1992). In 1984, they allegedly bombed the Palace of Justice in Antwerp, Belgium (Canada IRB 1992).

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

External Ties

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

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

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

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

Group Outcome

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

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

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

In 1998, the ETA called a cease-fire but that lasted for only 14 months until 1999 because the government of Spain did not allow Basque independence (MIPT 2008; BBC 2017). The Spanish police has been able to capture over 100 ETA members (MIPT 2008). In 1999, 700 people went on a hunger strike because of the ETA's poor prison conditions (Minorities at Risk Project 2004). In 2004, the group infamously set a bomb at a Madrid train station on the evening before elections; the bombs killed about 200 (BBC 2017; Stewart 2009).

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

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

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

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

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

attacks (BBC 2017). In 2011, the group announced they had completely disarmed (BBC 2017; Al Jazeera 2017).

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

Notes for Iris:

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

VI. ANATHEMA AND EXILE
Torg ID: 481
Min. Group Date: 1966
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Takfir Wal-Hijra (Excommunication And Exodus), Anathema And Exile, Excommunication And Emigration, Excommunication And Exodus, Martyrs For Morocco, Rejection Of Sins And Exodus, Takfir Wa Hijara, Takfir Wa Hijra, Takfir Wal Hijra, Takfir Wa'l Hijra

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Aliases: Jama’at al-Muslimin

al-Takfir wa al-Hijra (Mili 2006)

Jama’at al-Muslimin, Takfeer wal-Hegra, Black Flags (TIMEP N.d.)

Repentance and Holy Flight (Godsel 1981)

Group Formation: “late 1960s”

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded in Egypt by Shukri Mustafa either in the late 1960s, or sometime between the 1970’s and 1980’s, depending on the source; the group resurfaced in 2011 due to the death of Mubarak (Gleis 2005; MIPT 2008). The group was allegedly a splinter of the Muslim Brotherhood (Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010; Godsell 1981). The group rose up again in the aftermath of the Arab Springs (CNN 2011).

Mustafa was heavily influenced by the teachings of Sheikh Ali Ismael; Ismael argued Muslims and Islam was being suppressed by Egyptian President Nasser (Mili 2006). The group does not follow a specific ideology, but rather follow the words of the leaders of the group, and punished people by torture who did not follow the way of the group; the group

is still theorized to follow a fundamentalist Sunni Islamist ideology, which was then branded as takfiri (Mili 2006; Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004; Kimyungi N.d.; CNN 2011). Mustafa formed the group to punish apostates and wage jihad (Mili 2006; MIPT 2008). He was anti-modernity and Salafi jihadi. Mustafa and his followers moved to the desert in order to practice Islam and get around what they deemed “illegitimate” Egyptian law. The group’s aim was to wage jihad, overthrow the existing governments, and create an Islamic state. The date of the group’s first violent attack is unknown.

Geography

Al-Takfir wa al-Hira is a transnational terrorist group which provides support to different cells across Europe and northern Africa (Mili 2006; MIPT 2008; Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010; GTD 2017). The group originally formed in Egypt. The group has been active in Egypt’s Sinai as of 2011, and more specifically Sheikh Zuweid (TIMEP N.d.; Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004; Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010)

The group conducted attacks in Benghazi, Libya; Rafah, Egypt; Mogadishu, Somalia; Kirkuk, Iraq; and Garaffa, Sudan (GTD 2017). The group re-emerged after the 2011 Egyptian Revolution in the Rafah and Sheikh Zuwaïd regions of the Sinai Peninsula (Daymon 2013; CNN 2011).

Organizational Structure

The group was originally founded by Shukri Mustafa in Egypt (Gleis 2005; MIPT 2008; TIMEP N.d.; Kimyungi N.d.). Mustafa was heavily influenced by the teachings of sheikh Ali Ismael; Ismael argued Muslims and Islam was being suppressed by Egyptian President Nasser (Mili 2006). Mustafa formed the group to punish apostates, wage jihad, and create an Islamic caliphate (Mili 2006; CNN 2011). He was anti-modernity and Salafi jihadi.

During the 1980s and 1990s, Takfir cells emerged in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Kenya, and Morocco (Mili 2006). The group was ethnically Egyptians, Syrians, Palestinians, Lebanese and other Arabs (MIPT 2008). The group was led by Zakaria Miludi at an unknown time (Botha 2008). The group was more recently led by Abdel-Fattah Hasan Hussein Salem (TIMEP N.d.). The group was allegedly an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood (Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010; Godsell 1981).

External Ties

The group may have influenced the ideology of GIA in Algeria as well as Takfiris in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco (Mili 2006). It may also have had a tacit alliance with the GIA (MIPT 2008). The group was allegedly also linked to as-Sirat al-Mustaqim and Salafia Jihadia (Botha 2008).

Group Outcome

In 1977, Mustafa was executed by Egyptian police after that the group went underground (Mili 2006). The group has periodically engaged in violence. It may have influenced the ideology of GIA in Algeria as well as Takfiris in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco (Mili 2006). The group was attacked by a Lebanese group in 2000 that led to the death of several of its members (MIPT 2008). The group was responsible for five attacks on worshippers that started in 1994 (Mili 2006). The group was also linked to the death of Theo van Gogh in 2004 (MIPT 2008). On December 31, 2000, several Takfir groups together attacked (Mili 2006). As late as 2012, the group operates as a set of decentralized cells with little coordinated oversight (Daymon 2013).

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

There is some confusion over whether Morocco’s Salafia Jihadia and Assirat al-Mustaqim are different from ATWAH because the ideology is so similar (Maroc Hebdo 2003; Mili 2008). It is also unclear whether Takfir refers to a single armed group or if it instead describes an ideology (Gleis 2005). Abdel-Fattah Hasan Hussein Salem was arrested in 2013 (TIMEP N.d.). The group was banned in Kazakhstan in 2014 (RFE/RL 2014). The group’s last violent attack was in 2013 in Libya (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- somewhat similar to Sunni Islam, but their own ideology
- attacks are typically in defense

VII. SOCIALIST PATIENTS' COLLECTIVE (SPK)

Torg ID: 702539

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Patients' Front/Socialist Patient' Collective

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 1975

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Socialist Patients' Collective (SPK) was formed in 1970 in Heidelberg University, where therapist Dr. Wolfgang Huber and his wife Urdula Schaefer treated patients whose mental disorder they believed to be a result of capitalism, and thought that the sole treatment was establishing a Marxist society (Crenshaw 2012). Heidelberg University opposed the group's formation, so only after Huber's patients collectively blackmailed the university were they allowed to create the group (ibid). The SPK opposed medical doctors, believing that they controlled the capitalist system (ibid). They attacked any places they thought to be associated with capitalism, such as highways, government

buildings, and state universities (ibid). Their goals were influenced by the views of philosopher and economist Jean-Paul Sartre (ibid). The SPK's first attack was a shooting at a psychiatric facility in Wiesloch, West Germany on December 31, 1970 (GTD 2018).

Geography

The group was founded and based in Heidelberg, but carried out attacks in both German and Swedish cities (Crenshaw 2012; GTD 2018). In its early stages, the SPK operated out of Heidelberg University (Crenshaw 2012).

Organizational Structure

The group was led by Dr. Wolfgang Huber and his wife Urdula Schaefer, who started working on forming the SPK in 1968 (Crenshaw 2012). Most of their members were also Dr. Huber's patients at the university (ibid). Dr. Huber organized SPK members into "working circles," in which they would discuss Marxism, mysticism, psychotherapy, and Dr. Huber would teach them how to make bombs (Crenshaw 2012; Eager 2016, 62). Most of the SPK's supporters were young, mentally ill, or poor (Crenshaw 2012). After Dr. Huber was arrested in June of 1971, many of the SPK's members left to join the Red Army Faction (ibid). In 1973, Dr. Huber officially announced transfer of the group's leadership to Ingeborg Muhler, and renamed it the Patients' Front/Socialist Patient' Collective (ibid). Between 1971 and 1973, members of the SPK formed Information Zentrum Rote-Volks-Universitat (IZRU), an activist group (ibid). The SPK used Heidelberg University resources and funds when it first began (ibid). It had 500 members at its peak (Spandler 1992).

External Ties

The group had connections to the Baader-Meinhof group (Crenshaw 2012). In April 1975 SPK members stormed the German Embassy in Stockholm and demanded the release of Ulrike Meinhof and Andreas Baader, among other prisoners (Eager 2016). Many of the SPK members joined the Red Army Faction (Crenshaw 2016). Former members of the SPK also created the Information Zentrum Rote-Volks-Universitat (IZRU) (ibid).

Group Outcome

Heidelberg University stopped allowing SPK to use resources on its campus and ended support for the group (Crenshaw 2012). In June of 1971, SPK members were stopped at a police checkpoint and showed the police forged papers (Aust 2009). They got away and the police went after them (ibid). Later a member of the SPK, Klaus Jünschke, gave up information to the police about the group, and Huber and his wife were arrested (ibid). After the group was restarted, its last known attack was a hostage situation after a raid on the German embassy in Stockholm in April of 1975 (GTD 2018; Crenshaw 2012). The group has not been active since.

Notes for Iris:

- their political aims are super conspiratorial
- they just wanted a Marxist state but they weren't very effective because they were mainly trying to recruit and mobilize patients

VIII. BAADER-MEINHOF GROUP

Torg ID: 99

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1977

Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Baader-Meinhof Gang, Baader-Meinhof Bande, Red Army Faction, Rote Armee Fraktion

Group Formation: What is the earliest year the group was active?

The Baader-Meinhof group was founded in 1968. The very first act of violence, an arson attack, was carried out that same year.

Group End: What is the last year the group was active? Why did it stop using political violence?

The group formally ended in 1998. The group also issued a ceasefire in 1992, but its final, major act of violence occurred at a German prison in 1993. The group stopped using political violence, as radical leftist causes weakened following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the reunification of Germany, and various government countermeasures taken to decrease their influence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

First Wave

The Baader-Meinhof Group, later-known as the Red Army Faction was founded in 1968 by Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof (Schmid and Jongman 1988; New York Times 1989). Their first violent incident was carried out by two figures, Andreas Baader and

Gudrun Ennslin, who carried out an arson attack against a Frankfurt store in 1968, with the use of incendiary bombs (New York Times 1989; Weil 2017). The group originated as the result of growing student activist organizations and protests in Germany and Western Europe (BBC 2016; Schmid and Jongman 1988; New York Times 1989; Weil 2017).

Initially, the group possessed several aims. The Baader-Meinhof group protested against former Nazis who took up positions in government (New York Times 2009; BBC 2016). Others also felt that an oppressive capitalist system in West Germany resembled the Third Reich (BBC 2016). West German police shot and killed a young student protester, Benno Ohnesorg. This triggered demonstrations and protests against police brutality and authoritarianism as the violence was seen as an extension of Germany's Nazi past (New York Times, 2009). Finally, the Baader-Meinhof Gang drew inspiration from guerilla groups in South America, protesting against capitalist systems and imperialism, in addition to seeking to collapse the West German social structure (New York Times, 1989).

The group ascribed to a left-wing ideology, consisting of anti-imperialism, socialism, and a combination of Maoist and Marxist ideals (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; The Guardian 2008; DW 2007; New York Times 1989).

The group had several waves of violence. When Ennslin and Baader carried out their first attack in 1968, they justified it as a sign of opposition to the bloodshed of the Vietnam War (Weil 2017). Following their arrest, however, their defense lawyer, Horst Mahler reasoned that the attack was carried out as a "rebellion against a generation that had tolerated millions of crimes in the Nazi era." (Weil 2017). The Baader-Meinhof group experienced a spike in violence during 1972, targeting West German and American buildings of significance (Weil 2017). They conducted a string of several bomb attacks in 1972, targeting right-wing media, U.S. Army facilities, and police in West Germany, hoping to garner support for leftist and anti-imperialist causes (Weil 2017). The arrest of key members prompted another wave of violence between 1972-1977, which was solely devoted to freeing the imprisoned leaders (Weil 2017). Siegfried Haag became the leader of the group (Weil 2017).

Second Wave

By 1977, four leaders of the organization, Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, Jan Carl Raspe, and Gudrun Ennslin were found dead in their cells at Stammheim Prison, due to suicide (Weil 2017; New York Times 1989). The group subsequently renamed itself to the Red Army Faction in 1977 (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009). In 1977, two new leaders, Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Christian Klar emerged, and after failing to release several prisoners from the group, they turned to targeting American and NATO symbols (Weil 2017). They attempted to murder American generals Alexander Haig and Frederick Kroesen, and they bombed an American airbase in Ramstein (Weil 2017; Sloan and Anderson 2009; CIA 2008). When Klar and Mohnhaupt were detained, leaders Wolfgang

Grams and Birgit Hogefeld overtook the RAF (Weil 2017). They opposed a German and European-led economic world order, so they focused on targeting bankers, diplomats, and other figures of financial importance (Weil 2017). The group also sought to establish a coalition with other violent, leftist groups in Western Europe, often claiming responsibility for the actions of their international counterparts, until they eventually lost influence and disbanded (Weil 2017).

Geography

The group mainly operated in West Germany (CIA 2008; GTD 2019.; New York Times 2009; The Guardian 2008). They carried out many attacks throughout West Germany, in cities such as Cologne, Karlsruhe, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Hamburg, Essen, Darmstadt, West Berlin, Dusseldorf, and many others (GTD 2019). The group has also carried out acts of terror in other countries, such as Italy, France, and Switzerland (GTD 2019). RAF members also collaborated with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), when they hijacked an Air France flight from Tel Aviv, Israel, to Paris, France (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 574). The plane was diverted to Entebbe, Uganda, and a hostage situation ensued until Israeli forces killed the hijackers (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 574). In 1977, the two groups collaborated once more to divert a Lufthansa flight intended for Mallorca, Spain, to Frankfurt, West Germany, which ended up in Mogadishu, Somalia (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 574). This was done to persuade the German government to release former RAF members who were imprisoned (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 574).

The Baader-Meinhof Group also received support from East Germany in the 1980's, who provided them with asylum which they used as an external base (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009).

Organizational Structure

Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof founded the group (New York Times 1989). Baader was born in 1943, whom he had lost his father to military service (The Guardian 2008). He relocated to West Berlin with the prospect of avoiding service in the military (The Guardian 2008). There, he met his girlfriend, Gudrun Ennslin, who was the daughter of a Lutheran preacher (The Guardian 2008). She was unhappy with the ruling party, the Social Democrats, and also espoused radical socialist principles (The Guardian 2008). With the help of Baader, they travelled to Frankfurt and committed an arson attack against a department store (The Guardian 2008; Kushner 2002). Following their detainment, Ennslin met Ulrike Meinhof in prison, a radical, left-wing journalist who later took part in the RAF's activities (The Guardian 2008). [Ulrike Meinhof was born in 1934 in Oldenburg, Germany to a middle-class family \(Rafinfo n.d.\). She went to the University of Münster, in 1957 where she became an influential spokeswoman for the SDS, and subsequently became part of the Communist Party \(KPD\) in 1958 \(Rafinfo n.d.\).](#) Ennslin and Meinhof devised a scheme to release Baader from prison, and in 1970, he successfully escaped (New York Times 1989; Weil 2017). The leaders were arrested

once more in 1972, and were overtaken by Siegfried Haag, a lawyer (Weil 2017). Her arrest in 1976 signified her succession by Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt (Weil 2017). Meanwhile, the original founders committed suicide in prison (Inquiries Journal 2017; New York Times 1989). Klar and Mohnhaupt were detained by authorities in 1982, and were thus replaced by Wolfgang Grams and Birgit Hogefeld until the group died down (Weil 2017). In 1970, the group was lacking funds, so they conducted a string of bank robberies in order to obtain them (Kushner 2002, 66).

The group was also split into multiple cadres which perpetrated various acts of violence (FAS 1998). The group originated as the result of growing student activist organizations and protests in Germany and Western Europe (BBC 2016; Schmid and Jongman 1988; New York Times 1989; Weil 2017). The size of the group ranged between 10-20 active members at an unknown date, but also had hundreds of supporters in Germany (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009). It was also estimated that between 16-20 RAF members roamed at large at an unknown date (CIA 2008).

External Ties

In 1970, the group received training in Jordan at a Palestine Liberation Organization camp, where members learned how to operate rifles (New York Times 2009; BBC 2016; New York Times 1989). Other members of the group went to Lebanon, where other Palestine-owned training camps assisted them with various guerilla warfare tactics and bomb-making techniques (Kushner 2002, 66).

The Baader-Meinhof Group also received support from East Germany in the 1980's, who provided them with asylum, training, and logistical aid (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009). The Group also sought to form an alliance with Direct Action, the Communist Combatant Cells, and the Red Brigades of Italy (Weil 2017). Evidence showed that the RAF worked with other organizations, such as the Communist Combatant Cells in Belgium and Direct Action in France, as well as the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group in Spain (GRAPO) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Schmid and Jongman 1988). They also worked together with the Palestinian PLFP to conduct aircraft two hijackings abroad (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 574).

Group Outcome

Many steps were taken to curb the threat of the RAF. Key members and leaders within the organization were repeatedly arrested by authorities (Weil 2017). In 1977, counterterrorism raids by the West German Grenzschutzgruppe (GSG-9) took place killing hijackers on a plane (Inquiries Journal 2017; Sloan and Anderson 2009; New York Times 2009). During their final days of violence, police officers clashed with RAF members, and Hogefeld was detained, while Grams was fatally shot by police (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Social History Portal n.d.). Investigative power to the German police

was expanded in 1977 when the penal code was edited to permit checking personal communications, fortifying search procedures, and creating road checkpoints (Weil 2017). Interior ministers within Germany voted to form a counterterrorism police unit called the GSG-9 in 1972, whose members received extensive training (Weil 2017). Anti-terror laws in Germany were bolstered on numerous occasions. The West German government passed new statutes in 1971, which clearly defined what constituted acts of terrorism, such as stealing aircraft and taking hostages, and in 1976, the law was amended to punish membership in an extremist organization with prison sentences (Weil 2017). In 1977, lawyers who were sympathetic to extremist activity were prohibited from representing militants in court, as well as permitting the police to isolate inmates who were deemed a threat (Weil 2017).

In 1989, statutes were passed to decrease the sentences of terrorists who vowed to comply with police and other law enforcement (Weil 2017). Finally, in 1992, German Justice Minister Klaus Kinkel, with the approval of the government, was granted permission to gradually release RAF prisoners (Weil 2017).

The group's final known act of violence occurred in 1993, where the group bombed an newly-constructed prison in Weiterstadt (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Social History Portal n.d.). The RAF ordered a self-imposed ceasefire in 1992 (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group's constantly changing aims failed to attract support from others, so they struggled to recruit new members (Weil 2017). The reunification of Germany, as well as the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 also signaled the weakening of Communist causes, leaving the group with a diminished ideology (BBC 2016; Weil 2017). Their unpopular and often radical causes left the remaining members of the RAF to formally announce their demise in 1998 (Sloan and Anderson 2009; MIPT 2008; BBC 2016; DW 2007).

Notes for Iris:

-Ennslin was a student, but Baader and Meinhof are not. Ennslin contributes ideology from university when group forms in 1970. Enslinn spent a year at an American college and brought her radical political views back to Germany. Baader did not attend univ. Meinhof was a former SDS member.

-state responses in the 1970s seemed to mostly be general anti-CT. In early 1970s, RAF attracted most of the state's attention and was the most prominent.

-interesting circular pattern in group's organization and evolution. arrests of original leaders → suicide in prison → new leadership taking over → Leadership turnover within the group several times, but this doesn't decimate the group immediately. (speak to leadership decapitation debates over whether removing leader hurts group or not). Further research -- State begun to take various countermeasures to decrease terror done by other groups. However, their most active period came as a result of a string of RAF violence, prompting them to take more drastic action.

IX. 2ND OF JUNE MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 546
Min. Group Date: 1971
Max. Group Date: 1981
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Red_Army_Faction/DmP7BgAAQBAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=2nd+of+june+movement&pg=PA52&printsec=frontcover

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Bewegung 2. Juni, 2 June Movement, June 2 Movement**

Group Formation: **The group was formed in 1971.**

Group End: **According to GTD, the remnants of the group performed its last alleged attack in 1981. The group disbanded in the early 80's. The exact reasons for their diminishing impact are that the group did not have direct, specific goals to act out politically. Members of the 2nd of June Movement also left in favor of the RAF, which was the more potent group in Germany during that time. Arrests of many members prompted the weakening of the group.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The 2nd of June Movement was founded in West Berlin in January 1971 (Mapping Militants 2012; Amador 2003; Sloan and Anderson 2009). The group carried out its first, major, violent incident on November 29, 1971, shooting a cashier working at the Berlin Technical University with a pistol (GTD 2019). The group named itself after the date of the killing of Benno Ohnesorg, a student who protested against the Iranian Shah's arrival to Germany in 1967 and was killed by the police (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Houen 2000; MIPT 2008; New York Times 1975). The subsequent shooting of Rudi Dutschke, a left-wing student activist in 1968, also inspired the group's formation (Houen 2000, 213).

The group was created by former members of dissolved Marxist and socialist organizations, such as Kommune 1 and West Berlin Tupamaros (MIPT 2008; Mapping Militants 2012; Amador 2003). Some RAF members were also involved in the founding of the group (Sloan and Anderson 2009, New York Times 1975). In addition, members of anarchist groups such as the Black Cells and the Black Help joined the 2nd of June Movement (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 555). Politically, the 2 June Movement echoed the concerns of the German Student Movement in the 60's and 70's, fighting against U.S. occupation in West Germany, anti-imperialism, and an authoritarian society which resembled Fascism (Houen 2000, 213). It claimed to oppose the democratic regime in West Germany (Sloan and Anderson 2009). The urban guerilla group ascribed to leftist ideologies, such as socialism, Communism, and anarchism (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Mapping Militants 2012; Amador 2003; Houen 2000; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Geronimo et al. n.d.).

Geography

The group's primary base of operation was in West Berlin, West Germany (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Geronimo et al. n.d.). The 2nd of June Movement also conducted attacks in multiple cities around West Germany, such as Kladow, Bochum, Frankfurt, and Freiburg (GTD 2019). The group has also conducted transnational attacks, having operated in East Berlin, East Germany, in addition to Paris, France (GTD 2019). One notable attack that the group performed occurred on Feb 27, 1975, where members kidnapped Peter Lorenz, leader of the Christian Democrats (CDU) (Sloan and Anderson 2009; New York Times 1975; Schmid and Jongman 1988). This was done in response to the arrests of demonstrators in support of Holger Meins, an RAF member who died on a hunger strike in prison (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 555). They demanded the release of protestors as well as RAF prisoners, and five out of six members were provided asylum in South Yemen, leading to Lorenz's release (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Sloan and Anderson 2009).

Organizational Structure

The specific founders of the group are unspecified, although the group allegedly had several prominent leaders and figures. One of them was Fritz Teufel, a German student (New York Times 2010; Washington Post 2010). Teufel was born in 1943 to a middle-class family in Ingelheim, and was raised in Ludwigsburg (New York Times 2010; Washington Post 2010). He attended the Free University of Berlin in 1963 (New York Times 2010; Washington Post 2010). Teufel also founded Kommune 1, a Maoist group (New York Times 2010; Washington Post 2010). There, he planned nefarious actions, such as attempting to assassinate former U.S. Vice President Hubert Humphrey with "pudding bombs" (New York Times 2010; Washington Post 2010). Teufel was arrested and subsequently released after authorities cited a lack of evidence for his plans (Washington Post 2010). Teufel was re-arrested several months later for throwing a rock at a police officer during a demonstration (Washington Post 2010). He was released after

six months in jail, got expelled from Kommune 1, and relocated to Munich, where he joined the 2nd of June Movement (New York Times 2010; Washington Post 2010). In 1975, Teufel was arrested for being involved in Lorenz's kidnapping, spending five years in prison prior to his trial (New York Times 2010; Washington Post 2010). In his alibi, Teufel stated that he worked at an Essen toilet seat factory as the kidnapping occurred, keeping quiet and hoping to reveal the broken and corrupt German criminal justice system (New York Times 2010; Washington Post 2010). He was given five years in prison, and later abandoned his extremist causes (New York Times 2010; Washington Post 2010).

There were other influential people within the organization who planned acts of violence, such as Ralf Reinders (Schmid and Jongman 1988; New York Times 1975). Reinders, an anarchist, was behind the murder of Chief Judge of West Berlin, Günter von Drenkmann, as well as the kidnapping of CDU leader Peter Lorenz, and taking part in bank robberies (New York Times 1975). Members of the 2nd of June Movement formed an alliance, and began partnering in planning attacks, such as bank robberies with the RAF (MIPT 2008, Mapping Militants 2012; New York Times 1975). Although it is not explicitly mentioned, I believe the group used bank robberies as a possible means for obtaining some, if not all of their funding, similar to the RAF (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

The group was created by former members of dissolved Marxist and socialist organizations, such as Kommune 1 and West Berlin Tupamaros (MIPT 2008; Mapping Militants 2012; Amador 2003). Some RAF members were also involved in the founding of the group (Sloan and Anderson 2009, New York Times 1975).

Members of the 2nd of June Movement formed an alliance, and began partnering in planning attacks, such as bank robberies with the RAF (MIPT 2008, Mapping Militants 2012; New York Times 1975). The core of the group consisted of around 20 members at an unspecified date (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 555). The majority of the members of the group were former university students (New York Times 1975). [The group's initial members were former members of dissolved Marxist and socialist organizations, such as Kommune 1 and West Berlin Tupamaros \(MIPT 2008; Mapping Militants 2012; Amador 2003\). Some RAF members were also involved in the founding of the group \(Sloan and Anderson 2009, New York Times 1975\). In addition, members of anarchist groups such as the Black Cells and the Black Help joined the 2nd of June Movement \(Sloan and Anderson 2009, 555\).](#)

External Ties

Members of the 2nd of June Movement formed an alliance, and began partnering in planning attacks, such as bank robberies with the RAF (MIPT 2008, Mapping Militants 2012; New York Times 1975). During the kidnapping of Peter Lorenz, 2nd of June Movement members threatened to murder him, demanding a release of six RAF prisoners (Mapping Militants 2012; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Sloan and Anderson

2009). However, the two groups disputed over differences in ideology; while the RAF was seen as more Marxist-oriented, the 2nd of June Movement seemed to be more anarchist (MIPT 2008; Amador 2003; Mapping Militants 2012). Some members of the 2nd of June Movement left and merged with other groups to join the RAF (Moncourt et al. 2009; Mapping Militants 2012; Amador 2003; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The 2nd of June Movement itself splintered into two categories which consisted of followers of the RAF, as well as those who wanted to join other leftist, social-revolutionary groups (Geronimo et al. n.d., 68).

Group Outcome

The 2nd of June Movement was severely weakened by the arrests of the majority of members within the group by authorities (Geronimo et al. n.d., 68). The German government acted to decrease the threat of violent extremist organizations, such as the 2nd of June Movement, RAF, and the Revolutionary Cells (RZ) (Amador 2003, 25). These actions included amending the constitution, controlling civilian access to arms, creating exclusionary statutes to civil service applicants, increasing anti-terror propaganda, and fortifying numerous criminal agencies with increasing employment (Amador 2003; 25-42). The group's last alleged act of violence occurred on August 4, 1981, in Paris (GTD 2019). With the use of firearms, remaining members attempted to kill a police officer, but the attack was unsuccessful (GTD 2019). The group splintered, with some members wanting to join the RAF's more anti-imperialist, Marxist cause, while others felt ideologically aligned towards other social movements (Geronimo et al. n.d., 68). The 2 June Movement disbanded sometime in the early 80's, and former members, as well as other leftist groups combined to be part of the RAF, one of the most prominent movements during that time (Moncourt et al. 2009; Mapping Militants 2012; Amador 2003; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group is no longer active (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- origins - all leftist student movements. Unclear exactly what origins for parent organization but might be relics of the SDS/student movement that fracture/form and then coalesce to form the 2 June Movement
- 2 June Movement was more anarchist than leftist which is what contributed to feuding between two groups
- why did the group suffer such defections to the RAF? Seems attributable to marginal ideological differences (similar to splintering/factionalization debates in Syria/SSA).

-RAF memoir Baumann, Bommi (1977). How It All Began: The Personal Account of a West German Urban Guerrilla.

- X. BLACK CELLS
Torg ID: 702538
Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

None

Group Formation: What is the earliest year the group was active?

1971 (alleged), unsure whether it was founded in that year or it only started using political violence.

Group End: What is the last year the group was active? Why did it stop using political violence?

1976 (alleged)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Black Cells allegedly carried out their first attack on March 19, 1971, where molotov cocktails and other incendiary devices were used to light the Savings Bank of West Berlin on fire (GTD 2019). However, they never claimed responsibility (GTD 2019). [No information could be found about their political aims or ideological goals.](#)

[The Black Cells followed a leftist, anarchist ideology \(Schmid and Jongman 1988, 555\).](#)

Geography

The group operated solely in West Germany, carrying out terror attacks in West Berlin and Frankfurt, Hesse (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

There is not enough information that could be found to determine the group's organizational structure, leadership, size, or funding.

External Ties

There is not enough information that could be found to determine the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group performed its final, alleged act of violence in Frankfurt, on December 20, 1976 (GTD 2019). The group, however, did not claim responsibility (GTD 2019). The group targeted the Vehicle of Southwest German Pipe Co. in Frankfurt using incendiary weapons, but the attack was unsuccessful (GTD 2019). It is unknown why the group disbanded and ceased to continue operations after this incident.

- XI. STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) (GERMAN)
Torg ID: 80500
Min. Group Date: 1971
Max. Group Date: 1971
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Sozialistische Deutsche Studentenbund, Socialist German Student Union, Socialist German Student League, German Socialist Student Association

Group Formation: What is the earliest year the group was active?

The group was formed in 1949.

Group End: What is the last year the group was active? Why did it stop using political violence?

1970; the group dissolved following some internal tension and ideological disputes.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) (German), or the German Socialist Student Association, formed in 1949 (Webler 1980, 157). The SDS was founded as a student offshoot of the German SPD, or the Social Democratic Party (Webler 1980, 157). The SDS grew frustrated over the Social Democrats' repression of communication with Communist factions in East Germany, as well as the SDS' refusal to remove West German members who supported Communist causes (Schmidtke 1999, 80). Due to anti-Communist sentiment within West Germany, the Social Democrats took on an anti-Marxist platform in 1961, causing the SDS to split (Webler 1980, 157). The SDS lacked a uniform ideology within their group, as disputes between Marxists, Maoists, socialists and anarchists weakened the group (Webler 1980, 157).

In addition, a minority of those within the German student movement followed revolutionary, leftist causes, such as anti-imperialism and anti-capitalism (Webler 1980, 159). However, some staunch supporters of the organization united over expressing concern about the Grand Coalition, where the Christian Democrats (CDU) and the Social Democrats (SPD) joined together, in the hopes of alleviating a downward-trending economy (Global Nonviolent Action Database, n.d.). Students in the group were also unhappy with the appointment of Kurt Georg Kiesinger, a former Nazi, as the chancellor of Germany in 1966 (Global Nonviolent Action Database, n.d.). They protested new laws within the Grand Coalition that were seen as undemocratic, seemingly granting too much executive strength, by allowing for greater police brutality, censorship, decreased graduation qualifications, and excess military coercion (Global Nonviolent Action Database, n.d.).

After gaining influence and recognition during the early 1960s, the group transitioned to violence in 1967. That year, a university student in West Germany, Benno Ohnesorg, was killed by police when voicing opposition to the Iranian Shah's visit to Berlin (DW 2012; Schmid and Jongman 1988). In response, [the group began using violence when engaging in clashes](#) that broke out, and students [fought with police](#) (DW 2012). On October 8, 1970, the SDS detonated an explosive device at a USCIS office in Stuttgart, West Germany, although they never claimed responsibility (GTD 2019).

Geography

The group primarily operated out of Berlin, but maintained other chapters across West Germany (Global Nonviolent Action Database, n.d.). They conducted operations in Stuttgart, Baden-Wurttemberg, West Germany (Global Terrorism Database, n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Although the specific student founders of the group are not mentioned, one prominent SDS spokesman and eventual leader was Rudi Dutschke (DW 2012; Global Nonviolent Action Database, n.d.). Dutschke was a German Marxist, born to a postal employee (The Washington Post 1979). He also declined to serve in the National People's Army (The Washington Post, 1979). Dutschke was almost killed in an assassination attempt in 1968, when Josef Bachmann, a neo-Nazi, drawing inspiration from Martin Luther King Jr.'s killing, shot him multiple times (The Washington Post, 1979; Schmidtke 1999; Aust, n.d.). The group consisted of university students. It fluctuated in size ranging from 40 members in 1966, to as many as 2,500 during their most active period in 1968 (Global Nonviolent Action Database, n.d.).

External Ties

The Socialist German Student Union had [unspecified](#) external ties with various student groups abroad, specifically the American Students for a Democratic Society (Global Nonviolent Action Database, n.d.). They also worked together with members of various labor unions (Global Nonviolent Action Database, n.d.).

Group Outcome

In Germany, students and police were often involved in clashes during demonstrations, following Benno Ohnesorg's death (DW 2012). The attempted murder of Dutchske also prompted a violent series of riots and demonstrations across Western Europe (The Washington Post, 1979). The group was formally disbanded in June 1970, but also allegedly carried out a bombing in Stuttgart in October of that same year (Webler 1980; GTD 2019). Members from the SDS, in addition to union workers, also came together in Bonn, Germany to protest against Keisinger's implementation of new, undemocratic, statutes (Global Nonviolent Action Database, n.d.). In response, the government compromised, and union workers subsequently left the movement, thus weakening relationships between students and other workers (Global Nonviolent Action Database, n.d.). Anarchists from the SDS were expelled in 1967, and other members eventually split up into numerous socialist and Communist groups (Webler 1980, 157). The federal executive committee of the SDS ordered its disbandment in 1970, and following clashes between demonstrators and police in Heidelberg, the final branch of the group was prohibited to further assemble (Webler 1980, 157).

Notes for Iris:

-the group's first violent incident is in 1967 when they clash with the police, but the group doesn't initiate their first violent attack until 1970 according to GTD

XII. NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY OF IRAN (NLA)
Torg ID: 310
Min. Group Date: 1972
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: National Council of Resistance, PMOI, MKO, NCRI, Muslim Iranian Students, Society, Organization of the People,s Holy Warriors of Iran, the National Liberation Army, Sazeman-e Mujahideen-e Khalq Iran, PMOI, MEK, MKO, NLA, NCRI, MK

Group Formation: 1965

Group End (Outcome): 2014 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

The MEK’s leader was Massoud Rajavi until his imprisonment in the 1970s by the Shah (Masters 2014). His wife, Maryam Rajavi, oversaw the commander corps. The group

was originally composed of different students, but grew to include a more diverse membership (Masters 2014). The military wing was known as the National Liberation Army (Global Security n.d.). The group's political wing, National Council of Resistance of Iran (NCRI) initially operated in Tehran before moving to Paris (Masters 2014).

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

External Ties

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

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

Group Outcome

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

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

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

XIII. REVOLUTIONARY CELLS (RZ)
Torg ID: 799
Min. Group Date: 1973
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Cells, Revolutionary Cells (Rz)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Revolutionary Cells (RZ), Revolutionäre Zellen**

Group Formation: **The group was founded in 1973.**

Group End: 1987 (last attack) **Arguments within the group, as well as the disbandment of the Soviet Union, along with the reunification of Germany hindered their cause in the 1990's. According to Mapping Militants, the group is "active," but no evidence of violent activities could be found. The only possible connection was that Rudolf Schindler, a leader within the group, worked until 2011 when he was arrested.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Revolutionary Cells formed sometime between 1972-1973 (US State Department 1990; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Mapping Militants 2013). The group had its roots in the German student movements of the 60's and 70's, but formed as a splinter of the RAF, and grew as members of other defunct anti-establishment groups joined the RZ (US State Department 1990; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Amador 2003). [There are some claims that they formed as a reaction to Pinochet's coup d'etat in Chile in September 1973 \(Mapping Militant Organizations 2013\).](#) The RZ's first recorded act of violence happened on November 17, 1973, where explosives were used to target a US-owned company building in West Berlin (GTD 2019). The group preached revolutionary tactics, and focused on toppling West German capitalist society (Sloan and Anderson 2009, 596). In addition, they also protested against government authoritarianism, while targeting American military installations as a means to express discontent with imperialism (US State Department 1990; Amador 2003). The center-seeking group sought to create a self-ruling society (Mapping Militants 2013). The RZ also associated their extremist activity with various unpopular infrastructure initiatives in Germany, such as the construction of a new runway at an airport in Frankfurt, in addition to voicing concerns against common issues, such as excessive rent, or the use of nuclear energy (CIA 1982). Ideologically, the urban guerilla group followed an array of leftist philosophies, including anarchism, anti-fascism, anti-imperialism, and anti-Zionism (US State Department 1990; Moncourt et. al 2009; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Mapping Militants 2013; Der Spiegel 2007).

Geography

The group's headquarters were located in West Berlin and Frankfurt, West Germany (US State Department 1990; Bowman 25). The group also allegedly had an international faction, which focused on issues abroad, particularly in MENA and Latin America (Mapping Militants 2013). Primarily, the RZ carried out violent acts of terror in West Germany, in cities such as Berlin, Bonn, Cologne, Dortmund, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, in addition to many others (GTD 2019). The RZ also carried out transnational attacks in Utrecht, The Netherlands, Vienna, Austria, and Athens, Greece (GTD 2019; Der Spiegel 2007). Another notable transnational incident featured two members of the Revolutionary Cells, Wilfried Bosé and Brigitte Kuhlmann, who worked with terrorists from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) to hijack an Air France flight, diverting it to Entebbe, Uganda (Herf 2016; Der Spiegel 2007; New York Times 1976; Moncourt et al. 2009). The Revolutionary Cells also maintained a concealed stash of weapons in the German forest (Bowman n.d., 25).

Organizational Structure

The Revolutionary Cells were led by Christian Gauger, Sonja Suder, Rudolph Raabe, Rudolf Schindler, and Sabine Eckle (Mapping Militants 2013; US State Department 1990; Bowman n.d.). Gauger, one of the founding members of the RZ, was behind numerous attacks against nuclear facilities and various corporations (Mapping Militants 2013). Gauger, along with several other members within the group, were kept in France until 2011, where they were subsequently extradited to Germany (Mapping Militants 2013). Raabe, another key ringleader and activist until 1995, resided in Mainz, and often made speeches criticizing the government (Mapping Militants 2013). Having orchestrated a bombing in 1978, a criminal investigation against the RZ was launched, and Raabe was soon put on trial for terrorism (Mapping Militants 2013). Sonja Suder, a close friend of Raabe's, was also a prominent figure in the RZ until 1990 (Mapping Militants 2013). Rudolf Schindler, another leader, joined the Revolutionary Cells with his wife, Sabine Eckle, and played an instrumental role as the group's primary recruiter (Mapping Militants 2013). However, he was later sentenced to nine years in prison on terror-related charges (Mapping Militants 2013). [The group had its roots in the German student movements of the 60's and 70's, but formed as a splinter of the RAF, and grew as members of other defunct anti-establishment groups joined the RZ \(US State Department 1990; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Amador 2003\).](#)

Contrary to the 2nd of June Movement and the RAF, the RZ encouraged its members to carry out normal lifestyles while planning and executing acts of violence covertly, rather than solely going underground (Mapping Militants 2013; Moncourt et. al 2009; US State Department 1990; Schmid and Jongman 1988; CIA 1982). Although the group is far less centralized than the RAF, in addition to lacking a clear hierarchy of membership, they favored a structure which called for many independent cells to be dispersed throughout

Germany so they could act promptly and attack their intended targets with ease (Mapping Militants 2013; US State Department 1990; Sloan and Anderson 2009). In 1982, the CIA estimated that ten cells existed nationwide, though evidence showed that there were as many as 50-100 cells in the 1980's, amounting to approximately 300-500 members total (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Schmid and Jongman 1988; CIA 1982).

The group was also divided into a domestic and international wing, where one focused on issues such as refugee rights, homeless rights, and West German authoritarianism, while the latter devoted themselves to Eastern European, North African, and Latin American issues (Mapping Militants 2013). The two segments of the group eventually merged together (Mapping Militants 2013). The RZ's primary source of funding came from ransom and kidnapping (Mapping Militants 2013). Most, if not all members of the Revolutionary Cells maintained jobs and looked after their families (Mapping Militants 2013).

External Ties

The Revolutionary Cells have not received foreign sponsorship by a state (Sloan and Anderson 2009; US State Department 1990). The RZ drew members from smaller, inactive anti-establishment groups, and formed as a splinter of the RAF, due to their differing organizational structure (Mapping Militants 2013; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) made contacts with the RZ (Herf 2016, 355). The RZ had unspecified connections to the Irish National Liberation Army and the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA), in addition to several other unspecified Marxist organizations in Europe (Mapping Militants 2013; Sloan and Anderson 2009). They loosely worked with the anarchist 2nd of June Movement, though their specific actions are unclear (Mapping Militants 2013). The RZ made contacts with the RAF and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, where they both coordinated a plane hijacking (Der Spiegel 2007; New York Times 1976; Herf 2016; Moncourt et al. 2009). The international wing of the RZ, specifically, had ties to numerous Palestinian resistance movements until 1987, when the groups feuded over the use of kidnapping (Mapping Militants 2013). More radicalized, anti-imperialist members of the RZ joined forces with an offshoot of the PFLP under the command of strategist Wadie Hadad in South Yemen, which ended up unsuccessful (Moncourt et al. 2009, 438). Furthermore, the group operated under the command of a joint German-Palestinian commando led by terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez of Venezuela, carrying out a raid against the OPEC headquarters in Vienna, Austria, leading to the deaths of a police officer and a diplomat (Moncourt et. al 2009, 438-439). The act was perpetrated in retaliation for OPEC's move to end its embargo against Israel (Moncourt et. al 2009, 438-439). The RZ also eventually splintered, forming the Rote Zora, a leftist women's organization (Mapping Militants 2013; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Moncourt et. al 2009).

Group Outcome

The autonomous, decentralized, nature of the Revolutionary cells proved, to a certain extent, its effectiveness, as a large number of their members avoided arrest and prosecution (Edelmann 2017, 13). Several terrorists have, however, been caught and identified by authorities (CIA 1982). The main leaders started getting arrested by 1999 (Der Spiegel 2007). In response to far-left terror in Germany, the Grenzschutzgruppe 9 (GSG-9) was created in the 1970's, a special anti-terror unit given strategic tactics and specific training (Warnes et al. 2009, 95). The German government took a variety of countermeasures to quash activity from the RAF, Revolutionary Cells, and the 2nd of June Movement, specifically by passing tougher anti-terror legislation, increasing the use and distribution of propaganda, and strengthening investigative and law enforcement agencies with higher enrollment (Amador 2003; 25-42). The group's last prominent act of violence occurred on January 16, 1992, involving bombings at the Berlin Victory Column (GTD 2019). The Rote Zora splintered from the RZ, which carried out many attacks in the 1980's (Mapping Militants 2013; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Moncourt et. al 2009). The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, in addition to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 severely weakened the Revolutionary Cells (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Der Spiegel 2007). The group is allegedly defunct (Sloan and Anderson 2009).

Rudolf Schindler, another leader, joined the Revolutionary Cells with his wife, Sabine Eckle, and played an instrumental role as the group's primary recruiter (Mapping Militants 2013). However, he was later sentenced to nine years in prison in 2011 on terror-related charges (Mapping Militants 2013).

Notes for Iris:

- group has likely been inactive since the end of the Cold War but their group leader was arrested in 2011
- domestic/international factions are super unusual. It's unclear whether they're actually operating in those countries or just studying those countries from abroad.
- there is evidence of transnational attacks in at least Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa

What are similarities and differences between RAF vs RZ vs 2 June?

Similarities:

- all form in reaction to the student protest movement in Germany in 1967/1968
- membership is very fluid between all three organization and they're consistently interacting with each other
- RAF and 2 June are more centralized than RZ. all have some cells to some extent.
- good evidence/case studies on clandestine behavior and evading capture
- all groups are transnational

Differences:

- all left-wing ideologies, but 2 June and RZ are more anarchist. RAF is more Marxist.
- RAF and RZ have more ties to Palestinian movements than 2 June

-2 June Movement falls apart in early 80s, RZ falls apart around the end of the Cold War, and RAF is functionally over by end of Cold War (last violent attack in 1993), but don't announce their formal dissolution until 1998

Why is RAF more 'successful?'

-more coherent ideology than other groups (more moderate)

-able to attract a lot of political power. Had a really dangerous reputation that they could build off on and use to gain momentum (key to strategic logic of advertising/publicity)

XIV. RED CELL
Torg ID: 702511
Min. Group Date: 1973
Max. Group Date: 1978
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **None**

Group Formation: What is the earliest year the group was active?

The group formed in 1969.

Group End: What is the last year the group was active? Why did it stop using political violence?

The group began to die down in 1973; however, the final year the group used violence was in 1978, and they stopped due to decreasing membership, tension within the group, and the lack of a coherent ideology.

Part 3. Narrative

The Red Cells formed sometime in 1969 as a splinter of the German SDS (Dapprich n.d., 56). They were an extension of the West German student movement in the 60's and 70's (Dapprich n.d., 81). The Red Cells were created as an urban guerilla organization that focused on attacking American economic and military buildings of significance (Hanshew n.d., 2). They also attacked symbols of West Germany, as they saw a country under U.S. influence that had not erased its fascist past (Hanshew n.d., 2). The Red Cells followed a Marxist-Leninist ideology (Dapprich n.d., 56). Initially, the group was mainly seen as a platform to critique authoritarianism and capitalist systems, but transitioned to disputes about radical socialist and Communist ideologies (Dapprich n.d., 63).

Their first alleged attack occurred as late as October 1973, in the city of Essen, West Germany (GTD 2019). They attempted to use an explosive device to target a U.S. ITT office; however, the bombing failed (GTD 2019).

Geography

The Red Cells had chapters around West German universities, in cities such as Nuremberg, Frankfurt, Bonn, Hanover, and many others (Dapprich n.d., 62). Five major acts of violence occurred in the West German cities of Essen, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Memmelsdorf, and Wiesbaden (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

The Red Cells had more than 60 different subgroups, with an estimated 500-700 activists in each (Dapprich n.d., 62). The Red Cells were also split up into various areas of critique, such as Economics, Philosophy, German Studies, and Law, focusing on toppling these aspects of bourgeois society (Dapprich n.d., 63). The majority of Red Cells members were students (Dapprich n.d., 62). No specific information about the founders or their backgrounds could be found.

External Ties

In 1974, student committees from the Red Cells were outlawed in the state of Bavaria, and police forces were dispatched to universities to quash assemblies which were sympathetic to Communist causes (Dapprich n.d., 67). The Red Cells weakened as a

result of their inability to establish a uniform interpretation of radical left ideology, leading to tension within the group (Dapprich n.d., 63). Membership began to dwindle in 1970, as some activists abandoned the Red Cells in favor of K-Gruppen or the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (Dapprich n.d., 64). Members split up into various Maoist movements, as well as other Marxist-Leninist factions across Germany that eventually joined together to create the Marxistische Gruppe in 1979 (Dapprich n.d., 57).

Although former Red Cells began to join new organizations or form their own, other unspecified, leftist groups continued to operate under the alias "Red Cells", who ideologically supported several Marxist groups, as well as the Red Cells/Working conference (RZ/AK) (Dapprich n.d., 67). They severed ties following the disbandment of the Red Cells in Munich (Dapprich n.d., 68).

Group Outcome

In 1974, student committees from the Red Cells were outlawed in the state of Bavaria, and police forces were dispatched to universities to quash assemblies which were sympathetic to Communist causes (Dapprich n.d., 67). The Red Cells weakened as a result of their inability to establish a uniform interpretation of radical left ideology, leading to tension within the group (Dapprich n.d., 63). Membership began to dwindle in 1970, as some activists abandoned the Red Cells in favor of K-Gruppen or the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (Dapprich n.d., 64). Members split up into various Maoist movements, as well as other Marxist-Leninist factions across Germany that eventually joined together to create the Marxistische Gruppe in 1979 (Dapprich n.d., 57). However, some remaining members of the Red Cells continued to engage in violence through 1978, where their final act of terror occurred on May 31 (GTD 2019). They allegedly targeted an American hotel in Wiesbaden using explosives (GTD 2019). It is unclear why the Red Cells had stopped using violence following 1978, but it is postulated that they lost membership and lost ground to the Marxistische Gruppe just a year after (Dapprich n.d., 57).

Notes for Iris:

- seems like a splinter group of SDS
- formation story seems to be some members splinter/break-off as the SDS is starting to disintegrate and organize their own group here
- group disintegrated due to ideological factionalism and it splintered into smaller organizations

XV. ARTESHEN RIZGARIYA GELLI KURDISTAN (ARGK)
Torg ID: 263
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: KADEK, Kurdistan Halk Kongresi (KHK)

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

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

Organizational Structure

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

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

It has approximately 7000 members (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It primarily funds itself through donations from supporters throughout Kurdistan as well as a Kurdish diaspora in Europe (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Members are primarily drawn from the Kurdish ethnic group and in rural areas often through personal connections (Australian National Security n.d.).

External Ties

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

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

Group Outcome

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

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

XVI. COMMANDO 27 SEPTEMBER

Torg ID: 702510

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 4027. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4027>
- Searched Proquest
 - Mainz germany
 - Consulate bombing
 - Commando 27 september
 - Mainz bomb from 1975-09-15 to 1975-11-30
 - Spanish bombing from 1975-09-15 to 1975-11-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **The group carried out only one attack in 1975, although whether or not the group formed earlier and created plans ahead of time is unclear.**

Group End: 1975, **it is unknown what caused the group to stop using political violence and disband.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group was first created. Commando 27 September purportedly conducted its first and only recorded violent incident in Berlin on October 8, 1975, targeting a Spanish consulate in Mainz using explosives (GTD 2019). The group's political aims and ideology are unclear.

Geography

The group operated in West Germany, where they carried out one violent action in the city of Mainz, Rhineland-Palatinate (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

There is not enough information that could be found to determine the group's organizational structure, leadership, size, or funding.

External Ties

There is not enough information that could be found to determine the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

There is not enough information that could be found to determine the group's outcome.

Notes for Iris:

-what happened on September 27? Need to think about terrorist holiday calendar (CIA) can only speculate. 1962 - Yemen formed? Spanish battle w/ Franco?

-some members of RZ went to Yemen where they linked up with Palestinian groups so potentially loosely connected.

Germany Part 2, 1976-1988
Last Updated: 15 May 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T702522	COMMANDO HEINZ NEUMANN		1976	1976
T1899	ROTE ZORA		1977	1995
T151	DEV SOL		1979	1996
T1278	TERRITORIAL RESISTANCE ARMY		1979	1979
T958	15 OCTOBER COMMANDO		1979	1979
T897	ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF QODS		1980	1984
T1379	COMMANDO OF CROATIAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN EUROPE		1981	0
T1076	FEDAYEEN OF THE IMPERIAL IRANIAN MONARCHY		1984	1984
T1097	GRUPPE HAU WEG DEN SCHEISS (GHWDS)		1984	1985
T1233	PEACE CONQUERORS		1985	1985
T1252	PROLETARIAN INITIATIVE AND OFFENSIVE FOR W EUROPE		1985	1985
T872	ANTI-AMERICAN ARAB LIBERATION FRONT		1986	1986
T1189	MUSTAFA AKTAS FIGHTING UNIT		1986	1986
T1280	RUDOLF HESS LIBERATION COMMAND		1986	1986
T1631	AUTONOMEN		1987	1991
T884	AUTONOMEN ZELLEN		1987	0
T1618	ANTI-CAPITALIST COMMANDO		1988	1988
T1114	INTERNATIONALIST CELLS		1988	1988

- I. COMMANDO HEINZ NEUMANN
Torg ID: 702522
Min. Group Date: 1976
Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 5066. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5066>
- Search Proquest
 - Heinz neumann group
 - Heinz neumann hamburg from 1976-01-01 to 1976-10-10
 - Heinz neumann schmidt judge from 1976-01-01 to 1976-10-10

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **Unclear when Commando Heinz Neumann first emerged, though they carried out one violent incident in 1976.**

Group End: **Following 1976, it is unclear why the group ceased operations and stopped using political violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group first formed. On June 1, 1976, Commando Heinz Neumann unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate a judge by the last name of Schmidt at a state courthouse in Hamburg (GTD 2019). No information could be found about the group's ideology or political goals.

Geography

In their one attack, Commando Heinz Neumann operated in Hamburg. West Germany (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

There is not enough information that could be found to determine the group's organizational structure, leadership, size, or funding.

External Ties

There is not enough information that could be found to determine the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

There is not enough information that could be found to determine the group's outcome (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

-the group might have been named after Heinz Neumann, a German politician who had been an outspoken anti-fascist during the 1920s and 1930s. He was a prominent member of the German Communist party, but fled the country in the early 30s. He was eventually captured in the Soviet Union and executed in 1937 as part of Stalin's purges. (Might have been ideologically anti-fascist?)

- II. ROTE ZORA
Torg ID: 1899
Min. Group Date: 1977
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset: NA

Aliases: Rote Zora, Red Zora

*independent of Red Cells?

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1362. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1362>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Rote Zora." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 558. PDF. gDrive
- Stephen Sloan and Sean Anderson. "Revolutionary Cells." Historical Dictionary of Terrorism. Scarecrow Press. 2009. PDF. gDrive.
- Katharina Karcher. "Adrienne Gerhauser, Corinna Kawaters, and the Red Zora." Dangerous Women Project. 2016.
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<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2007/apr/12/germany.kateconnolly>
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<https://www.dw.com/en/radical-left-wing-feminist-given-suspended-jail-term/a-2444055>
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https://books.google.com/books?id=cGjWX8_RpgC&pg=PA107&lpg=PA107&dq=rote+zora+women%27s+wing+revolutionary+cell&source=bl&ots=mxOqvFlp5W&sig=ACfU3U1

[woGqDc-YsgcZJG9C0er66NACA8g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiNpYbZsc3pAhVCCM0KHczeAcwQ6AEwBXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=rote%20zora%20women's%20wing%20revolutionary%20cell&f=false](https://www.mipt.org/knowledge-base/terrorist-organization-profile-no-3535)

- “Autonomous Decorators.” Terrorist Organization Profile no 3535. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/104ZP6EH-3clFndMMLCwbrVAXgcL33xuqywydkD-pudM/edit>
- Melling, Rowan. “Resistance As Paradox: Understanding Militant Activism in Light of Rote Zora,” August 2016. <https://open.library.ubc.ca/media/download/pdf/24/1.0308731/4>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Red Zora, Rote Zora-RZ**

Group Formation: **The group was formed in 1974 under the RZ, but did not officially break away until 1984.**

Group End: **The group started to splinter and fall apart by the early 1990’s, due to the weakening of radical left causes, in addition to the dissolution of the Soviet Union.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Rote Zora was founded in 1974, in response to the German student movements of the 60’s and 70’s, when various groups failed to acknowledge feminism and women’s rights (Melling 2016; DW 2007; MIPT 2008). The group’s first incident occurred in 1974, where members targeted and bombed a courthouse in Karlsruhe in protest against a law which prohibited abortion (The Guardian 2007; Dienel 2010).

At first, Rote Zora was created as a cell operating under the larger umbrella group Revolutionary Cells (RZ), a lefto-anarchist movement in West Germany (Melling 2016; DW 2007). However, Rote Zora officially gained their independence from the RZ in 1984 as a women’s-only guerrilla group, although they did continue to work together in publishing writings and planning attacks (Melling 2016, 56). The RZ and Rote Zora started to drift apart because women in the Rote Zora did not want to organize with men and become dependent on the RZ, since the group preached a radical feminist ideology, and felt as though patriarchy had taken over all radical political movements (Melling 2016, 55). Rote Zora was a left wing, feminist organization (Melling 2016; Karcher 2016; The Guardian 2007; DW 2007; Dienel 2010; Sloan and Anderson 2009).

West German feminism stressed by the Rote Zora argued for women to achieve self-emancipation without involvement from the government, as well as fighting against patriarchal institutions, in addition to gendered division in work (Melling 2016, 60).

Their main political aims were to eventually remove themselves from state institutions and male-dominated militant organizations (Melling 2016, 60). The group also fought against issues like abuse and violence against women, and members created self-defense groups and crisis centers in which women could participate (Melling 2016, 61). The Rote Zora also concerned themselves with opposing laws prohibiting abortion, preaching LGBT rights, and addressing topics like wage gaps, population control, and genetic engineering (Melling 2016; Karcher 2016). While the group did intend to use violence via property destruction, they did not wish to harm or kill people in their attacks (Karcher 2016; The Guardian 2007).

Geography

Rote Zora operated all across West Germany, carrying out attacks in cities such as Cologne, Lemwerder, Koblenz, Karlsruhe, and several others (GTD 2019; The Guardian 2007; Karcher 2016).

Organizational Structure

The specific leaders and founders behind the group are not known. Group size and methods of funding are also unknown. The membership of the group is exclusively female (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Dienel 2010). Members of the Rote Zora preferred a similar philosophy to the RZ which created cells of members within the group that avoided going underground, where they were referred to as “after-work guerrillas”, since many members maintained middle class jobs (The Guardian 2007). Three women were found guilty of membership in the organization: Corinna Kawaters, Adrienne Gerhäuser, and Julian Balke.

External Ties

Rote Zora had ties to the Revolutionary Cells (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Schmid and Jongman 1988; Melling 2016). Rote Zora officially splintered from RZ in 1984, though they continued to work together on planning acts of violence and publishing writings (Melling 2016, 56). The group also received ideological support from the German autonomist movement, which stressed anti-authoritarianism, anti-fascism, anarchism, and direct democracy (Melling 2016, 66). The Rote Zora also was affiliated with the anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist, leftist Autonomous Decorators, who threw bags of paint at the Interior Ministry Building of Germany in response to the imprisonment of Rote Zora members (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

In response to waves of militant activity in West Germany in the 70's, the government created new anti-terror initiatives and legislature, such as outlawing support of terrorist organizations, increasing censorship, increasing police raids, and arresting lawyers who supported militant defendants (Melling 2016, 57). Arrests were made by German authorities, and only three women within the group were found guilty of membership, Corinna Kawaters, Adrienne Gerhäuser, and Julian Balke, who were eventually all acquitted (Karcher 2016).

Rote Zora's final attack was carried out on July 17, 1995, targeting a shipyard in Lemwerder, Lower Saxony (GTD 2019). It produced ships which the Turkish used in their war against Kurdish rebels, and while they sympathized with the Kurdish's fight for independence, they criticized it on the basis of "destroying the means of subsistence that give Kurdish women the independence to live outside the grip of patriarchy" (Melling 2016, 100).

Following 1995, Rote Zora did not continue to engage in violence; however, the group never formally announced their dissolution (Karcher 2016). Guerrilla movements began to die down in the 1990's, and the end of the Cold War severely weakened Rote Zora (Melling 2016; The Guardian 2007). Many members also headed underground following the end of the Cold War (The Guardian 2007). The group is believed to be inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- the group's initial organization was dependent on the Red Cell, but they are functionally independent by 1984 (see difference in ideology and tactics)
- why did the group split from Red Cell? 2 reasons: 1) unhappy that RZ (and other groups) seem to be male-dominated and so they wanted to reclaim leadership, 2) they didn't support RZ tactics which hurt people. They wanted to carry out attacks that didn't harm civilians.
- what were their political aims? Sorta nebulous. Some type of far-left/women's liberation policy movement. Maybe more moderate or reformist than RZ?
- group's final attack involved support for the Kurdish. They didn't like the militarism -- the PKK had a very well known women's wing which might be the reason they got involved? There's no real reason why the group would be involved with PKK (no ideological ties, no political ties)
- group's outcome is similar to leftist groups in Europe and end of the Cold War. after the end of the Soviet Union, radical left causes began to fall apart because they didn't have a main patron and no real ideological beacon to support them
- all female group → super unusual

Min. Group Date: 1979
Max. Group Date: 1996
Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Ekici, N. (2009). The dynamics of terrorist recruitment: The case of the revolutionary people's liberation party /Front (DHKP/C) and the turkish hezbollah (Order No. 3400520). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (89198531). Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/docview/89198531?accountid=14026>
- "Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C) a.k.a. Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Partisi-cephesi; a.k.a. Devrimci Sol; a.k.a. Revolutionary Left; a.k.a. Dev Sol; a.k.a. Dev Sol Silahlı Devrimci Birlikleri; a.k.a. Dev Sol Sdb; a.k.a. Dev Sol Armed Revolutionary Units," Global Security, Para-military Europe, n.d., http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/dev_sol.htm
- "Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C), Devrimci Sol (Revolutionary Left), Dev Sol," U.S. State Department Patterns of Global Terrorism 2003 Report, FAS, 2004, https://fas.org/irp/world/para/dev_sol.htm
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: Information about Devrimci-Sol (Dev-Sol) and its activities, 1 February 1994, TUR16561.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac9b8.html> [accessed 3 December 2016]
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: Dev-Sol organization (Devrimci Sol; Revolutionary Left; Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front; Devrimci Halk Kurtulus Cephesi; DHKP/C); whether it is still regarded as a threat by the Turkish government (1997-1999), 1 June 1999, TUR32090.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aabf68.html> [accessed 3 December 2016]
- "DHKP/C," Terrorism Organization Profiles, Mackenzie Institute, 2016, <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/devrimci-halk-kurtulus-cephesi-dhkpc/>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Turkey: Group called THKP-C (Turkish Peoples Liberation Party and Front, Revolutionary Pioneers of the People); whether it is a Kurdish group (1995-March 2000), 22 March 2000, TUR33982.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad7c70.html> [accessed 3 December 2016]
- CPT Michael Kenville, "Devrimci Sol: A Study of Turkey's Revolutionary Left and its Impact on US Interests," Masters Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 2000, <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a379755.pdf>
- Richard McHugh, "Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front," SAGE Encyclopedia of Terrorism, 2011, ed. Gus Martin, p. 516-517
- Recruitment Process of Terrorist Organizations: A Case Study of Devrimci Halkin Kurtulus Partisi Cephesi (DHKP/C) Revolutionary People's Liberation Party Front (From

Understanding Terrorism: Analysis of Sociological and Psychological Aspects, P 161-166, 2007, Suleyman Ozeren, Ismail Dincer Gunes, et al., eds. -- See NCJ-225410)

- GTD Perpetrator 350. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.

<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=350>

Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 1978 (splinter)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

them to cells who have some discretion in execution (Kenville 2000, 57). It finances itself through donations and extortion in the areas it controls (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

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

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

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

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

IV. TERRITORIAL RESISTANCE ARMY

Torg ID: 1278

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1979

Onset: NA

Aliases: Robert E. D. Straker Commando Of The Territorial Resistance Army, Territorial Resistance Army

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3971. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3971>
- Search Proquest
 - “Territorial resistance army”
 - Territorial resistance army from 1979-06-01 to 1979-10-01
 - Robert E. D. Straker Commando from 1979-06-01 to 1979-10-01
 - Robert E. D. Straker Commando territorial resistance army from 1979-06-01 to 1979-10-01

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Robert E. D. Straker Commando of the Territorial Resistance Army, Territorial Resistance Army**

Group Formation: **1979 (alleged)**

Group End: **1979 (alleged)**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Not much is known about the origins and ideology of this group, but they conducted their first violent incident on June 16, 1979 (GTD 2019). The group targeted the Soviet Union, using incendiary devices to target the Aeroflot office in Frankfurt (GTD 2019).

Geography

The Territorial Resistance Army operated in West Germany, and all three of their recorded attacks were carried out in Frankfurt, Hesse (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about their organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about their external ties.

Group Outcome

The final, alleged violent incident of the Territorial Resistance Army occurred on August 23, 1979 (GTD 2019). Members targeted a Frankfurt bookstore with incendiary weapons, costing \$2,100 in property damage (GTD 2019). The group is alleged to be inactive.

- V. 15 OCTOBER COMMANDO
Torg ID: 958
Min. Group Date: 1979
Max. Group Date: 1979
Onset: NA

Aliases: 15 October Commando, Commando 15th October

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 4004. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4004>
- Office fire. 1979. The Guardian (1959-2003), Dec 20, 1979.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/186149296?accountid=14026> (accessed May 24, 2020). PDF. gDrive.
- Anti-soviets take blame: Munich, dec 20. 1979. South China Morning Post (1946-Current), Dec 21, 1979.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/1553785377?accountid=14026> (accessed May 24, 2020). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **5 October Commando, Commando 15th October**

Group Formation: **1979 (alleged)**

Group End: **1979 (alleged); it is unclear why the group ceased using political violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when Commando 15th October was founded, but the group began using political violence in 1979 (GTD 2019). Their only attack was carried out on December 19, 1979, when members used incendiary weapons against an Aeroflot office in Munich, costing \$160,000 in damages (GTD 2019; South China Morning Post 1979; The Guardian 1979). The group was likely anti-Communist (South China Morning Post

1979). Based on their target choice, the group was likely targeting the Soviet Union (South China Morning Post 1979).

Geography

The group operated in Munich, Bavaria, West Germany (GTD 2019; South China Morning Post 1979; The Guardian 1979).

Organizational Structure

Not much information could be gathered to fully understand the group's organizational structure. The group, however, is most likely composed of Ukrainians working underground (GTD 2019; The Guardian 1979).

External Ties

There is not enough information to determine the external ties of the group.

Group Outcome

Following 1979, the group stopped using violence. It is unknown why the group has ceased their operations and disbanded, but the group is most likely inactive (GTD 2019; South China Morning Post 1979; The Guardian 1979).

Notes for Iris:

-no reference to what the October 15 name means. No clear holiday or political event associated with that name.

VI. ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF QODS

Torg ID: 897

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset: NA

Aliases: Guardsmen Of Islam, Islamic Organization For The Liberation Of Qods

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases:

Group Formation:

Group End:

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Geography

Organizational Structure

External Ties

Group Outcome

VII. COMMANDO OF CROATIAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN EUROPE

Torg ID: 1379

Min. Group Date: 1981

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Commando of Croatian Revolutionaries in Europe." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4611. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/104ZP6EH-3clFndMMLCwbrVAXgcL33xuqywydkD-pudM/edit>
- Gail Bass and Brian Michael Jenkins. "Croatian Terrorists." in "A Review of Recent Trends in International Terrorism and Nuclear Incidents Abroad." RAND. 1983. p. 18.
<https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a511831.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **None**

Group Formation: **1981**

Group End: **1981; it is unclear why the group ceased using political violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Commando of Croatian Revolutionaries in Europe formed, but it came to attention for its first violent attack in 1981 (MIPT 2008). The group perpetrated its first and only violent act on February 22, 1981, when members of the organization bombed Radio Free Europe (RFE) in Munich, injuring eight and costing over \$2 million in damages (MIPT 2008, Bass and Jenkins 1983). The group claimed to ascribe to a Communist and socialist ideology (MIPT 2008). Contrary to their name, the group never expressed any inclination to obtain Croatian independence (MIPT 2008). However, it is speculated that they simply fought to advocate for Communism across Europe (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group's only known operations took place in Munich, Bavaria, West Germany, at the Radio Free Europe headquarters (MIPT 2008; Bass and Jenkins 1983).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information about the organizational structure of this group. However, evidence suggests that the members of the group were most likely not Croatian revolutionaries seeking to obtain independence (MIPT 2008). The East German Stasi alleged the group might have been led by Ilich Ramírez Sánchez, a Marxist militant from Venezuela (MIPT 2008). Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu was said to have funded the group's attack (MIPT 2008). The group structure and size are unknown.

External Ties

Commando of Croatian Revolutionaries in Europe was tied to, and allegedly under the direction of Ilich Ramírez Sánchez, also known as Carlos the Jackal (MIPT 2008). In addition, Communist Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu was believed to have assisted the group with funding in order to attack the RFE (MIPT 2008). Ceausescu's administration allegedly reached out to Sánchez in order to plan the attack, while militants from the Commando of Croatian Revolutionaries in Europe were allegedly ordered to attack the RFE (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Following their only operation in Munich, the group disbanded and stopped using political violence (MIPT 2008). It is assumed that the group fell apart because their sources of aid, the Ceausescu Regime, as well as Sánchez severed ties with the organization for unknown reasons (MIPT 2008). Commando of Croatian Revolutionaries in Europe is inactive (MIPT 2008).

VIII. FEDAYEEN OF THE IMPERIAL IRANIAN MONARCHY

Torg ID: 1076
Min. Group Date: 1984
Max. Group Date: 1984
Onset: NA

Aliases: Fedayin Of The Imperial Iranian Monarchy, Fedayeen Of The Imperial Iranian Monarchy

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2225. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2225>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Fedayeen of the Imperial Iranian Monarchy." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 553. PDF. gDrive
- Searched Proquest
 - Fedayeen of the imperial iranian monarchy
 - iran air frankfurt
 - iran air frankfurt from 1984-01-01 to 1984-10-01
 - Fedayeen of the imperial iranian monarchy from 1984-01-01 to 1984-10-01

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Fedayin Of The Imperial Iranian Monarchy (FIIM), Fedayeen Of The Imperial Iranian Monarchy**

Group Formation: **1984 (alleged)**

Group End: **1985 (alleged)**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Not much is known about the history and formation of this group. The group claimed to follow a monarchist ideology likely meaning that they supported the reinstatement of the old Shah regime and opposed the government which came into power after 1979 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 553). Their first recorded act of violence transpired on June 5, 1984 (GTD 2019). Targeting Iran, two members attacked an Iran Air office at a railway station in Frankfurt, using a Molotov Cocktail, costing approximately \$50,000 in damages (GTD 2019).

Geography

Fedayeen of the Iranian Imperial Monarchy carried out two attacks in West Germany, both occurring in Frankfurt, Hesse.

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about their organizational structure.

External Ties

No information could be found about their external ties.

Group Outcome

The group's final alleged act of violence occurred on February 6, 1985 against the Melli Bank in Frankfurt (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 553). It is unclear why the organization has ceased using political violence. The group is believed to be inactive.

- IX. GRUPPE HAU WEG DEN SCHEISS (GHWDS)
Torg ID: 1097
Min. Group Date: 1984
Max. Group Date: 1985
Onset: NA

Aliases: Gruppe Hau Weg Den Scheiss (Ghwds), Gruppe Haw Weg Den Scheiss

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2959. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2959>
- N-plant closed by bomb: Bonn, Jan 26, 1985. South China Morning Post (1946-Current), Jan 27, 1985.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/1666752980?accountid=14026> (accessed May 24, 2020). PDF. gDrive.
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Get Rid of the Shit Command" Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 554. PDF. gDrive

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Gruppe Hau Weg Den Scheiss (GHWDS), Gruppe Haw Weg Den Scheiss, Get Rid of the Shit Command, Kommando hau weg die Scheisse**

Group Formation: **1984 (alleged)**

Group End: **1986 (alleged); it is unclear why the group has ceased using violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Even though the group's specific origins are unclear, the GHWDS committed their first violent attack on October 31, 1984 (GTD 2019). The group used explosives to damage a pylon of a nuclear reactor at a power plant in an unknown city (GTD 2019; South China Morning Post 1985). The ideology and political aims of the group are unclear.

Geography

The GHWDS operated at a power plant in Kreummel, 40 km southeast of Hamburg, West Germany, in addition to two unknown cities in West Germany within their timeline of attacks (GTD 2019; South China Morning Post 1985; Schmid and Jongman 2006).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

Although alleged, some West German authorities believed that this group might have had ties to the RAF, as the attacks from the GHWDS coincided with a string of guerilla activity within the country (South China Morning Post, 1985). However, it was later concluded that there was no sufficient evidence to make out any connection between the groups (South China Morning Post, 1985).

Group Outcome

The group's final attack came on March 5, 1986, where members performed an arson attack against a Daimler-Benz facility in an unspecified city (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 554). It is unknown specifically why the GHWDS stopped committing violence. The group is believed to be inactive.

Notes for Iris:

-target type implies anti-Western, anti-nuclear political aims, but these are ambiguous and never explicitly stated

-this group is likely independent of RAF -- only had a couple attacks but were different target types

X. PEACE CONQUERORS

Torg ID: 1233
Min. Group Date: 1985
Max. Group Date: 1985
Onset: NA

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

- Fletcher, Robert. "License to Kill: Contesting the Legitimacy of Green Violence." *Conservation and Society* 16, no. 2 (2018): 147-56. Accessed June 29, 2020. www.jstor.org/stable/26393325.
- GTD Perpetrator 3754 Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019. <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3754>
- Crenshaw, Martha. "Terrorism in Context." Google Books. Penn State Press, November 1, 2010. <https://books.google.com/books?id=9nFyZaZGthgC>.
- Nagtzaam, Gerry. "From Environmental Action to Ecoterrorism?: Towards a Process Theory of Environmental and Animal Rights Oriented Political Violence." Google Books. Edward Elgar Publishing, January 27, 2017. <https://books.google.com/books?id=6jfDQAAQBAJ>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Peace Conquerors." *Political Terrorism: A New Guide*. Routledge. 1988. P. 557. PDF. gDrive

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **None**

Group Formation: **1985 (alleged)**

Group End: **1985 (alleged)**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Although not much is known about the Peace Conquerors' creation and history, the Peace Conquerors' first recorded attack took place on June 19, 1985, where a bomb went off in the Frankfurt Airport, killing three (Fletcher 2018; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group followed an environmentalist ideology, in order to protest pollution and the dumping of chemicals into the North Sea (Fletcher 2018; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 557). [Group members subsequently targeted a Sydney chemical facility in response to the Bhopal Disaster, a chemical leak at an Indian Union Carbide plant, which killed thousands \(Nagtzaam 2017, 284\).](#)

Geography

The group carried out attacks in Frankfurt, West Germany, Brussels, Belgium, and purportedly conducted a bombing attack against a Union Carbide factory in Sydney, Australia (GTD 2019; Fletcher 2018; Nagtzaam 2017).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The Peace Conquerors collaborated with the Arab Revolutionary Organization and the RAF to plan an attack at the Frankfurt Airport (Crenshaw 2010, 170).

Group Outcome

The group carried out their last act of violence on June 23, 1985 (GTD 2019; Fletcher 2018; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group bombed a Bayer factory in Brussels, in order to protest pollution and the dumping of chemicals into the North Sea (Fletcher 2018; Schmid and Jongman 1988). It is unclear why the group has stopped using violence, but the organization has disbanded and is no longer active (Fletcher 2018, 153).

Notes for Iris:

- political aims are policy-oriented
- the group's ideological orientation was environmentalist
- Bhopal tragedy was Indian equivalent of 'Chernobyl' pesticide leak outside factory killed 3000 people
- odd bedfellows: Peace Conquerors, Arab Revolutionary Organization (Abu Nidal), and RAF → environmentalist group, secular anti-Western/Palestinian, leftist center-seeking all working together? RAF and other leftist groups (RZ) did have some ties to groups in the Middle East. Maybe overarching anti-capitalism, anti-Western stance? Maybe some unknown/unobservable tie?

- XI. PROLETARIAN INITIATIVE AND OFFENSIVE FOR W EUROPE
Torg ID: 1252
Min. Group Date: 1985
Max. Group Date: 1985
Onset: NA

Aliases: Proletarian Initiative And Offensive For Western Europe As War Zone, Proletarian Initiative And Offensive For W Europe, Proletarian Initiative And Offensive For W. Europe, Proletarian Initiative And Offensive For Western Europe

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 4783. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4783>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Proletarian Initiative and Offensive for Western Europe." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 557. PDF. gDrive
- Wills, D. C. (2002). The first war on terrorism: The battle over counter-terrorism policy during the reagan administration (Order No. 3044882). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (305487258). Retrieved from <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/305487258?accountid=14026>. PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Proletarian Initiative And Offensive For Western Europe As War Zone,, Proletarian Initiative And Offensive For W. Europe, Proletarian Initiative And Offensive For Western Europe, Proletarische Initiative und Offensive für West Europa als Kriegsabschnitt (PIOWK)**

Group Formation: **1985 (alleged)**

Group End: **1985 (alleged), it is unclear why the group has ceased using political violence**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Although it is not exactly known when the group was first created, the group first attempted to bomb a NATO pipeline in Aachen, West Germany on November 8, 1985, but failed (Wills 2002, 530). Though it is not explicitly mentioned, the name suggests that the organization ascribed to a leftist, Marxist ideology. It is unknown what their political aims were.

Geography

The group perpetrated their acts of violence in Aachen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany, and Karlsruhe, Baden-Wurttemberg, West Germany (Wills 2002; GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The PLOWK carried out their final attack on November 11, 1985, unsuccessfully attempting to once more bomb a NATO pipeline in Karlsruhe, West Germany (Schmid and Jongman 1988; GTD 2019). Following 1985, the group was no longer active (GTD 2019; Schmid and Jongman 1988). It is unclear what happened to the group afterwards.

Notes for Iris:

- inference about group ideology is taken entirely on means
- political aims might be to oppose NATO (policy aim?)

XII. ANTI-AMERICAN ARAB LIBERATION FRONT

Torg ID: 872

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Anti American Arab Liberation Front." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 872. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/104ZP6EH-3clFndMMLCwbrVAXgcL33xuqywydkD-pudM/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 100001. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=100001>
- John Tagliabue. "2 Killed, 155 Hurt in Bomb Explosion at Club in Berlin." New York Times. 1986.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1986/04/06/world/2-killed-155-hurt-in-bomb-explosion-at-club-in-berlin.html>
- Chicago, Tribune wires. "2 GROUPS CLAIM BERLIN BOMBING: [FINAL EDITION, C]." Chicago Tribune (Pre-1997 Fulltext), Apr 06, 1986.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/290931488?accountid=41794>.

- Anderson, Scott. "The Makeover." The New York Times. The New York Times, January 19, 2003. <https://www.nytimes.com/2003/01/19/magazine/the-makeover.html>.
- Moore, James Elliott. "The Economic Costs and Consequences of Terrorism." Google Books. Edward Elgar Publishing, January 1, 2008. <https://books.google.com/books?id=wXkAAgAAQBAJ>.
- "Overview of State-Sponsored Terrorism." 1997 Global Terrorism: State-Sponsored Terrorism. Accessed July 14, 2020. https://fas.org/irp/threat/terror_97/sponsored.html.
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Anti-American Arab Liberation Front, God Willing (Inshallah)**

Group Formation: **1986 (alleged)**

Group End: **1986 (alleged); it is unclear why the group has stopped using political violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the Anti-American Liberation front was first founded. In 1986, members of the group performed their first and only attack, when on April 5th, 1986, a bomb ripped through the La Belle discotheque of West Berlin, resulting in the deaths of a Turkish woman, an American serviceman, and injuring hundreds of attendees (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008; New York Times 1986; Chicago Tribune 1986; New York Times 2003; Moore 2008; FAS n.d.; PBS n.d.). The name of the group suggests an anti-American, and possibly an anti-Western ideology as well (New York Times 1986).

Geography

The group only operated in West Berlin, West Germany (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008; New York Times 1986; Chicago Tribune 1986; New York Times 2003; Moore 2008; FAS n.d.; PBS n.d.).

Organizational Structure

Not much could be found about the organizational structure of this group. It was, however, determined that the attack that was being carried out was the work of Libyan

nationals, working on behalf of the Gaddafi government (New York Times 1986; MIPT 2008; Chicago Tribune 1986; New York Times 2003; FAS n.d.; PBS n.d.).

External Ties

The Anti-American Arab Liberation Front had alleged external ties. It was believed that the Libyan People's Bureau in East Berlin was assisting the group in smuggling fighters into West Germany (New York Times 1986). It was suspected that the Anti-American Liberation Front did not exist, but was a front for the Gaddafi government (New York Times 1986; MIPT 2008; Chicago Tribune 1986; New York Times 2003; FAS n.d.; PBS n.d.).

Numerous telephone calls were also made to several news organizations, where three groups claimed responsibility for the same attack, Anti-American Arab Liberation Front, Red Army Faction, and Holger Mainz Commando (New York Times 1986; Moore 2008). It was suspected that the Red Army Faction directly worked with members of the Anti-American Arab Liberation Front in the bombing of La Belle (GTD 2019).

Group Outcome

In response to the bombing, West German police set up roadblocks near the border of East Germany to prevent the escape of the perpetrators (New York Times 1986). Five members of the group were tried in Berlin, and in 2001, perpetrators Vernea Chanaa, Yasir Shraydi, Musbah Eter, and Ali Chanaa were sentenced, while Andrea Haeusler was acquitted (PBS n.d.).

President Reagan demanded airstrikes against Tripoli and Benghazi for Libya's involvement in the attack on April 15, 1986, also known as Operation El Dorado Canyon, where Gaddafi's home was destroyed in the assault (New York Times 1986; PBS n.d.). This led to the shooting deaths of three American and British workers at the University of Beirut, Peter Kilburn, John Douglas, and Philip Padfield, by the pro-Libyan Arab Revolutionary Cells (PBS n.d.). Authorities in West Germany issued arrest warrants for four other Libyan nationals who were suspected to be involved in the bombing (FAS n.d.). Following the La Belle attack, the group stopped using violence, for unknown reasons. Anti-American Arab Liberation Front is inactive (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- state-sponsored terrorism explicitly against Americans
- predates Lockerbie; no clear catalyst for why Libya would target
- there are multiple claims of support. RAF did have a lot of external ties, Holger Mainz

Commando is a smaller splinter. RAF claim only makes sense if you suspect they were assisting, but this hasn't been verified.

-major case of state-sponsored terrorism and external support by Libya against Western forces

-Commando Croatian also state-sponsored terrorism

XIII. MUSTAFA AKTAS FIGHTING UNIT

Torg ID: 1189

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2614. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2614>
- “German Resistance Memorial Center- Biographies.” German Resistance Memorial Center - Biographie. Accessed July 6, 2020.
https://www.gdw-berlin.de/en/recess/biographies/index_of_persons/biographie/view-bio/kurt-schumacher-1/?no_cache=1.
- Search ProQuest
 - Mustafa aktas fighting
 - Robert schumacher dusseldorf from 1986-11-01 to 1986-12-31
 - Dusseldorf attack from 1986-11-01 to 1986-12-31

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **1986 (alleged)**

Group End: **1986 (alleged)**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Not much is known about this group’s ideology, history, and background. The date of founding of the group is also unknown. However, it is noted that the Mustafa Aktas Fighting Unit targeted and attacked Kurt Schumacher in Dusseldorf on December 23, 1986, using incendiary and explosive devices (GTD 2019). [Kurt Schumacher was a German politician who was a member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and was a fierce opponent of both Communism and Nazism \(German Resistance Memorial Center n.d.\).](#)

Geography

Mustafa Aktas Fighting Unit operated in Dusseldorf, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

It is inferred that the group is no longer active, as they have discontinued operations following their one violent incident in 1986 (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

-the group is likely named after a PKK member who died the year before the group took place. Source for this comes from the Firat News Agency (ANF) which is a pro-Kurdish news organization

-the group assassinates a SDP member but there are no clear connections between the PKK and Schumacher's politics

XIV. RUDOLF HESS LIBERATION COMMAND

Torg ID: 1280

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: Rudolf Hess Liberation Command, Liberation Commando Rudolf Hess

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2613. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2613>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Rudolph Hess Restitution Commando." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 558. PDF. gDrive
- 'Commando' admits attack on spandau. (1986, Oct 24). South China Morning Post (1946-Current) Retrieved from

<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/1538175363?accountid=14026>. PDF. gDrive.

- Tomforde, Anna. (1986, Oct 24). Bomb explodes at spandau. The Guardian (1959-2003) Retrieved from <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/186738847?accountid=14026>. PDF. gDrive.
- Associated Press. (1986, Oct 24). BLAST RIPS PRISON HOLDING EX-NAZI: [SUN-SENTINEL EDITION]. Sun Sentinel Retrieved from <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/389611464?accountid=14026>. PDF. gDrive.
- "The World: [Home Edition 3]." Los Angeles Times (Pre-1997 Fulltext), Oct 24, 1986. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/292391354?accountid=41794>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Rudolf Hess Liberation Command, Liberation Commando Rudolf Hess, Rudolph Hess Restitution Commando, Rudolf Hess Freedom Commando**

Group Formation: **1986 (alleged)**

Group End: **1986 (alleged); it is unclear why the group stopped using political violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group was formed, but members carried out a bomb attack at the Spandau Prison located in Bonn, West Germany, on October 24, 1986 (GTD 2019). The prison held a former Nazi and deputy of Adolf Hitler, Rudolf Hess, where he'd been held for over four decades, and the group demanded his release (Associated Press 1986; South China Morning Post 1986; The Guardian 1986; Los Angeles Times 1986; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group followed a right-wing, Neo-Nazi ideology (Associated Press 1986; The Guardian 1986; Los Angeles Times 1986). The group is believed to be made up of Neo-Nazis and other white nationalists who have called for the release of Rudolf Hess from Spandau Prison, which was controlled by opponents of the Third Reich (Associated Press 1986; The Guardian 1986; Los Angeles Times 1986; Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Geography

The group's only attack occurred in Bonn, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

Very little is known about the organizational structure of the Rudolf Hess Liberation Command, but the group is believed to be made up of Neo-Nazis and other white nationalists who have called for the release of Rudolf Hess from Spandau Prison, which was controlled by opponents of the Third Reich, such as Britain, France, the U.S., and the Soviet Union (Associated Press 1986; The Guardian 1986; Los Angeles Times 1986; Schmid and Jongman 1988).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

Following the group's one bomb attack in 1986, they stopped using political violence for unknown reasons. The group is now inactive (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- group's major political aim was to free Rudolf Hess from prison
- unclear if there was a specific political catalyst behind it
- takes place amidst larger increase in right-wing and neo-nazi sentiment within Germany

XV. AUTONOMEN
Torg ID: 1631
Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2148. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2148>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Autonomists." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 551. PDF. gDrive
- "Autonomous Cells." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3765. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
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- Nick Smaligo. "From Autonomen to Antifa." The New Inquiry. 2017.
<https://thenewinquiry.com/from-autonomen-to-antifa/>
- "Geronimo." Fire and Flames: A History of the German Autonomist Movement. 2012.
https://libcom.org/files/Fire_and_Flames.pdf (Be very skeptical of bias with this source)
- Sedlmaier, Alexander. Consumption and Violence: Radical Protest in Cold-War West Germany. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, n.d.
<https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/id/f721a901-37c1-4c43-83e8-6e4befdb60db/64833.pdf>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Autonomen, Autonomen Zellen, Autonomous Cells, Autonomists**

Group Formation: **The autonomist movement itself had its origins as early as the late 60's-early 70's, but it's believed that the Autonomen Zellen were formally created sometime in the late 80's.**

Group End: **It's assumed that this group died down sometime in the early 90's, due to the reunification of Germany in 1990. This subsequently translated to the rise of antifascist groups, which were created as a response to a surge in nationalism, Neo-Nazism, and racism following the reunification of Germany.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Autonomen Zellen (Autonomous Cells) originated in Germany sometime during the late 1980's (MIPT 2008). The Autonomous Cells purportedly committed their first major act of violence in February 1987 in the city of Bremen, targeting the US (MIPT 2008). An anchor was dropped onto a railway cable, causing some damage, but no injury (MIPT 2008).

The Autonomous Cells formed as a result of the overarching autonomist movement, created in West Germany during the early 1980's (University of Michigan Press n.d., 138). The autonomist movement also had an international presence, particularly in

countries such as Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, France, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, Mexico, and the Czech Republic (Fire and Flames 2012, 7). Inspiration for the autonomist movement resulted from various protests and uprisings in West Germany during the late 60's and early 70's. These initial protests were a combination of anti-authoritarian student movements and "New Left" ideologies which focused on issues such as civil rights, anti-imperialism, gender roles, feminism, and gay rights (Fire and Flames 2012, 18). A string of violence carried out by the RAF in the late 70's during the period known as the "German Autumn", combined with the deaths of their leaders, contributed to the rise of new social movements, which were characterized by direct action and direct democracy (Fire and Flames 2012, 18).

The autonomist movement also had its roots in Italy as early as the late 60's, where operaists, militant workers, and students demanded to take control of labor in factories, participated in protests, rent and bill strikes, self-reduction of public transport fares, and armed occupation of industrial facilities (Fire and Flames 2012, 39-42). Industrial decentralization and automation led to a decrease of jobs in the Italian formal sector, as well as the growth of a new proletariat, mostly consisting of youths who lost their jobs (Fire and Flames 2012, 42-43). This new social class split into several different groups in 1977, where some engaged in looting, refused to pay for services, and clashed with police (Fire and Flames 2012, 42-43).

The autonomist movement, as well as the Autonomen Zellen had a wide range of leftist ideologies, including anti-imperialism, anti-Nazism, anti-fascism, anti-nuclear, neo-marxism, anarchism, and feminism (Sedlmaier n.d., MIPT 2008; Hanshew 2012; Smaligo 2017). The group's political aims were to operate in a decentralized fashion in order to resist and destroy corporatism and the nation-state, abolish representative democracy and government hierarchy, and remove the system "as the cause of war, starvation, poverty, and daily monotony" (Fire and Flames 2012, Schmid and Jongman 1988). The autonomist movement, as a whole, also sought to operate as independent organizations under a similar cause who would then inspire the creation of other radical groups (Fire and Flames 2012, 2).

Geography

Even though the autonomist movement itself had hotspots in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, France, Sweden, the Netherlands, Mexico, Spain, and the Czech Republic, the Autonomen Zellen was domestic. It operated in several German cities, including near Bremen, Frankfurt, and Mackenrode (GTD 2019). Member councils began meeting in Berlin, as well as numerous places in Germany, creating many wings of the Autonomen Zellen (Smaligo 2017).

Organizational Structure

Not much is known about the specific leadership of this group. Autonomen Zellen operated under the autonomist movement. It was a decentralized collection of cells throughout Europe (Smaligo 2017; Fire and Flames 2012; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The exact membership of the group is not clear. However, it is thought that the majority of the members of Autonomen or Autonomen Zellen were made up of student activists, labor, and leftist revolutionaries (Fire and Flames 2012).

External Ties

Not much information is known about the external ties of Autonomen Zellen. It may have had loose ties to other leftist groups such as the RAF (MIPT 2008). Following the fall of the Berlin Wall, a new, antifascist coalition of activists was created, with members in ten German cities gathering and squatting in buildings in East Germany (Smaligo 2017). One of the Autonomen's publications, radikal, openly expressed sympathy and ideological support with the 2 June Movement (Sedlmaier n.d., 138).

Group Outcome

Many actions were taken to crush the Autonomen movement and the Autonomen Zellen. Members and the police constantly clashed during demonstrations (Sedlmaier n.d.; Smaligo 2017). When members occupied Mainzer Straße buildings in East Berlin, they were evicted, following long confrontations with police, where members fought using Molotov cocktails, helicopters, and cranes (Smaligo 2017).

In a string of Neo-Nazi violence during the early 1990's, Autonomen groups protested against the anti-immigrant Republican Party, forcing the German government to amend the constitution to restrict immigration, while at the same time, banned 11 Neo-Nazi groups, prohibited right-wing punk rock, and raided their CD distribution and manufacturing sites (Smaligo 2017). Although the group did engage in police violence in the early 1990's, their last notable attack happened on October 26, 1991, where 20 members attacked Karl Polacek, leader of the Neo-Nazi Free Germany Workers' Party in Mackenrode, Germany (GTD 2019). The Autonomen movement in Germany began to decline in the 90's, as the Berlin Wall fell, and neighborhoods which the Autonomen occupied were becoming gentrified (Smaligo 2017). The rise of neofascist movements, as well as a general uptick in nationalism, also hurt the group's cause (Smaligo 2017). Despite this, the autonomist movement still exists today around the world in some form. These actions include squatting in buildings, participating in anti-nuclear causes and protests, using militancy, and joining antifascist (Antifa) groups (Smaligo 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- the group is very decentralized in contrast to other groups
- German cells originate from the student protests of the late 1960s. Lots of overlap between ideological goals with the RAF. They are inspired by the RAF, but no clear interactions.

-Italian cells also emerge at the same time due to relative economic deprivation as lower-class/socialist movements mobilize.

-Very left-wing (Marxist) with aim to take over property, reaction to industrialization decentralization

-Inter-group clashes with the police in the late 1970s led to splintering which would lead to creation of autonomists

-Autonomen Zellen is German inspiration, seems to be autonomist movement

-early on they are more neo-Marxist. They later adopt the neo-fascist title associated.

-unclear why they are considered inspiration for antifa

-German reunification led to end of group possibly because they lost their ideological beacon with end of communist East Germany. Group cells had previously conducted attacks in East Germany.

-Rise of neofascist and far-right groups in Germany hurt the group. Police might have favored. There were lots of clashes between neo-fascist and autonomist groups. Some policy concessions passed to temper violence by both sides which could have led to loss of motivation to fight.

XVI. AUTONOMEN ZELLEN

Torg ID: 884

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Autonomous Cells, Autonomen Zellen

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Autonomous Cells." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3765. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/104ZP6EH-3clFndMMLCwbrVAXgcL33xuqywydkD-pudM/edit>

Part 2. Basic Coding

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

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

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Autonomen (MIPT 2008).

Geography

This is an alias for Autonomen (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Autonomen (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This is an alias for Autonomen (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Autonomen (MIPT 2008).

XVII. ANTI-CAPITALIST COMMANDO

Torg ID: 1618

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3822>
- Search Proquest
 - Anti-capitalist commando from 1988-10-01 to 1988-11-30
 - Georg scherz assassination from 1988-10-01 to 1988-11-30
 - Berlin attack from 1988-10-01 to 1988-11-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **1988 (alleged)**

Group End: **1988 (alleged); it is unclear why the group has topped using political violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when exactly the Anti-Capitalist Commando formed, but on October 20, 1988, members attempted to assassinate police chief of West Berlin Georg Schertz, by carrying out an incendiary attack against his home (GTD 2019). As the name suggests, the group likely ascribed to an anti-Capitalist and possibly more radical Marxist or Communist causes similar to that of prominent, leftist German terror groups at the time, such as the Red Army Faction. Their political goals were unclear.

Geography

Anti-Capitalist Commando worked in West Berlin, West Germany (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

Following their one attack in 1988, the group stopped using violence. The group has dissolved and is now inactive (GTD 2019).

XVIII. INTERNATIONALIST CELLS

Torg ID: 1114

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3825. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3825>
- Search Proquest
 - "Internationalist cells"

- Internationalist cells east germany
- Internationalist cells east germany from 1988-04-01 to 1988-05-30
- Bank attack berlin from 1988-04-01 to 1988-05-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **1988 (alleged)**

Group End: **1988 (alleged); it's unknown why the group has stopped using political violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the Internationalist Cells formed, but they came together to commit their first and only string of attacks all on April 30, 1988 (GTD 2019). Using incendiary devices, the Internationalist Cells firebombed the All Bank AG, ABC Barkredit-Bank, and the Kunden-Kredit Bank, all located in Berlin, East Germany (GTD 2019). However, the organization's political motivations and ideology were unclear. Their group name does not provide any additional context about who the group was.

Geography

The group operated in Berlin, East Germany (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

After attacking several banks in East Berlin, the group stopped carrying out incidents of violence. The group is no longer active (GTD 2019).

Germany Part 3, 1989-2012

Last Updated: 15 May 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T233	ARMEE ISLAMIQUE DU SALUT (AIS)		1989	1997
T28	AL-QAEDA		1989	2012
T1934	TURKISH COMMUNIST PARTY/MARXIST (TKP-ML)		1990	2003
T1270	REVOLUTIONARY FLAMES		1990	1990
T1594	ACTION GROUP FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POLICE STATE		1991	1991
T1722	GROUP FOR A STRONG REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT		1991	1991
T1931	THOMAS MUENZER WILD BAND		1991	1991
T1507	ISLAMIC GOLDEN ARMY		1992	1992
T576	ANTI-IMPERIALIST CELL (AIZ)		1995	1995
T2425	ROBIN FOODS OF SHERWOOD FOREST		1998	1999
T975	STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)		1999	0
T98	AUTONOMOUS DECORATORS		1999	2000
T1057	DEMOCRATIC IRAQI OPPOSITION OF GERMANY		2002	2002
T840	CAUCASIAN FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ABU ACHIKOB		2003	0
T848	GROUP REVOLUTIONARY RECONSTRUCTION		2003	0
T727	CONSPIRACY OF CELLS OF FIRE		2008	2011
T2400	HOODIE WEARERS		2009	2009
T1710	HEKLA RECEPTION COMMITTEE-INITIATIVE FOR MORE SOCIAL ERUPTIONS		2011	2011
T2639	FRIENDS OF LOUKANIKOS		2012	2012

- I. ARMEE ISLAMIQUE DU SALUT (AIS)
Torg ID: 233
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic Salvation Front, Al-Jabhah Al-Islamiyah Lil-Inqadh, Armee Islamique Du Salut (Ais), Army Of Islamic Salvation, Front Islamique Du Salut, Islamic Salvation Army, Islamic Salvation Front (Fis)

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.jstor.org/stable/4329544>
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<http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780195390155/obo-9780195390155-0215.xml>
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<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad1518.html>
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<http://www.nytimes.com/1990/06/14/world/islamic-party-in-algeria-defeats-ruling-group-in-local-elections.html?pagewanted=all>
- Ireland: Refugee Documentation Centre, Algeria: Information on FIS, 25 January 2012, Q14951, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4f312b852.html> [accessed 12 July 2017]
- GTD Perpetrator 1163, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017,
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1163>
- Gleditsch et al. "Non-State Actor Data." 2013.
http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Islamic Salvation Army; Armée Islamique du Salut

Min. Group Date: 1989 - FIS is founded, violence starts in 1991 (Ahmed Ben Aicha, amir of Western Algerian portion of AIS, cites early 1993 as the beginning of MIA and other groups and fighters uniting)

Max. Group Date: 21 Sept 1997 (declared an official ceasefire)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The FIS is a political party, formed in 1989, when the Algerian government allowed new political parties to form (Fromherz 2012). In 1990, it won the elections which displaced the National Liberation Front from power for the first time in 28 years (Ibrahim 1990). The political party adhered to an Islamist ideology and gained support quickly in the 1980s after oil prices fell and a 1988 protest over food prices (Fromherz 2012). The group's goal was to overthrow the FLN and create an Islamic state in Algeria. Its first violent incident is in 1991 after the election results are nullified (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group was primarily active in Algiers, but conducted attacks throughout the country (GTD 2017). The group operated solely in Algeria and avoided the center of the country (GIA territory), though it had significant but tenuous control over the outer regions from 1994 to 1997.

Organizational Structure

The party was led by Colonel Chadli Bendjedid (Fromherz 2012). The group established its own armed wing known as the AIS a year after fighting had already begun (Fromherz 2012). The FIS received many legal donations from external actors including private individuals in other countries while it was a legal political party but many of those financial sources seemed to have dried up once the party was forced underground. The AIS specifically was in many ways a splinter of MIA. The group had approximately 10,000-15,000 members around 1993-1994 (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 639).

Very little information exists about the group's leadership: while scholars seem to agree that Ben Aicha and Mezraq led the two portions of the AIS, the nature of their leadership and their backgrounds remain unclear. Most scholars call them "amirs" (see: Hafez) but this term seems to just refer to their relative power over the group. Interestingly, Ben Aicha himself has also said that while the AIS was the armed wing of the FIS, they were not completely controlled by the political party but rather had a significant amount of autonomy when conducting their operations. As a guerilla group, the group operated in a fairly concentrated way (as in, there seemed to be some sort of militaristic hierarchy in place), though different units operated in more cell-like ways and the FIS was, after being banned, an underground cell itself. The group started as a political party that

became violent after legal civic engagement became impossible. Most if not all of their supporters were Algerian Islamic fundamentalists.

External Ties

The group originally allied with the GIA because the GIA was better armed, but eventually broke off (Fromherz 2012). The group allegedly received military training in Yemen and support from Iran and Sudan, but this is not confirmed (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 638).

Group Outcome

In 1992, the Algerian government banned the FIS and nullified the results of an election they won in order to protect the power of the FLN majority (Fromherz 2012). The army cracked down on FIS supporters and employed indiscriminate violence against villagers, which led to an increase in militant violence (Ireland RDC 2012).

The group began as a Salafist political party – the Front Islamique du Salut or FIS – that the government banned in 1992. The government also arrested a number of FIS leaders, including the third in command. After the ban and the emergence of other jihadist groups in the region (notably GIA), the remaining then-underground FIS officials brought together fighters from MIA and other smaller Salafist groups to form the AIS, the armed wing of the party in 1993 (for the Western wing, under Ahmed Ben Aicha) and 1994 (for the Eastern wing, under Madani Mezraq). The group then engaged in traditional guerrilla warfare, notably against state officials that specifically kept the FIS from operating legally. They sent death threats (though whether or not they carried through with them is unclear) to said employees as well as attacking government buildings, though reports vary on whether any given act was the fault of the AIS or the GIA.

- II. AL-QAEDA
Torg ID: 28
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/al-qaeda-k-al-qaida-al-qaida/p9126>
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http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
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<http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/narratives/al-qaida>
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<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/projects/documents/evidence-of-financial-links-between-saudi-royal-family-and-al-qaeda>
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<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2008/jul/13/history.alqaida>
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<https://www.cnn.com/2015/02/03/politics/9-11-attacks-saudi-arabia-involvement/index.html>

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.

- III. TURKISH COMMUNIST PARTY/MARXIST (TKP-ML)
Torg ID: 1934
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 2003
Onset: NA

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: What is the earliest year the group was active?

Group End: What is the last year the group was active? Why did it stop using political violence?

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This section is where you would include information about the group's founding date, its initial goals, ideology, and date when it first came to attention as a violent group.

Geography

This section is where you would include information about the group's operational environment including the names of areas where they operate from, the name of any external sanctuaries, the name of any cities, towns, or neighborhoods where they conduct attacks. You may also provide a generic descriptor if you cannot identify specifically where, but know what the geographic composition of the area was.

Organizational Structure

This section is where you would include information about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

This section is where you would include information about the group's ties to other actors including both other armed groups as well as other countries. This includes information about external support, alliances, and splinters.

Group Outcome

This section is where you would include information about the state's response to the group, if any, and how this affects the group. You will also identify whether the group is still active, when it stopped using violence, and what happened to the group to cause it to stop using violence.

IV. REVOLUTIONARY FLAMES

Torg ID: 1270

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2073. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2073>
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<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/1444188956?accountid=14026> (accessed May 27, 2020).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **1990 (alleged)**

Group End: **1990 (alleged); it is unclear why the group stopped using violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is not known precisely when the Revolutionary Flames were founded. On September 26, 1990, the group firebombed a branch of the West German Dresdner Bank in East Berlin (GTD 2019; Chicago Tribune 1990). The Revolutionary Flames was a leftist organization. It justified its use of violence as a means to weaken the influence of Western corporations. It cited a conspiracy to dominate the world (Chicago Tribune 1990).

Geography

Revolutionary Flames only operated in East Berlin, East Germany, during their one violent attack (GTD 2019; Chicago Tribune 1990).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

Following their firebombing of a Dresdner Bank branch, the group stopped carrying out attacks (GTD 2019). It is not clear why the group has ceased using political violence, and they are inactive today (GTD 2019).

V. ACTION GROUP FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POLICE STATE

Torg ID: 1594

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3367. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3367>

- WORLD IN BRIEF policemen missing. 1991. The Globe and Mail, Oct 14, 1991. <https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/385470404?accountid=14026> (accessed May 27, 2020). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **1991 (alleged)**

Group End: **1991 (alleged); it is unknown why the group decided to stop using violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group was founded. On October 12, 1991, in the city of Bielefeld, the group assassinated two police officers, Joerg Lorkowski and Andreas Wilkending (GTD 2019). An anonymous caller to a radio station claimed to be a representative of the Action Group For the Destruction of the Police State and claimed responsibility for the murders (The Globe and Mail 1991). The group's political beliefs and reasoning behind their choice of targets are unspecified.

Geography

Action Group For the Destruction of the Police State operated in Bielefeld, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

Following the murder of two police officers in 1991, the group stopped operating for unknown reasons (GTD 2019). The group is inactive (GTD 2019).

VI. GROUP FOR A STRONG REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 1722
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1862. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1862>
- Search Proquest
 - “Group for a Strong Revolutionary Movement”
 - Attack renault group revolutionary
 - Bruehl attack from 1991-06-01 to 1991-10-01
 - Bruehl attack renault from 1991-06-01 to 1991-10-01

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **1991 (alleged)**

Group End: **1991 (alleged); it is unclear why the group stopped using political violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is not known precisely when the Group For a Strong Revolutionary Movement was founded. Members conducted a firebombing attack against a Renault delivery depot, targeting France (GTD 2019). The incident occurred in the city of Bruehl, Germany, on July 29, 1991, resulting in \$600,000 of damages (GTD 2019).

Geography

The group operated in Bruehl, Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

Following 1991, the group disbanded, though it's not clear why (GTD 2019). The group is now inactive (GTD 2019).

VII. THOMAS MUENZER WILD BAND

Torg ID: 1931

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1863. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1863>
- March Fisher. "German Official Dealing with East is Assassinated." Washington Post. 1991.
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1991/04/02/german-official-dealing-with-east-is-assassinated/ef81e08f-7572-48db-a6a3-89dab5347dfd/>
- World-wide. 1991. Wall Street Journal, Apr 02, 1991.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/308014225?accountid=14026> (accessed May 27, 2020). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Thomas Muenzer Wild Band, Thomas Muenzer's Wild Band**

Group Formation: **1991 (alleged)**

Group End: **1991 (alleged); it is unclear why the group has stopped using violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the Thomas Muenzer Wild Band was first founded, but they came to attention for an attack on March 29, 1991 (GTD 2019). An office of the Treuhandanstalt agency in Berlin was firebombed, causing approximately \$100,000 in

damage (GTD 2019; Washington Post 1991; Wall Street Journal 1991). The agency that was being targeted sought to privatize enterprises in East Germany (Wall Street Journal 1991; Washington Post 1991). The group was named after Thomas Muenzer, a Reformation theologian and a leader of a German peasants' revolt (Washington Post 1991). It is likely that the group opposed the reunification of Germany, in addition to the growth of capitalism (Washington Post 1991).

Geography

The Thomas Muenzer Wild band operated in Berlin, Germany (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

Very little has been found about the external ties of the Thomas Muenzer Wild Band, but they potentially had a connection to the RAF, which also opposed the reunification of Germany (Washington Post 1991). In addition, the RAF was also known for the shooting and murder of the head of the Treuhandanstalt agency, Detlev Rohwedder (Washington Post 1991).

Group Outcome

The Thomas Muenzer Wild Band seems to have disbanded following their one attack in 1991, for unknown reasons (GTD 2019). The organization is no longer active (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- they seemed to oppose privatization of company and increase in capitalist infrastructure within the former parts of East Germany
- the group had its one and only attack about 6 months after reunification (long gap between potential catalyst for violence and actual event)

VIII. ISLAMIC GOLDEN ARMY
Torg ID: 1507
Min. Group Date: 1992
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **1992 (alleged)**

Group End: **1992 (alleged); it is unclear why the group ceased using political violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is not known precisely when the Islamic Golden Army was founded. They came to attention for an attack which took place on January 23, 1992 (GTD 2019; US Department of Transportation 1992). Members used a rifle to fire shots inside an Air Algerie office in Frankfurt, and no one was injured (GTD 2019; US Department of Transportation 1992). Although little information is available about the Islamic Golden Army, in an anonymous phone call to the German Press Agency following the incident, they claimed the attack to have been done supporting the Algerian Salvation Front (US Department of Transportation 1992).

Geography

The group's only operations were conducted in Frankfurt, Hesse, Germany (GTD 2019; US Department of Transportation 1992).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

Although little information is available about the Islamic Golden Army, in an anonymous phone call to the German Press Agency following the incident, they claimed the attack to

have been done supporting the Algerian Salvation Front (US Department of Transportation 1992).

Group Outcome

For unknown reasons, the Islamic Golden Army stopped carrying out attacks after its one attack in 1992 (GTD 2019). The group is inactive today (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- group wanted to support the FIS. the timing of this event actually postdated the start of the civil war in Algeria
- one hit wonder

- IX. ANTI-IMPERIALIST CELL (AIZ)
Torg ID: 576
Min. Group Date: 1995
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset: NA

Aliases: Anti-Imperialist Cell (AIZ), Antiimperialistische Zelle

Part 1. Bibliography

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-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anti-Imperialist Cell (AIZ), Antiimperialistische Zelle, Anti-imperialistic cells, Anti-Imperialist Cell (AIC)

Group Formation: **The group was formed sometime in 1992, when the group splintered from the RAF.**

Group End: **1995; the group disbanded after the leaders were captured.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Anti-Imperialist Cell was formed in 1992 (The Observer 1996; The Times 1996; The Province 1995). The group splintered from the Red Army Faction (RAF) over disagreements about the RAF's stance to renounce violence in 1992, as well as their leadership (The Times 1996; MIPT 2008; The Province 1995). On November 21, 1992, they carried out an arson attack at the University of Hamburg (Marks 1997; Minister of Security n.d.). The AIZ was ideologically very similar to the RAF, as they ascribed to a leftist, Communist/socialist, and anti-imperialist philosophy (MIPT 2008; U.S. Department of State 2000; U.S. Department of State 2001; U.S. Department of State 1997). The group embroiled themselves in many political issues, such as protesting German assistance to Morocco, targeting members of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), sympathizing with Peruvian rebels and criticizing the Peruvian government, and supporting a Third World armed struggle against imperialistic powers, such as the United

States, Russia, Japan, and the EU (MIPT 2008). AIZ also sympathized with Islamist militant groups, and attempted to increase contact with them (MIPT 2008; The Observer 1996).

Geography

AIZ operated in cities in Germany, such as Hamburg, Wolfsburg, Siegen, Dusseldorf, and several others (GTD 2019; Wikipedia n.d.; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Anti-Imperialist Cell was led by Bernard Uzun, with accomplice Michael Steinau (MIPT 2008; Marks 1997). The group was made up of former members of the RAF (MIPT 2008; The Times 1996). AIZ adopted a loose cell structure resembling the IRA, and worked in secrecy (The Times 1996; The Observer 1996). Members worked during the week and only convened as a militant group in their spare time (MIPT 2008; The Times 1996; The Observer 1996). Membership was estimated between 20 to 80 members, at an unspecified time (MIPT 2008). Others, however, believed the group had fewer than 50 members, with the majority being in their mid-twenties (The Observer 1996). Some theorized that the group consisted of up to 30 teachers in schools and universities in the Ruhr region (The Times 1996).

External Ties

AIZ was an offshoot of the Red Army Faction (The Times 1996; MIPT 2008; The Province 1995). AIZ provided ideological support to Islamist militant groups, and attempted to increase contact with them (MIPT 2008; The Observer 1996). They also have expressed support for organizations such as the PKK and the Shining Path guerillas of Peru (The Observer 1996). Unspecified British anarchist groups also made contacts with an AIZ cell in Lower Saxony (The Times 1995).

Group Outcome

German authorities arrested Uzun and Steinau, and in 1999, they were convicted of attempted murder (U.S. Department of State 1997; U.S. Department of State 2000; U.S. Department of State 2001). Steinau was sentenced to nine years in prison, and Uzun received 13 (U.S. Department of State 2001). The group's last attack happened on December 23, 1995, where the consulate of Peru in Dusseldorf was bombed (Minister of Security n.d.). The group disbanded after the leader was arrested (MIPT 2008). Anti-Imperialist Cell is inactive (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-political aims are all over the place. They describe themselves as a guerrilla organization (maybe center-seeking leftist), but they also have a lot of secondary and tertiary political aims as well.

-the RAF was starting to wind down at this point but these people wanted to continue the fight

-they called themselves “weekend warriors” or “weekend militants” because they only conducted terrorist attacks after-hours or on weekends. First example of terrorism as a hobby for these militants. (Possible that this was a larger phenomenon in Germany?)

-good example of leadership decapitation hastening group end

X. ROBIN FOODS OF SHERWOOD FOREST

Torg ID: 2425

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: Robin Food, Robin Foods Of Sherwood Forest

*Robin Food is the name of a German grocery store.

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/1619969475?accountid=14026>. PDF. gDrive (Robin Food copycats original?)

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Robin Food, Robin Foods of Sherwood Forest**

Group Formation: **1997 (alleged)**

Group End: **1999 (alleged); reasons for disbanding are unknown.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is not known exactly when Robin Food was founded, as attacks have been committed by various individuals operating in a decentralized manner. The attacks were part of a larger number of extortionist attempts by individuals in which they threatened to poison certain food products if their demands were not met (New York Times 1998). In 1997, a member inserted cyanide into a tube of mustard at a supermarket in Saarbrücken, and another contaminated food product was found in Regensburg (Wall Street Journal 1997). These events came following a letter which was sent to Thomy, a subsidiary of Nestlé, which requested \$15 million in diamonds (Wall Street Journal 1997).

The group seemed to be focused on blackmailing and extorting money from corporations by poisoning products with chemicals, targeting supermarkets, cosmetic firms, and food producers (New York Times 1998; Orlando Sentinel 1999; Wall Street Journal 1997; The Independent 1998; National Post 1998). The individuals associated with this group seemed like amateurs rather than experienced criminals, as most cases of extortion stopped following the first threat, and other extortionists warned companies where to locate poisoned products in stores (New York Times 1998). None of the criminals profited from their actions (The Independent 1998).

Geography

The group mainly operated in Germany (New York Times 1998; Orlando Sentinel 1999; Wall Street Journal 1997; The Independent 1998; National Post 1998). Some of the extortionists sent letters and made phone calls from Belgium and The Netherlands, but it's not confirmed whether those individuals were associated with this group (New York Times 1998).

Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of this group was very nebulous. The exact membership of Robin Foods is unknown, but various individuals have participated in activities which possibly might have been attributed to the group. Two men in Venlo, The Netherlands were arrested when police traced a call in which they attempted to blackmail Beiersdorf, a cosmetics firm in Hamburg (New York Times 1998).

Blackmailers also added solvents in hair-gel products, and put samples inside Mainz supermarkets (New York Times 1998). In another instance, a German of Romanian background and a metalworker, Alexandru Nemeth, attempted to blackmail Nestle by demanding that they send him \$14 million worth of diamonds, which were to be delivered in bags by pigeons who were trained to fly home (Orlando Sentinel 1999; The Independent 1998). Police put radio transmitters in the pouches, and eventually captured Nemeth (The Independent 1998). Arno Funke, a German extortionist operating under the alias Dagobert, bombed several stores in Berlin and used intricate electronic devices in order to collect his money (The Independent 1998). A Magdeburg couple allegedly threatened a Nestle label to contaminate their products with mad-cow disease (Wall Street Journal 1997). A 48 year-old architect from Lubeck tried to extort \$600,000 from marmalade maker Schwartauer Werke by adding rat poison to their products (New York Times 1998). Police have also described some of the other suspects involved in similar acts as bankrupt businessmen, and one law student (New York Times 1998).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

In response, German companies began to use tamper-resistant packaging, and Nestle developed special response teams in the case of future threats (New York Times 1998). Police in Germany also arrested many suspects that were participating in extortion (New York Times 1998; Orlando Sentinel 1999; Wall Street Journal 1997; The Independent 1998). Alexandru Nemeth, an extortionist, was captured by authorities (The Independent 1998; Orlando Sentinel 1999). Another man, Arno Funke, was sentenced to seven years in jail for bombing stores in Berlin in order to collect money (The Independent 1998). Robin Food's last attack happened on February 26, 1999, where the group placed pesticides in Nestle products (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- there isn't really clear evidence of an organized group, but rather unassociated individuals that all engaged in the same extortion
- no evidence of political violence associated -- they would warn the company that they had poisoned something and demand a ransom
- some of the poisoning claims could not be verified. Some individuals just threatened to
- the police were able to arrest enough members to break-up the threat
- perhaps another type of leaderless resistance? Copycats? Think about ties to autonomen

- XI. STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)
Torg ID: 975
Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No known aliases

Group Formation: 1999 (Independent UK 2014)

Group End: 2014 - group announces it will dissolve (Independent UK 2014)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1999 (MIPT 2008; Independent UK 2014). It formed in response to a documentary that showed the Huntingdon Life Sciences laboratory abusing its animals (MIPT 2017). Although the HLS laboratory apologized and fired the animal abusers, it spurred Greg Avery, Heather James, and Natasha DelleMagne to create SHAC. Greg Avery, Heather James, and Natasha DelleMagne (MIPT 2017). Originally, the group just picketed the laboratory (BBC 2001). It was later involved in hoax bombs, violent threats, and graffiti (The Guardian 2010). The group's most well known attack was in 2001 when three members attacked HLS Managing Director Brian Cass leaving him with a three inch wound (MIPT 2017). Furthermore, when neighbors tried to intervene, they were sprayed with CS gas (MIPT 2017).

The group's goal is limited and aims to completely close down the Huntingdon Life Sciences (MIPT 2017; The Guardian 2010; Mother Jones 2010, The Telegraph 2001; Independent UK 2004; Independent UK 2004).

Like other animal rights groups, their ideology can also be related to that of Steven Best's, who coined the term "extensional self-defense". His 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 (Best 2012).

Geography

The group is primarily known for its attacks within the UK as the Huntingdon Life Sciences was the largest contract research organisation in the UK in 2001 (BBC 2001). The group moved its headquarters to New Jersey in 2002 and established an external base (MIPT 2008). There are still offices within the UK but the American group is led by Kevin Kjonaas.

Organizational Structure

In the UK the group was most tied to one of its co-founders Greg Avery, Heather James, and Natasha DelleMagne (MIPT 2017). It seems that the group had no previous radical animal activism (MIPT 2017) as their goal was only to take down the HLS (Independent UK 2004). Avery also claims the group started with only 10 activists (Independent UK 2004). In America, the group was led by Kevin Kjonaas who joined the group after witnessing HLS beating beagles on television (Mother Jones 2006). There are no known

wings of the group. It is unknown precisely how the group funds itself, but is rumored to launder money through a charity (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

It is known that SHAC has collaborated with both Speak and the ALF for a training camp in Britain. The camp featured 300 militants including many from the U.S (Independent UK 2004). There are no other known alliances.

Group Outcome

Britain and the US took several actions against the group including numerous arrests and operations. Police arrested 32 members in 2007; this event “effectively broke the back of the movement and led to the jailing of its leadership” (Independent UK 2014). Avery Bradley and members of SHAC were arrested in 2009 with 5 more in 2010 (The Guardian 2010). In America, police arrested Kevin Kjonaas and six other members (Mother Jones 2006). The group suffered during further large-scale campaigns including Operation Forton (2005) and Operation Achilles (2007) who targeted majority of the animal activists groups within the UK (Monaghan 2013, pg 944). The last and only really “violent” attack was in 2001 when three members attacked HLS Managing Director Brian Cass leaving him with a three inch wound (MIPT 2017). As of 2012 it was still active and violent but in 2014 the group ended its campaign after an "onslaught of government repression" (Independent UK 2014).

Note for Iris: There is a group called the Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Science that sprung up in 2009 with a possible relation to SHAC but all sources are pretty shady

Notes for Iris:

- very narrow aim compared to other groups
- leadership inadvertently radicalized members to conduct terror attacks
- difference between this group and the ALF/ARM vs SHAC: (1) narrow aim, (2) leadership lacks militant experience or animal rights activism, (3) more unorganized? Inexperienced and ill-equipped to conduct multiple attacks.
- Operation Achilles allegedly originally targeted this group specifically and then spread against the group
- arrests against this group are particularly devastating for this group
- force is really disproportionate against this group
- possible alias for Militant Forces against Huntingdon Life Science, which formed in 2009, using same tactics and having the same aims as the group. Sources are not always credible.

- XII. AUTONOMOUS DECORATORS
Torg ID: 98
Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

*be careful with dates here - seem to be some typos

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **1999**

Group End: **2000; it is unknown why the group stopped conducting attacks.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the Autonomous Decorators were formed. On December 21, 1999, members of the Autonomous Decorators attacked the Thuringian Interior Ministry, in order to protest the arrests of several members affiliated with radical leftist organizations, such as the Rote Zora, and the Revolutionary Cells (BBC 2000; MIPT 2008; Price 2019). Members threw bags of paint at the building from a vehicle (BBC 2000; MIPT 2008). The group was believed to have sympathized with other leftist

groups, and they ascribed to anti-imperialist, feminist, and Communist ideologies (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The Autonomous Decorators operated in Erfurt, Thuringia, Germany (GTD 2019; BBC 2000).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

Autonomous Decorators reportedly had unspecified ties to left-wing terror groups, such as the Revolutionary Cells (RZ), along with its splinter group Rote Zora (MIPT 2008; BBC 2000). The Autonomous Cells also targeted the Thuringian Interior Ministry in order to voice opposition to the imprisonment of several members of those groups, which shared a similar ideology (BBC 2000; GTD 2019; Price 2019; MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

On January 2, 2000, the Thuringian Interior Ministry was unsuccessfully attacked once more, this time with the use of incendiary weapons, such as Molotov Cocktails (GTD 2019; BBC 2000). It is unknown why the group ceased operations following this last incident. The group is inactive today (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-good example of MIPT typographical errors (says 2001)

XIII. DEMOCRATIC IRAQI OPPOSITION OF GERMANY

Torg ID: 1057

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://edition.cnn.com/2002/WORLD/europe/08/20/iraq.condemn/>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Democratic Iraqi Opposition of Germany, Democratic Iraqi Opposition Group**

Group Formation: **2002 (alleged)**

Group End: **2002 (alleged); it is unclear why they stopped using violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown exactly when the Democratic Iraqi Opposition of Germany was founded. Their first and only attack came on August 20, 2002, where five group members went to the Iraqi Embassy in Berlin, spraying tear gas, and taking Shamil Mohammed, the ambassador to Germany, and one other person hostage (GTD 2019; The Guardian 2002; New York Times 2002a; New York Times 2002b; LA Times 2002; CNN 2002). The group was center-seeking and sought to end the rule of Saddam Hussein in Iraq, stating, "We are taking over the Iraqi Embassy in Berlin and with this the first step in the liberation of our beloved fatherland" (The Guardian 2002; New York Times 2002a; LA Times 2002; CNN 2002). The group had three demands in total: (1) to remove the Iraq flag from the Embassy, (2) force any Iraqi intelligence agents to leave Germany, and (3) increase protection for Iraqis pursuing asylum in Germany (New York Times 2002a).

Geography

The group operated in the Zehlendorf district in southwestern Berlin, Germany (LA Times 2002; The Guardian 2002; New York Times 2002a).

Organizational Structure

According to leader of the Iraqi Congress Ahmad Chalabi, the five perpetrators were all of Iraqi origin, aged 30-43 (New York Times 2002a). They demanded the German government to take down the Iraqi flag at the embassy, expel Iraqi intelligence agents, and give protection to German-Iraqis (New York Times 2002a). They all sought asylum in Germany (New York Times 2002b).

External Ties

No information could be found about the external ties of the group.

Group Outcome

After only a few hours, German special police forces in Berlin stormed the embassy, arresting five perpetrators (LA Times 2002; GTD 2019; The Guardian 2002; New York Times 2002a). Police set up barricades near the embassy (LA Times 2002). The leader of the Iraqi Congress Ahmad Chalabi condemned the seizure of the embassy (New York Times 2002a). White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer, as well as the Bush Administration, condemned the incident (LA Times 2002; New York Times 2002a). The group stopped carrying out violent attacks following the seizure of the Iraqi Embassy (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

-Iraqi Congress was an umbrella organization that supported pro-democracy efforts and regime change efforts in Iraq. They were a political organization that formed after the end of the Gulf War to oppose efforts. The Embassy seizure seemed to be conducted by a handful of unassociated individuals

-the attack predated the start of the Iraq War

-the group opposed Germany because they didn't want any political intervention and Iraq because they opposed Saddam Hussein (seemed to want some indigenous democratization effort)

XIV. CAUCASIAN FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF ABU ACHIKOB

Torg ID: 840

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Caucasian Front for the Liberation of Abu Achikob." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3574. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/104ZP6EH-3clFndMMLCwbrVAXgcL33xugywydkD-pudM/edit>

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **2003 (alleged)**

Group End: **2003 (alleged); it's unclear why the group stopped using violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unclear when the group was first founded, but in 2003, the Caucasian Front for the Liberation of Abu Achikob planted a suitcase bomb on the platform at a railway station in Dresden (MIPT 2008; BBC 2003). Following an investigation by authorities, it was learned that the incident was perpetrated by a man named Ulrich Vogel, a real estate agent who sought to extort millions from Deutsche Bank AG (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The perpetrator operated in Dresden, Saxony, Germany (MIPT 2008; BBC 2003).

Organizational Structure

Despite the fact that authorities initially believed the group to be Chechen, it was discovered that the sole perpetrator, Ulrich Vogel, masqueraded himself as the "Caucasian Front" (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

Vogel was arrested and eventually sentenced to 12 years in prison for attempted murder (MIPT 2008). It is assumed that the group has ceased operations following this incident, and is inactive today (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- Abu Achikob is not a known historical leader and seems to be a generic
- good example of one individual exaggerating the size of the group
- device failed due to technical error. Good example of inherent random-ness sometimes involved in these attacks

XV. GROUP REVOLUTIONARY RECONSTRUCTION

Torg ID: 848

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://docs.google.com/document/d/104ZP6EH-3clFndMMLCwbrVAXgcL33xuqywydkD-pudM/edit>
- Three suspected left-wing terrorists charged with arson in germany. 2003. BBC Monitoring European, Aug 15, 2003.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/459470867?accountid=14026> (accessed May 29, 2020). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Group Revolutionary Reconstruction, Group Revolutionary Reconstruction (GRR), Revolutionary Action Carlo Giuliani (RACG), Carlo Giuliani Revolutionary Action, Revolutionaere Aktion Carlo Giuliani, Kommando Globaler Widerstand, Global Resistance Command, Kommando, Freilassung Aller Politischen Gefangenen, Command, Release of All Political Prisoners**

Group Formation: **Estimated between 2000 and August 2001**

Group End: **May 2002; the founders wrote letters claiming responsibility and stopped acting for unspecified reasons.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The date of Group Revolutionary Reconstruction's formation is disputed. Some trace its formation to August 2001 (BBC Monitoring European 2003). However, others suspect the group formed in 2000 when it conducted an arson attack against a member of Parliament (MIPT 2008). Investigators later noted that the group appeared to follow a leftist ideology similar to other groups operating in Germany in the time (BBC Monitoring European 2003; MIPT 2008). Members sought to entrench "militant politics" in the people of Germany in order to "bring about the violent overthrow of authorities" (BBC Monitoring European 2003).

Geography

GRR operated in Germany and conducted attacks in Berlin and Magdeburg (BBC Monitoring European 2003; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Three Germans, aged 22-24, were in the group: Marco H, Daniel W, and Carsten S (BBC Monitoring European 2003). Marco H is believed to be the leader of the group (BBC Monitoring European 2003).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

There is disputed information about this group's outcome. BBC (2003) claims the group dissolved in May 2002 and members were arrested in August 2003. MIPT (2008) claims the group's last attack was an unsuccessful arson attack against the Berlin Federal Academy for Security Policy in 2003 (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-what are their political aims? Seem center-seeking for sure but not clear what type of leftist

-MIPT source lines up with the first two incidents mentioned in the BBC article. BBC says group arrested in 2003. Group definitely falls apart in 2003 with arrests, but date of last violent attack is disputed (2002 or 2003)?

XVI. CONSPIRACY OF CELLS OF FIRE
Torg ID: 727
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20500>
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<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/spf.htm>
- George Kassimeris (2012) Greece's New Generation of Terrorists, Part 2: The Conspiracy of Cells of Fire (CCF), Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 35:9, 634-649. PDF. gdrive.
- "Terrorist Designation of Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei." US State Department. 2011.
<https://2009-2017.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/10/175362.htm>
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<https://foreignpolicy.com/2010/11/04/what-do-we-know-about-the-conspiracy-of-the-fire-nuclei/>
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<https://foreignpolicy.com/2010/11/03/this-weeks-other-mail-bomb-plot/>
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<https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2010/11/04/131062071/another-bomb-in-greece-blamed-on-conspiracy-of-fire-nuclei>
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<https://talkradio.co.uk/news/conspiracy-fire-cells-who-are-greek-militants-claiming-paris-imf-bomb-17031611378>
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<https://www.businessinsider.com/afp-imf-letter-bomb-what-is-the-conspiracy-of-fire-nuclei-2017-3>
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<https://www.refworld.org/docid/5006b9c22.html>
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- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2010 - Greece, 18 August 2011, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/4e5248293c.html>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2011 - Greece, 31 July 2012, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/501fbc628.html>

- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2012 - Greece, 30 May 2013, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/51a86e8a2d.html>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2013 - Greece, 30 April 2014, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/536229e914.html>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2016 - Greece, 19 July 2017, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5981e43ca.html>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2017 - Greece, 19 September 2018, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5bcf1fa48.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 2008

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Conspiracy of Cells of Fire held its first attacks on January 21, 2008 when it conducted 11 firebombings against banks, businesses, car dealerships, and vehicles in Athens and Thessaloniki (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 634; US State Department 2011). The group stated that its reason for conducting the attack was to show solidarity with Vangelis Botzatzis and three other anarchists, who had been imprisoned for arson against Greek banks (Kassimeris 2012, 634). CCF conducted more attacks on February 21, 2008, when the group conducted 13 arson attacks in Athens, Salonica, and Piraeus (GTD 2018; Kassimeris 2012, 634). CCF was an anarchist group (Global Security n.d.; Kassimeris 2012, 635; US State Department 2011). The group's goals were to use violence to resist power structures, institutions of capitalism and other forms of social hierarchy, and to demonstrate solidarity with other anarchists (Kassimeris 2012, 634-635). CCF had profound "visceral hatred of banks," opposed "the military-police complex," despised capitalist society, and was disenfranchised by the political system and its inability to properly represent the people (Kassimeris 2012, 635). The group primarily used arson because the act of burning an edifice both literally and symbolically burned down structures of oppression and their symbols thereof (Kassimeris 2012, 635).

In addition to arson, the group also sent mail bombs to multiple prominent targets including an office of the International Monetary Fund, foreign embassies in Greece,

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

CCF's organizational structure was decentralized and consisted of many cells (RealClear Defense 2017). Most members of CCF were in their 20s (Foreign Policy 2010). Many members likely came from affluent backgrounds (RealClear Defense 2017). CCF had an important prison sector that was dedicated to maintaining the group's armed struggle (Kassimeris 2012, 641). This prison wing was called the Nucleus of the Imprisoned Members of the Organization (Kassimeris 2012, 641). The leaders of this prison nucleus were Gerasimos Tsakalos, Panagiotis Argyrou, Charis Chatzimihelakis (Kassimeris 2012, 641). The Nucleus of the Imprisoned Members of the Organization protested prison rules and frequently participated in hunger strikes (Kassimeris 2012, 641). It is unclear who the overall leader of CCF is. It may be Gerasimos Tsakalos, a Greek nihilist who verbally attacked people in positions of power and was imprisoned in Korydallos for attempting to mail parcel bombs to foreign embassies (Kassimeris 2012, 641-642). Kostantina Karakatsani may have also been an important CCF militant who was imprisoned for being a member of a criminal organization and manufacturing explosives (Kassimeris 2012, 644-645). Commando Horst Fantazzini may be a wing of

CCF (Kassimeris 2012, 640). The group is likely funded by its affluent members (RealClear Defense 2017). CCF may also have also used theft to finance itself (RealClear Defense 2017).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

Notes for Iris:

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

XVII. HOODIE WEARERS
Torg ID: 2400
Min. Group Date: 2009
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30121. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30121>

- Hamburg police attack was to mark death of Greek student. The Local (Germany). 2009. <https://www.thelocal.de/20091206/23753>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Hoodie Wearers, Koukoulofori**

Group Formation: **2009 (alleged)**

Group End: **2009 (alleged); it is unclear why they stopped operating following their one violent attack.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

On December 3, 2009, members of the Hoodie Wearers torched a police station in Hamburg, damaged two police vehicles, and threw rocks at police at the scene (GTD 2019). The group sought revenge for the death of a 15-year-old student, Alexis Grigoropoulos, at the hands of a Greek police officer (The Local 2009; Dow Jones Institutional News, New York 2009). The group also threatened further action in case authorities seized the Rote Flora, a squatter building occupied by anarchists (The Local 2009; Dow Jones Institutional News, New York 2009). The group was leftist anarchist (Dow Jones Institutional News, New York 2009).

Geography

This group only operated in the Schanzenviertel District of Hamburg, Germany (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group ceased operations following their one violent incident, for unspecified reasons (GTD 2019). The group is inactive (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- the catalyst was an unexpected case of police brutality which resulted in the death of this student. Protests seem similar to BLM backlash?
- unclear why they target German police officers for a Greek police action (might be general anti-police sentiment?)

XVIII. HEKLA RECEPTION COMMITTEE-INITIATIVE FOR MORE SOCIAL ERUPTIONS

Torg ID: 1710

Min. Group Date: 2011

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Hekla Reception Committee-Initiative For More Social Eruptions, Hekla Reception Committee - Initiative For More Social Eruptions

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30228. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30228>
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<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-attacks-left/rail-bombs-raise-fear-of-left-wing-attacks-in-germany-idUSTRE79C30R20111013>
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<https://books.google.com/books?id=oSJoDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA592&lpg=PA592&dq=HEKLA+RECEPTION+COMMITTEE-INITIATIVE+FOR+MORE+SOCIAL+ERUPTIONS&source=bl&ots=VQNKOtRlBm&sig=ACfU3U0MWPupV3IQJEdPksWd0hIkPgIOBw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiFrYmmwtrpAhWzB50JHT9MAP4Q6AEwBHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=HEKLA%20RECEPTION%20COMMITTEE-INITIATIVE%20FOR%20MORE%20SOCIAL%20ERUPTIONS&f=false>
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https://transweb.sjsu.edu/sites/default/files/1794_Jenkins_Train-Wrecks-Train-Attacks.pdf

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **2011 (alleged)**

Group End: **2011 (alleged); unclear why the group stopped using violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Hekla Reception Committee-Initiative For More Social Eruptions formed, but it first came to attention when it carried out a series of attacks within several days in 2011 (GTD 2019). On October 10, 2011, members planted a bomb in a tunnel near the main train station in Berlin; however, the weapon failed to detonate (GTD 2019; Daily Express 2011). The device was made up of several bottles which consisted of flammable liquids and a fuse (GTD 2019; Daily Express 2011). The group targeted German infrastructure, specifically railroads, in order to protest German's involvement in Afghanistan (Reuters 2011; Associated Press 2011; Daily Express 2011; Jenkins and Butterworth 2018). Germany had stationed approximately 5000 soldiers in Afghanistan, and was a member in the NATO International Security Assistance Force (Reuters 2011; Daily Express 2011).

It is suggested that this group followed a leftist or anti-imperialist ideology (Jenkins and Butterworth 2018; Reuters 2011; Associated Press 2011; Daily Express 2011; Lansford 2019). The group was named after Hekla, a volcano in Iceland (Jenkins and Butterworth 2018; Associated Press 2011; Daily Express 2011; Lansford 2019).

Geography

The group placed bombs along railroad lines, in the cities of Berlin, Brieselang, and Staaken (GTD 2019; Reuters 2011; Daily Express 2011; Jenkins and Butterworth 2018).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

In response to the activity of the group, German police reinforcements were dispatched, and they flew helicopters over railway tracks in order to identify potential suspects (Reuters 2011). Deutsche Bahn, the railway operator, extended a 100,000 Euro reward for offering clues to authorities and law enforcement about the perpetrators of the attacks (Reuters 2011). The Transport Minister of Germany, Peter Ramsauer, called the attacks “criminal, terrorist acts” (Associated Press 2011). Deutsche Bahn’s head of security, Gerd Neubeck, condemned the actions of the group, stating, “our customers shall not be held responsible for the German military’s mission in Afghanistan” (Daily Express 2011). The group’s last incident came on October 13, 2011 when members placed three explosive devices near a train station in Staaken, Germany (GTD 2019). They failed to detonate (GTD 2019). It is unknown why the group suddenly ceased their activity. They are now inactive (GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

-unclear why named after Hekla. There had been an Icelandic volcanic eruption prior to this event, but the last time Hekla erupted was in 2000.

XIX. FRIENDS OF LOUKANIKOS
Torg ID: 2639
Min. Group Date: 2012
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40154>
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<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-greece-vandals/vandals-hit-german-home-of-eu-greek-mission-chief-idUSBRE84F0I320120516>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **2012 (alleged)**

Group End: **2012 (alleged); it's not clear why the group stopped acting out politically**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown exactly when Friends of Loukanikos formed. On May 14, 2012, militants torched Horst Reichenbach's wife's car, and vandalized Horst Reichenbach's home, who was the head of the European Union's Task Force for Greece (GTD 2019; Lansford 2019; Daily Mail 2012; Reuters 2012). The attacks came in light of an anti-austerity initiative in Greece, where the group targeted Reichenbach's property, claiming, “As leader of the EU task force on Greece, [Reichenbach] is responsible for holding the Greek authorities to austerity measures, which have extremely worsened the lives of Greek people” (Daily Mail 2012; Lansford 2019). Anti-austerity protests arose because tax increases and spending cuts increased Greek unemployment (NPR 2011a). The choice of the target, Reichenbach, was in charge of revitalizing the Greek economy, which had endured a prolonged recession (Reuters 2012). Reichenbach's proposed reforms on opening the public sector, in addition to changing tax collection and competitiveness policies were seen as unpopular, leading to the emergence of radical leftist parties in the Greek government (Reuters 2012).

The organization was named after Loukanikos, a stray dog who was adopted by anti-austerity demonstrators, and was seen at demonstrations (Daily Mail 2012; Reuters 2012; NPR 2011b). The group was leftist (Daily Mail 2012).

Geography

The group operated in Potsdam, Brandenburg, Germany (GTD 2019).

Organizational Structure

The group was presumed to be made up of left-wing militants (Daily Mail 2012). No other information about the group's size, leadership, membership, or organizational structure could be found.

External Ties

No information could be found about the group's external ties. The group named itself after a dog associated with anti-austerity protests in Greece, but it unclear whether members were Greek

Group Outcome

The group stopped their activity following their one and only attack in 2012 (GTD 2019). The group is likely inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- Horst Reichenbach had been govt official who had been assigned to Task Force on Greece
- unclear whether the membership was Greeks protesting against Reichenbach in Germany or Germans protesting on behalf of the Greek
- part of larger austerity battle and Merkel fight against Greece during this period

Country-Level Notes for Germany

1) Types of Groups:

- a) 1970-1975: Primarily center-seeking leftist/Communist groups that emerged out of the student movement in the 1960s. Mostly concerned with anti-fascism, anti-authoritarianism. *Feminist Group (Rote Zellen) also emerged during this time. Some feminist members within the SDS Germany as well.
- b) 1979: first anti-communist group (5 October Commando)
- c) 1985: first environmental group (Peace Conquerors)
- d) Mid-Late 80s: mostly transnational groups
- e) 1986: first neo-Nazi group: Rudolf Hess Command
- f) Mid-Late 1980s: first emergence of Islamic groups
- g) Early 90s: Reunification
 - i) Lot of German nationalism; reunification→ provokes far-right groups and anti-fascist groups (Autonomen) to form
- h) 90s: re-emergence of leftist groups (some with distant ties to RAF), e.g. Anti-Imperialist Cells
- i) 2000s-2010s: more transnational groups that are not necessarily targeting Germany, but are operating within the borders
 - i) E.g. Friends of Loukanikos (Greek austerity groups)

2) Spatial Trends

- a) Geography - a lot of violence occurred in Berlin. Also lots of violence in West Germany. Widespread trends in violence after reunification

3) External Ties

- a) When there were external ties, they were to tap into other non-state networks (e.g. PLO, PFLP, RAF leftist groups)
- b) Support generally involved ideological support, training, logistics
- c) State sponsorship of terrorism is a very rare phenomenon here

4) Group Outcome

- a) Police were very effective in arresting key members
- b) Reunification was also a huge factor in ending a lot of these groups. For example, the RAF had unclear political aims following the end of the Cold War which hampered their ability to attract new members and keep adapting (ideological fatigue)
- c) Some splintering
- d) Left-wing groups have a lot of German actions taken against them, e.g. GSG9 - anti-terror task force by the police. Leads to lots of clashes between members and police. Also new laws and expansion of police power to enable new searches. In 1990s, there were additional changes to the law which reduced sentencing in exchange for information and collaboration
- e) RAF is a weird outlier in the German campaign.