

Japan Cases, 1970-2012
Last Updated: 4 August 2018

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T565	JAPANESE COMMUNIST LEAGUE - RED ARMY FACTION		0	0
T720	HAZAMA		0	0
T744	KYOSANTO (SENKI FACTION)		1922	0
T123	CHUKAKU-HA-KEI ZENGAKUREN (ALL-JAPAN FEDERATION OF STUDENTS? SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATIONS)		1957	2000
T1243	CHUKAKUHA REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1957	2001
T742	JAPAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST LEAGUE		1957	0
T251	ASSOCIATION OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS		1968	2003
T748	KANSAI REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1969	0
T1476	WORLD UNITED FORMOSANS FOR INDEPENDENCE		1970	1970
T241	JAPANESE RED ARMY (JRA)		1970	1988
T288	MARUSEIDO (MARXIST YOUTH LEAGUE)		1974	1974
T702518	EAST ASIA ANTI JAPANESE ARMED FRONT		1975	1976
T414	KAKUMEIGUN		1978	1978
T292	ARAB ORGANIZATION OF MAY 15		1979	1984
T1904	SENKI ("BATTLE FLAG")		1983	1986
T1764	JAPANESE INDEPENDENCE PATRIOTIC PARTY		1987	1987
T453	SEKIHOTAI		1988	1990

T900	HOTARU (FIREFLY)		1988	1988
T1833	NARA RED ARMY		1990	1990
T1902	SEIJI KESHA KOKUYUKAI		1990	1990
T1903	SEIKIJUKU		1990	1991
T95	AUM SHINSEN NO KAI		1990	2011
T1308	TAIKOSHA		1991	1991
T1756	ISSUI KAI		1991	1991
T1911	SHONKONJUKU GROUP		1991	1991
T1630	ASSOCIATION FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE JUSTICE OF THE GREAT JAPAN		1992	1992
T1719	GREAT JAPAN PATRIOTIC PARTY		1992	1992
T1763	JAPAN NATIONAL YOUTH ALLIANCE		1992	1992
T1950	YOKOKU SEIWA-KAI		1992	1992
T2423	REVOLUTIONARY FORCE		2002	2002
T253	KENKOKU GIYUGUN CHOSEN SEIBATSUTAI		2003	0

Japan Cases Part 1, 1970-1985
Last Updated: 4 August 2018

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T565	JAPANESE COMMUNIST LEAGUE - RED ARMY FACTION		0	0
T720	HAZAMA		0	0
T744	KYOSANTO (SENKI FACTION)		1922	0
T123	CHUKAKU-HA-KEI ZENGAKUREN (ALL-JAPAN FEDERATION OF STUDENTS? SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATIONS)		1957	2000
T1243	CHUKAKUHA REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1957	2001
T742	JAPAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST LEAGUE		1957	0
T251	ASSOCIATION OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS		1968	2003
T748	KANSAI REVOLUTIONARY ARMY		1969	0
T1476	WORLD UNITED FORMOSANS FOR INDEPENDENCE		1970	1970
T241	JAPANESE RED ARMY (JRA)		1970	1988
T288	MARUSEIDO (MARXIST YOUTH LEAGUE)		1974	1974
T702518	EAST ASIA ANTI JAPANESE ARMED FRONT		1975	1976
T414	KAKUMEIGUN		1978	1978
T292	ARAB ORGANIZATION OF MAY 15		1979	1984
T1904	SENKI ("BATTLE FLAG")		1983	1986

- I. JAPANESE COMMUNIST LEAGUE - RED ARMY FACTION
Torg ID: 565
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Search gScholar
 - “Japanese Communist League”
 - “Japanese Communist League - Red Army Faction”

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Unknown

Group End: Unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group’s formation is unknown.

Geography

The group’s geography is unknown.

Organizational Structure

The group’s organizational structure is unknown.

External Ties

The group’s external ties are unknown.

Group Outcome

The group’s outcome is unknown.

II. HAZAMA

Torg ID: 720

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Hazama, Kakurokyo-Hazama Faction

Part 1. Bibliography

- Search gScholar
 - “Hazama Japan”
 - “Kakurokyo-Hazama Faction”
 - Kakurokyo-Hazama Faction Japan

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Unknown

Group End: Unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group’s formation is unknown.

Geography

The group’s geography is unknown.

Organizational Structure

The group’s organizational structure is unknown.

External Ties

The group’s external ties are unknown.

Group Outcome

The group’s outcome is unknown.

III. KYOSANTO (SENKI FACTION)

Torg ID: 744

Min. Group Date: 1922

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Japanese Communist Party, Kyosanto (Senki Faction)

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Red Revival.” The Economist. 2015.
<https://www.economist.com/asia/2015/04/17/red-revival>

- “Communist party makes a comeback in Japan.” Christian Science Monitor. 2013. <https://www.csmonitor.com/World/Asia-Pacific/2013/0805/Communist-Party-makes-a-comeback-in-Japan>
- “Japan Communist Party.” Japan Online Curriculum Project. University of Pittsburgh. <https://www.japanpitt.pitt.edu/glossary/japan-communist-party>
- Bryan Walsh. “Communism is Alive and Well and Living in Japan.” Time. 2007. <http://content.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1636115,00.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1922

Group End: 2018 (still active as political party)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was reportedly formed in 1922 as a branch of Communist International (University of Pittsburgh; Time 2007). It was legalized after WWII (University of Pittsburgh). In the 2015 elections, the group won 136 seats (The Economist 2015). The group placed second in number of votes received, behind the Liberal Democratic Party led by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe (Christian Science Monitor 2013). The group received more votes than it had in two decades in the general elections (The Economist 2015). The group’s goals include getting rid of Japan’s armed forces, getting rid of capitalism, and ending Japan’s military alliance with the U.S. (The Economist 2015). The group has reportedly gained popularity as a result of public discontent with mainstream politics (The Economist 2015).

Geography

The group is a political party operating in Japan (The Economist 2015; CSM 2013; University of Pittsburgh; Time 2007).

Organizational Structure

The group reportedly consists of more than 400,000 members - 10,000 of them recruited in 2014 (The Economist 2015; Time 2007). The group was led by a man named Mizuho Fukushima (Christian Science Monitor 2013). One of the lawmakers of the group is a woman named Yoshiko Kira (Christian Science Monitor 2013). The group has attracted young intellectuals and socialists (University of Pittsburgh).

External Ties

The group used online campaigning, including videos and social media, to reach voters (Christian Science Monitor 2013). The group reportedly gains support through personal relations and connections (Time 2007).

Group Outcome

The group's rise in representation has allowed it to propose new laws and policies (The Economist 2015). It is still a prominent political party today in Japan.

Notes for Iris:

- this is a communist party, but there's no evidence of any violent attack including electoral violence
- the group gained a lot of influence in 2014 but they're still not the ruling party as of 2014

IV. CHUKAKU-HA-KEI ZENGAKUREN (ALL-JAPAN FEDERATION OF STUDENTS? SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATIONS)

Torg ID: 123

Min. Group Date: 1957

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: Chukakuha (Middle Core Faction), Chukakuha, Chukaku-Ha, Chukaku-Ha-Kei Zengakuren (All-Japan Federation Of Students& Self-Government Associations), Japan Revolutionary Communist League, National Committee (Middle Core Faction), Kakumeiteki Kyosanshugisha Domei, Zenkoku linkai, Kakumeiteki Ky_sanshugisha D_mei, Zenkoku linkai, Kyukou Reidan And Chukaku-Ha, Middle Core Faction, Nucleus Faction, Japan Revolutionary Communist League-National Committee

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 333. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=333>
- "Middle Core Faction." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3578. MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. https://docs.google.com/document/d/1g_dGboFQNIizS3yi6Jr1dazzHuAZNMuPSz7TbKcNlvM/edit
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Japan." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 596. PDF. gDrive.
- "Chukakuha." FAS. 1998. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/chukaku-ha.htm>
- "Why Japan's Right Keeps Leaving the Left in the Dust." Japan Times. 2015. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/community/2015/09/06/issues/japans-right-keeps-leaving-left-dust/#.W2YBjthKjOQ>
- Ran Zwigenberg. "Hiroshima." Cambridge Press. 2014. <https://books.google.com/books?id=EIFCBAAQBAJ&pg=PA230&lpg=PA230&dq=midd>

[e+core+faction&source=bl&ots=Pr_8F3WSct&sig=oRFFIQFIQECW6bCc1QptaCB2j24&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjz8Orfk9TcAhVBF6wKHZ3GAdcQ6AEwDnoECAAAQAQ#v=onepage&q=middle%20core%20faction&f=false](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/08/world/asia/japan-fugitive-masaaki-osaka-arrest.html?_r=0)

- “Japan Arrests Longest-Sought Fugitive After Nearly 46 Years.” New York Times. 2017. https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/08/world/asia/japan-fugitive-masaaki-osaka-arrest.html?_r=0
- “Chukakuha.” Global Security. N.d. <https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/chukaku-ha.htm>
- Brian Stackhouse. Terrorism, Instability, and Democracy in Asia and Africa. UPNE. 2009. https://books.google.com/books?id=ZIBtA5AZGIsC&pg=PA114&lpg=PA114&dq=chukaku-ha&source=bl&ots=UXF9I2o73F&sig=f_ZQQWyeC9A748svMU_8FxnkxM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjw-6nFINTcAhVLPK0KHTThFA9U4ChDoATAHegQIAxAB#v=onepage&q=chukaku-ha&f=false
- Gus Martin. “Chukakuha.” Political Encyclopedia of Terrorism. SAGE. 2011. https://books.google.com/books?id=l_jh4VBi_HYC&pg=PA135&lpg=PA135&dq=chukaku-ha&source=bl&ots=Xb5fTsQLi&sig=oAMWnXcbv-tZoJgXLI0ZdupZRWQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjw-6nFINTcAhVLPK0KHTThFA9U4ChDoATAGegQIBBAB#v=onepage&q=chukaku-ha&f=false
- “Feuding of Radicals Shocks the Japanese.” New York Times. 1974. <https://www.nytimes.com/1974/05/29/archives/feuding-of-radicals-shocks-the-japanese.html>
- Keith McCloy. A Rainbow of Warriors. Epubli. 2014. <https://books.google.com/books?id=rkDAAwAAQBAJ&pg=PT60&lpg=PT60&dq=CHUKAKUHA+REVOLUTIONARY+ARMY&source=bl&ots=IEwa7eN3j5&sig=TVxLNDcdzudb9i9LuHc6O-4dKik&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjTu7OlldTcAhVEX60KHVFpCtkQ6AEwDXoECAQQAQ#v=onepage&q=CHUKAKUHA%20REVOLUTIONARY%20ARMY&f=false>
- Clyde Haberman. “Summit in Tokyo.” New York Times. 1986. <https://www.nytimes.com/1986/05/07/world/summit-in-tokyo-japanese-radical-groups-resurface-after-a-lull-in-attacks.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Japan Revolutionary Communist League-National Committee, Kansai Revolutionary Army, Middle Core Faction, Nucleus Faction (Global Security N.d.; FAS 1998)

Group Formation: 1958 (MIPT 2008) or 1957 (FAS 1998; Global Security N.d)

Group End: 2001 (last violent attack - Stackhouse 2009), but still politically active

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed when it split from the non-violent Japanese Communist Party (JCP) in 1957 (FAS 1998; Global Security N.d). Chukakuha splintered from the Japanese Communist Party, a Japanese Trotskyite organization, allegedly due to ideological differences (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; Global Security N.d.; McCloy 2014; Haberman 1974). The group's first violent incident was as early as 1969 (Martin 2011). The leftist group is described as a Communist organization (MIPT 2008 FAS 1998; Global Security N.d). The group believed in a form of Marxist-Leninist insurgency in order to overthrow the Japanese government and replace it with a more traditional, anti-imperialist regime (MIPT 2008). The group opposed the Japanese government, the US military, the UN, and the G-7 summit (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998; Global Security N.d; McCloy 2014). Tied to the "anti-imperialist movement," Chukakuha opposed large organizations and Japanese involvement in Iraq. It also sought to revert to traditional Japanese values (MIPT 2008; McCloy 2014). The group also specifically opposed the security treaty between the US and Japan (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018; FAS 1998; Global Security N.d). The group has recorded incidents in the cities of Setagaya, Chiba, Miyaura, Tokyo, Chiba, Yokohama, Ishibayashi, Itami, Kyoto, Fussa, Osaka, Narita, Yao, Izumi, Iwakuni, and Chiba (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

A majority of the membership of the group involved middle-class students (New York Times 1974). The group received funding through membership fees, newspaper sales, and fundraising campaigns (MIPT 2008; FAS 1998). The group remains one of the largest that emerged from the "New Left" movement (MIPT 2008). The group seems to have a separate violent wing with 200 members known as the Kansai Revolutionary Army (Schmid and Jongman 1988). It had 3,500-5,000 members at some point in time (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988; FAS 1998; Global Security N.d; McCloy 2014; Haberman 1986). Masaaki Osaka was a leading member of the group, and was arrested for the death of a police officer in 2017 after being on the run for years (New York Times 2017). The group seems to avoid human casualties and focuses more on property damage (Stackhouse 2009). The group seems to partially recruit by newspaper advertising (New York Times 1974).

External Ties

The group was one of two splinters of the JCP (MIPT 2008). The group was at odds with the other splinter, Kakumaru-ha, also known as the Revolutionary Marxist Faction (Japan Times 2015; New York Times 1974). The group was one of the largest of the 23 groups that emerged from the "New Left" movement in Japan (MIPT 2008; Haberman 1986).

The group's main rival seemed to be the Revolutionary Marxist faction (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Group Outcome

The group conducted countless bombings of government facilities during its main period of operations (MIPT 2008). In the 1970s, there were increasing reports of in-fighting among the "New Left" (New York Times 1974). The group participated in many protests, including those in Okinawa when the prince and princess of Japan visited in 1975 (Schmid and Jongman 1988; FAS 1998; Zwigenberg 2014; Global Security N.d; Martin 2011). The group claimed responsibility for countless attacks including some on the Self-Defence Force, the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, the headquarters of the Liberal Democratic Party, the Osaka railway system, and the Narita airport (Schmid and Jongman 1988; FAS 1998; Stackhouse 2009; Martin 2011; Haberman 1986). The group also launched a rocket at a palace where an economic summit was set to take place in 1986 (Stackhouse 2009; Haberman 1986). The total death estimate as a result of the group's actions is estimated at 80 (Martin 2011). Five hundred members of the group were arrested between the years of 1985 and 1986 (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Haberman 1986). As a result, the group began to decline after 1986 and conducted fewer attacks (Martin 2011). Chukakuha went on to be involved in a bombing of a government official who had been working in the Narita airport in 2001 (Stackhouse 2011). The group has not conducted an attack since 2001 and is thus assumed to be inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- what does it mean to be anti-imperialist as a political aim? Opposing the Japanese presence on certain islands and the emperor as a whole?
- very interesting correlation between confirmed group size and violent activities
- "diplomatic" means they were more willing to pursue a two-pronged approach of both negotiations with the Emperor and then also use violent activities
- most of these New Left groups seemed to be college students. This led to a lot of infighting between groups which might be why a lot of these groups dissipated (similarities to internecine fighting in Sri Lanka)

V. CHUKAKUHA REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

Torg ID: 1243

Min. Group Date: 1957

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 10080. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2018.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10080>

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is the armed wing of the Chukakuha group.

Group Formation: This is the armed wing of the Chukakuha group.

Group End: This is the armed wing of the Chukakuha group.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the armed wing of the Chukakuha group.

Geography

This is the armed wing of the Chukakuha group.

Organizational Structure

This is the armed wing of the Chukakuha group.

External Ties

This is the armed wing of the Chukakuha group.

Group Outcome

This is the armed wing of the Chukakuha group.

VI. JAPAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST LEAGUE

Torg ID: 742

Min. Group Date: 1957

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Chukakuha.

Group Formation: This is an alias for Chukakuha.

Group End: This is an alias for Chukakuha.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Chukakuha.

Geography

This is an alias for Chukakuha.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Chukakuha.

External Ties

This is an alias for Chukakuha.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Chukakuha.

VII. ASSOCIATION OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS

Torg ID: 251

Min. Group Date: 1968

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Workers' Council (Kakurokyo), Association Of Revolutionary Workers, Kakurokyo, Kakurokyo-Ha, Revolutionary Workers' Council

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1892. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1892>
- “Association of Revolutionary Workers.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3620. MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1g_dGboFQNIizS3yi6Jr1dazzHuAZNMuPSz7TbKcNlvM/edit
- Erin Slavin and Hana Kusomoto. “Japan police raid operational bases of anti-US military group.” Stars and Stripes. 2010.
<https://www.stripes.com/news/pacific/japan/japanese-police-raid-operational-bases-of-anti-u-s-military-group-1.122516>
- “Terrorism Incident Database.” RAND Incidents. 1998.
http://smapp.rand.org/rwtid/incident_detail.php?id=10754
- Todd Eastham. “Emperor Hirohito in one of his strongest statements.” UPI. 1984.
<https://www.upi.com/Archives/1984/09/06/Emperor-Hirohito-in-one-of-his-strongest-statements-on/8654463291200/>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. “Japan.” Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 596. PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anti-Main Stream Group of the Revolutionary Workers Association (GTD 2018)

Group Formation: 1978 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 2013 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was first violently active on August 9, 1978, when it attacked a bus service to the New Tokyo airport (GTD 2018). The group was part of the New Left movement in Japan, which had its origins in the 1960s (MIPT 2008). However, the group’s specific formation date is not known and it did not conduct its first violent attack until 1978 (GTD 2018). The group is categorized as a leftist, Communist organization (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group opposed and even attacked the Asia Pacific Economic Council, Group of Seven, Japanese Defense Agency, and the Japanese police (MIPT 2008). The leftist group’s primary goal was part of the larger New Left Movement. It aimed to protest Japanese expansionism and Japanese involvement in other countries (MIPT 2008). The group was strictly against the deployment of Japanese forces in Iraq, and even attacked US bases in Japan (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018). The group has reported incidents in the cities of Tokyo, Fussa, Narita, Omiya, Naha, Yokohama, Mito, and Katsuta (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group's strategy involved both direct diplomatic negotiations with the government, but it has also resorted to armed assault using mortars and bombings of public infrastructure, as well as a few assassinations (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008). Though exact numbers are not known, the "New Left" collectively had around 70,000 supporters in 1970 but decreased to about 10,000 by 2003, though specific numbers are not known (MIPT 2008; RAND 1998). Not much is known about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

The group is one of the many "New Left" groups formed in the late 1950's and early 1960's (MIPT 2008; Slavin and Kusumoto 2010). As a part of infighting, the group targeted many of its own allies in the New Left movement, including the Revolutionary Marxist faction (Slavin and Kusumoto 2010; MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group targeted US bases in Japan as one of its primary targets (MIPT 2008). The group attempted to, on separate occasions, disturb a summit and the emperor's birthday using mortars, which set nearby cars on fire (Scmid and Jongman 1988; UPI 1984)The Japanese forces generally do not see the "New Left" as a threat in recent years, as they have taken to in-fighting (MIPT 2008). 15 of the group's bases were raided in 2010 by Japanese police (Slavin and Kusumoto 2010). The group was last active in 2013, when it attacked a US air base in Tokyo (GTD 2018).

Notes for Iris:

-Chukaku and Revolutionary Workers were two of the more organized groups

VIII. KANSAI REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

Torg ID: 748

Min. Group Date: 1969

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Kansai Revolutionary Army, Kansai Revolutionary Army (Kra)

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias of Chukakuha.

Group Formation: This is an alias of Chukakuha.

Group End: This is an alias of Chukakuha.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias of Chukakuha.

Geography

This is an alias of Chukakuha.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias of Chukakuha.

External Ties

This is an alias of Chukakuha.

Group Outcome

This is an alias of Chukakuha.

- IX. WORLD UNITED FORMOSANS FOR INDEPENDENCE
Torg ID: 1476
Min. Group Date: 1970
Max. Group Date: 1970
Onset: NA

Aliases: World United Formosans For Independence, The World United Formosans For Independence (Wufi), World United Formosans For Independence (Wufi)

Part 1. Bibliography

- “World United Formosans for Independence” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4317. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1t0xNnuUuwCKtafYsugfWYcSu_VeOdBdl2aAFIXunFts/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 10047. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=10047>
- Chieh-Ting Yeh. “Taiwan Independence Doesn’t Mean What You Think.” Foreign Policy. 2016.
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- Yang Chin-Cheng and William Hetherington. “Independence advocate honored with Tainan park.” Taipei Times. 2017.
<http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2017/04/22/2003669202>
- “Taiwanese Independence Movement.” Modern China - An Encyclopedia of History, Culture, and Nationalism. Ed. Wang Ke-wen. Garland Publishing: New York. 1998. P. 346-347.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=EisnZHAMBqkC&pg=PA346&lpg=PA346&dq=World+United+Formosans+For+Independence+history&source=bl&ots=oadsYqVUbm&sig=ACfU3U3YPGbnltGmQiadmLAKyFK4eeeGZQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi6pcz9ksbiAhWXpp4KHVYaAFI4ChDoATAFegQICBAB#v=onepage&q=World%20United%20Formosans%20For%20Independence%20history&f=false>
- Huping Ling and Allan Austin. “Taiwan Independence Movement.” Asian American History and Culture - An Encyclopedia. Routledge. 2015.
https://books.google.com/books?id=OvBnBwAAQBAJ&pg=PT1949&lpg=PT1949&dq=World+United+Formosans+For+Independence+history&source=bl&ots=a4-KLDah0_&sig=ACfU3U1AI79BHRV9PEXUYEx2RYJkBSCTmQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi6pcz9ksbiAhWXpp4KHVYaAFI4ChDoATAHegQICRAB#v=onepage&q=World%20United%20Formosans%20For%20Independence%20history&f=false
- Minorities at Risk Project, Chronology for Taiwanese in Taiwan, 2004, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/469f38e5c.html>
- Wang, Chris. “Pioneer of Taiwan independence dies.” Taipei Times. 2011.
<http://taipeitimes.com/News/front/archives/2011/11/18/2003518581>
- “Taiwan Profile - Timeline.” BBC. Last updated 1 February 2019.
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-16178545>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: WUFI

Group Formation: 1970 (MIPT 2008; Ling and Austin 2015)

Group End: 2019 (Still Active but non-violent) (MIPT 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was first considered violently active when one of its members attempted to assassinate the vice Premier of the Republic of China in 1970 (GTD 2018). The group was formed in 1970 as a merger between the student-based United Formosans for Independence and expatriates including the United Young Formosans for Independence in Tokyo the United Young Formosans for Independence in America (MIPT 2008; Ling and Austin 2015; Wang 1998). The group's primary goal was to form an independent Republic of Taiwan as well as obtain membership in the United Nations (MIPT 2008; Ling and Austin 2015).

Geography

The group's members are spread across the United States, Japan, and Taiwan (MIPT 2008). The assassination attempt specifically occurred in New York (GTD 2018),

Organizational Structure

The group is transnational, with bases in Japan, Taiwan, and the United States (MIPT 2008). One of the presidents of the organization was T. Chai, who was succeeded by Ng Chiau-tong, who was the chairman of the group till his death in 2011 (MIPT 2008; Chin-Cheng and Hetherington 2017). The group was rooted in many colleges and primarily recruited by involving students from other colleges (Ling and Austin 2015).

External Ties

Its members primarily are comprised of international Taiwanese students that reside in Japan, Taiwan, and the United States (MIPT 2008). The group is a merger between the student-based United Formosans for Independence and expatriates including the United Young Formosans for Independence in Tokyo the United Young Formosans for Independence in America (Ling and Austin 2015; Wang 1998). The group was also responsible for the creation of the Formosan Association for Public Affairs in 1982, whose goal was to raise awareness of human rights abuses and have US lobbyists help bring about change (Ling and Austin 2015). Several WUFI leaders and members defected to the Democratic Progressive Party to pursue its goals after facing persecution under their original group (Ling and Austin 2015). The group's chairman since 1995 Ng Chiau-tong was supported by the Democratic Progressive Party as a key member in the fight for Taiwanese independence (Wang 2011).

Group Outcome

The group was reportedly nonviolent, but its leader said it would be willing to resort to violence to achieve its primary goals (MIPT 2008). Li Ying-yuan, an American professor at the University Southern Dakota and member of the North America chapter of the

group, was arrested on charges of sedition (Chronology for Taiwanese in Taiwan 2004) Peter Huang Wen-Hsiung, an advocate of the group, attempted to assassinate the vice premier of the Republic of China in New York in 1970, but failed and also managed to escape (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018; Chieh-Ting Yeh 2016). The group's members faced persecution and harassment at the hands of the KMT government (Ling and Austin 2015). Wen-Hsiung returned to Taiwan after being in exile, and his assassination attempt brought him to fame, which allowed him to be elected to the Taiwan Human Rights Association and Human Rights Advocacy Alliance (MIPT 2008). Former chairman of the group Ng Chiau-tong died in 2011 due to health complications (Wang 2011; Chin-Cheng and Hetherington 2017). Other than this assassination attempt, the group has not been violent, but the group remains politically active (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018).

X. JAPANESE RED ARMY (JRA)

Torg ID: 241

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: Japanese Red Army (Jra), Anti-Imperialist International Brigade, Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (Aiib)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Japanese Red Army." FAS. 2003. <http://fas.org/irp/world/para/jra.htm>
- "Japanese Red Army (JRA)." Global Security. n.d. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/jra.htm>
- "Japanese Red Army leader arrested." BBC. 2000. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/1012780.stm>
- "Japanese Red Army." Encyclopedia of Terrorism. ed. Harvey Kushner. SAGE Publications. 2003. <http://sk.sagepub.com/reference/terrorism/n217.xml>
- GTD Perpetrator 3020. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3020>

Part 2. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1970

Group End (Outcome): 1988 (last attack), 2003 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The JRA formed in 1970 as a splinter from the Japanese Communist League - Red Army Faction (FAS 2003; Global Security N.d.). Its initial aim was to overthrow the Japanese government and launch a revolution although the goals were later modified to just demand political representation, as well as to oppose US presence in Japan after the Vietnam War (FAS 2003; Kushner N.d.). The group's first violent attack was in 1970 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group was transnational. In 1981, the group attacked two airplanes at the Cairo airport (GTD 2017). The group primarily operated out of Lebanon and initially grew out of the anti-war movement and student protests (BBC 2000; FAS 2003; Global Security N.d.). The group was active in general in Italy, Egypt, India, Malays, the Netherlands, Singapore, Israel, and Japan (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group was a student-led movement (Kushner N.d.). The group's leader was Fusako Shigenbou who led the JRA from its formation until she was arrested in 2000 (BBC 2000). The group had six members, but may have had 30-40 members at one time; the group allegedly had seven hardcore members and the rest were perceived as sympathizers (FAS 2003; Global Security N.d.). Some members defected to join revolutionary movements in Peru and Colombia (Global Security N.d.). The group primarily operated as one cell, but may have tried to create cells in Manila and Singapore during the 1980s (Global Security N.d.).

External Ties

There is no evidence of external support although the JRA may have had ties to the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade (AIIB) and the Antiwar Democratic Front, and "Palestinian terrorists" (FAS 2003; Global Security N.d.). Other external ties are unknown (Global Security N.d.).

Group Outcome

The group was responsible for terrible bombings and hijackings through the 70's; JRA came to attention following an attack at Ben Gurion airport in Israel in 1972 which killed 26 people (BBC 2000). The group was primarily active in the 1970s and 1980s (GTD 2017). The group's last violent attack is in 1988 (GTD 2017; Global Security n.d.). The group's leader was Fusako Shigenbou who led the JRA from its formation until she was arrested in 2000 (BBC 2000). The group announced they would disband in 2003 (FAS 2003). The group

allegedly had cells in Asian cities like Manila and Singapore (Global Security N.d.)

Notes for Iris:

-the group opposes the US and carry out a bunch of transnational attacks

XI. MARUSEIDO (MARXIST YOUTH LEAGUE)

Torg ID: 288

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1974

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 465. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=465>
- "Marxist Youth League." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4124. MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1g_dGboFQNIizS3yi6Jr1dazzHuAZNMuPSz7TbKcNlvM/edit
- Albert Parry. "Terrorism: From Robespierre to the Weather Underground." Courier Corporation. 2013.
[https://books.google.com/books?id=8JxPZmPNzulC&pg=PA440&lpg=PA440&dq=MARUSEIDO+\(MARXIST+YOUTH+LEAGUE\)&source=bl&ots=gZf1H-KLt8&sig=Hlp2et4x2wxOAndDbDICLEfcgPs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwip9YCWl9TcAhVB-gwKHbKIBKwQ6AEwAnoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=MARUSEIDO%20\(MARXIST%20YOUTH%20LEAGUE\)&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=8JxPZmPNzulC&pg=PA440&lpg=PA440&dq=MARUSEIDO+(MARXIST+YOUTH+LEAGUE)&source=bl&ots=gZf1H-KLt8&sig=Hlp2et4x2wxOAndDbDICLEfcgPs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwip9YCWl9TcAhVB-gwKHbKIBKwQ6AEwAnoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=MARUSEIDO%20(MARXIST%20YOUTH%20LEAGUE)&f=false)
- Fox Butterfield. "Tokyo Mobilizes to Protect Ford." New York Times. 1974.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1974/11/15/archives/tokyo-mobilizes-to-protect-ford-160000-policemen-assigned-for-visit.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Youth League (MIPT 2008)

Group Formation: 1974 (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008)

Group End: 1974 (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but it first came to attention as a violent group on November 14, 1974 (MIPT 2008). The group is classified as a Communist activist group (MIPT 2008). The group consisted of several Maoist students who opposed the Soviet Union (Parry 2013; New York Times 1974). Not much else is known about the formation of the group.

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational as all of its recorded attacks occurred in Fukuoka and Tokyo (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

Not much is known about the structure of the organization. The group at least had nine members (Parry 2013; New York Times 1974). The group's primary mode of attack seems to be incendiaries, including Molotov cocktails (GTD 2018).

External Ties

The group may have been the armed sect of a more established organization, but no connection is clear (MIPT 2008). The group allegedly formed out of the same Communist protest as many others, but not clear connection can be made (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group had two reported violent incidents in 1974 (GTD 2018). The group's most significant incident was their attempted attack on visiting president Gerald R. Ford in 1974 by hurling a dozen incendiaries at the US embassy (Parry 2013; New York Times 1974). In opposition to the Japanese Communist Party, the group also attacked the Soviet embassy (New York Times 1974). The group of six that bombed the US embassy was soon arrested (Parry 2013; New York Times 1974). The group's last violent incident was in 1974.

- XII. EAST ASIA ANTI JAPANESE ARMED FRONT
Torg ID: 702518
Min. Group Date: 1975
Max. Group Date: 1976
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3743. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3743>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Japan." Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 596. PDF. gDrive.
- "Death row inmate convicted of 1970s leftist serial bombing dies in prison." Japan Times. 2017.
<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/05/24/national/crime-legal/death-row-inmate-convicted-1970s-leftist-serial-bombings-dies-prison/#.W2YFkdhKjOR>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Higashi Ajia Hannichi Buso Sensen (Japan Times 2017)

Group Formation: 1974 (Schmid and Jongman 1988)

Group End: 1976 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Though a date of formation is not known, the group was first violently active in 1974 when it attacked the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Headquarters (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group is described as a leftist armed group whose intent was to oppose the occupation of Hokkaido island and demand its return to its original inhabitants, the Ainu (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group also allegedly promoted the rights of many minority groups including the Okinawa, Korean, Taiwanese, and Baraku among others (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group was historically opposed to Japan's colonization of East Asia during World War II (Japan Times 2017).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018). The group has conducted attacks in Sapporo, Ogikubo, Tokyo, Kasumigaseki, Tachikawa, Nagoya (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

Though exact numbers of the group's membership are not known, the group had at least 4 members according to a trial held for group members in 1980 (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group has resorted to bombing as one of its primary modes of attack (Schmid

and Jongman 1988). Toshiaki Masunaga and Masashi Daidoji were known members of the group (Japan Times 2017).

External Ties

No external ties are known.

Group Outcome

The group was responsible for countless bombing attacks, including targeting the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Headquarters (which left 8 people dead), Mitsubishi trading company, the Korean Research Institute, government buildings in Sapporo, Mitsui Company, Teijin Limited, and attempted to assassinate Emperor Hirohito (Schmid and Jongman 1988; Japan Times 2017). Most of its attacks were targeted at the police (GTD 2018). Two of its members were sentenced to death in relation to a previous attack and their attempted assassination on the emperor (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group peaked in activity in 1975; it had only one recorded attack in 1976 (GTD 2018). Masashi Daidoji was convicted of being involved in a bombing on Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and was held in a detention center, where he died of myeloma (Japan Times 2017). Nine members of the group were arrested, of which six were convicted and one committed suicide (Japan Times 2017). Toshiaki Masunaga and Masashi Daidoji, who were both imprisoned sought compensation for denying the two access to materials provided by supporters, and went on to win the case (Japan Times 2017). The group has not been active since.

Notes for Iris:

- historical context of these political aims. Historical grievance against occupation of a specific island that it wanted to protest
- its aims were more limited in that it only wanted to coerce the government to withdraw
- its ethnonationalist tendencies are not tied to a specific political aim other than generic rights promotion

XIII. KAKUMEIGUN
Torg ID: 414
Min. Group Date: 1978
Max. Group Date: 1978
Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Army, Kakumeigun, Revolutionary Army (Japan)

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 100029. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=100029>
- “Kakumeigun.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3669. MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1g_dGboFQNIizS3yi6Jr1dazzHuAZNMuPSz7TbKcNlvM/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: 1978 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 2015 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

According to MIPT, the group first came to attention as a violent group on July 2, 2000 (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018). The group ideologically opposes Japanese troops in Iraq and any plans of the US, Japan, and South Korea to attack North Korea (MIPT 2008). The group has also attacked and criticized an educational group, Japanese Society for History Textbook Reform, for portraying Japanese history in an extremely nationalist view, especially regarding China and South Korea (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational, and is only noted to have been active in the cities of Zama and Narita (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

No information is known about the organizational structure.

External Ties

The group allegedly could be a cover name for the group Kakurokyo, but attacks have been claimed under the name Kakumeigun (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group is essentially a violent anti-war group, especially towards Japan's involvement in Iraq and regarding North Korea (MIPT 2008). The group seems to be an anti-war group, and has only been violent on two occasions (GTD 2018). The group was last active on April 28, 2015 when they used rocket launchers to attack a US army camp to denounce US-Japan relations (GTD 2018).

Notes for Iris:

-is this an alias? It's possible this is a faction or a later splinter. It seems possible given vast amounts of infighting, but they also claim responsibility for the specific group.

-it seems there is limited organization and weak capacity

-the dates of operation between the two groups are consistent

-note: the 1978 attack seems attributable to one of the earlier New Left groups. According to MIPT, "Not to be confused with the separate terrorist organization "Revolutionary Army (Kakumeigun)," Chukakuha and Kakurokyo have their own unofficial detached forces also called Revolutionary Army (Kakumeigun)." The group seems to be somewhat nationalist, as its two recorded attacks are on a Korean Airlines office complex and near a United States army camp, which was intended to denounce an increase in US-Japan relations (GTD 2018).

XIV. ARAB ORGANIZATION OF MAY 15

Torg ID: 292

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset: NA

Aliases: May 15 Organization For The Liberation Of Palestine, Arab Organization Of May 15

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 155, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- GTD Perpetrator 297. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=297>
- "15 May Organization," Intelligence Resource Program. FAS, 1998,
https://fas.org/irp/world/para/15_may.htm
- "15 May Organization," Global Security, Para-military Groups Middle East, n.d.,
http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/15_may.htm
- "Profile: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)," BBC, 2014,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-30099510>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1979

Group End (Outcome): "mid-1980s"/1984 (GTD)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

15 May Organization was formed in 1979 as a splinter of the PFLP Special Operations Group (FAS 1998). It supported the destruction of Israel and the creation of a separate Palestinian state (BBC 2014).

Geography

The group was active in London, Rome, Istanbul, Athens, Vienna, Rio de Janeiro, Honolulu, and Aleppo (FAS 1998; GTD 2017). It had a base of operations in Baghdad (FAS 1998).

Organizational Structure

The group was led by Muhammed al-Umari who was a known bomb expert in the Palestinian Territories. The group had approximately 50-60 members in the early 1980s. Its members were Palestinian, but there is not much evidence about the organizational structure of the group beyond that (FAS 1998).

External Ties

The group allegedly received financial support and training from Iraq until 1984 (FAS 1998). It was never affiliated with the PLO (Global Security n.d.)

Group Outcome

The group fell apart in the mid-1980s after the defection of several members to Colonel Hawari's Special Operations Group of Fatah (FAS 1998).

- XV. SENKI ("BATTLE FLAG")
Torg ID: 1904
Min. Group Date: 1983
Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: Senki ("Battle Flag"), Senki ("Battle Flag")

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2002. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2002>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Japan." Political Terrorism. Routledge. 1988. PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Battle Flag Mainstream Faction, Senki-ha (Schmid and Jongman 1988)

Group Formation: 1958 (Schmid and Jongman 1988)

Group End: 1986 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is described as a radical leftist group (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group splintered from Kyosando in 1958 (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group was part of the New Left Movement active at the time and likely opposed the monarchy. The group sought to oppose the US-Japan Security treaty (Schmid and Jongman 1988). It is unknown when its first violent attack occurred, but was no later than 1983 (GTD 2018).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018). The group was active in Tokyo, Narita, Zama, Yokosuka, and Sagami-hara (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group's organizational structure is not known. It might have been relatively small when it first formed because increasing its membership was a primary goal of the group in its first few years (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

External Ties

The group seems to be tied to the New Left protest movement (Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Group Outcome

The group has engaged in violent activity (GTD 2018). The group did not gain much recognition until it cooperated with the Narita airport protests (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group conducted several attacks in 1983, 1984, and 1986 (GTD 2018; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group primarily targeted US military bases (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group has not been active since 1986 so may have disbanded.

Japan Cases Part 2, 1987-2012 Last Updated: 14 June 2019

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1764	JAPANESE INDEPENDENCE PATRIOTIC PARTY		1987	1987
T453	SEKIHOTAI		1988	1990
T900	HOTARU (FIREFLY)		1988	1988
T1833	NARA RED ARMY		1990	1990
T1902	SEIJI KESHA KOKUYUKAI		1990	1990
T1903	SEIKIJUKU		1990	1991
T95	AUM SHINSEN NO KAI		1990	2011
T1308	TAIKOSHA		1991	1991
T1756	ISSUI KAI		1991	1991
T1911	SHONKONJUKU GROUP		1991	1991
T1630	ASSOCIATION FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE JUSTICE OF THE GREAT JAPAN		1992	1992
T1719	GREAT JAPAN PATRIOTIC PARTY		1992	1992
T1763	JAPAN NATIONAL YOUTH ALLIANCE		1992	1992
T1950	YOKOKU SEIWA-KAI		1992	1992

T2423	REVOLUTIONARY FORCE		2002	2002
T253	KENKOKU GIYUGUN CHOSEN SEIBATSUTAI		2003	0

I. JAPANESE INDEPENDENCE PATRIOTIC PARTY

Torg ID: 1764

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 1987

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2595. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2595>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This seems to be an alias for Sekihotai given GTD incident information (GTD 2018).

Group Formation: This seems to be an alias for Sekihotai given GTD incident information (GTD 2018).

Group End: This seems to be an alias for Sekihotai given GTD incident information (GTD 2018).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This seems to be an alias for Sekihotai given GTD incident information (GTD 2018).

Geography

This seems to be an alias for Sekihotai given GTD incident information (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

This seems to be an alias for Sekihotai given GTD incident information (GTD 2018).

External Ties

This seems to be an alias for Sekihotai given GTD incident information (GTD 2018).

Group Outcome

This seems to be an alias for Sekihotai given GTD incident information (GTD 2018).

II. SEKIHOTAI

Torg ID: 453

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1995. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1995>
- "Seikihotai." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4260. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1g_dGboFQNIizS3yi6Jr1dazzHuAZNMuPSz7TbKcNlvM/edit
- Seth Jones and Martin Libicki. "How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering Al-Qaeda." RAND. 2008. P. 179.
https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- GTD Perpetrator 2595. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2595>
- "Japanese newspaper reporter wounded in unsolved '87 shooting at Hanshin bureau dies." Japan Times. 2018a.
<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/01/20/national/japanese-newspaper-reporter-wounded-unsolved-87-shooting-hanshin-bureau-dies/#.XQP7E9NKiJY>
- "Asahi Shinbun remembers 29-year old reporter killed in 1987 ultra-rightist attack." Japan Times. 2018b.
<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/05/03/national/asahi-shimbun-remembers-29-year-old-reporter-killed-1987-rightist-attack/#.XQP7FNNKiJY>
- Clyde Haberman. "Killing of a Journalist at His Office Shocks Japan." New York Times. 1987.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1987/05/05/world/killing-of-a-journalist-at-his-office-shocks-japan.html>

- “Japan gunman kills reporter.” Chicago Tribune. 1987.
<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1987-05-05-8702030322-story.html>
- “Reporter’s murder stuns Japan.” UPI Newswire. 1987.
<https://www.upi.com/Archives/1987/05/04/Reporters-murder-stuns-japan/3826547099200/>
- “No justice for murdered Asahi Shimbun reporter.” Committee to Protect Journalists. 2002. <https://cpj.org/2002/05/no-justice-for-murdered-asahi-shimbun-reporter.php>
- “Reporter’s family angry killer still free.” Japan Times. 2002.
<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2002/04/21/national/reporters-family-angry-killer-still-free/#.XQP739NKiJZ>
- Norihiri Kato. “Japan’s Right-Wing Stirrings.” New York Times. 2014.
<https://www.nytimes.com/2014/02/13/opinion/kato-japans-right-wing-stirrings.html>
- “Ex-Asahi reporter wounded in 1987 attack on Hanshin bureau dies.” Mainichi. 2018.
<https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20180119/p2a/00m/0na/020000c>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Japanese Independence Patriotic Party (GTD 2018); Blood Revenge Corps (Kato 2014)

Group Formation: 1987 (MIPT 2008; Jones and Libicki 2008)

Group End: 1990 (GTD 2018; Jones and Libicki 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group forms, but it first came to attention as a violent group on May 3, 1987 when a member entered the Hanshin bureau of the Asahi Shinbaum newspaper and opened fire (MIPT 2008; Japan Times 2018a). At the time, Asahi Shinbaum had a reputation as a liberal newspaper, which often criticized the government (CPJ 2002). Other nationalist groups had previously tried to attack the newspaper.

The group is described as a right-wing conservative group (MIPT 2008). MIPT (2008) and Jones and Libicki (2008) speculates that the group’s political aim was to change existing policies to make Japan more authoritarian and less reliant on other countries. When the group claimed responsibility for the attack, it said it was protesting the newspaper’s “anti-national” reporting and wanted to purge news organizations of “anti-Japan elements” (Japan Times 2018b). It also sent a note that claimed ““We do not accept anyone who betrays Japan. We sentence all Asahi Shimbun employees to death” (Committee to Protect Journalists 2002).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018). The group's only known incidents occurred in Tokyo and Nagoya (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about the group's organizational structure. The perpetrator of the Asahi Shinbaum attack was wearing a balaclava and escaped undetected (Japan Times 2018). The police noted there was little information about the attacker and the group's organization (Chicago Tribune 1987). Jones and Libicki (2008) speculate that the group's organizational size was in the "10s" at an unknown time, but there is no additional evidence to corroborate this.

External Ties

The group may be tied to the Japanese yakuza (Haberma 1987; UPI 1987).

Group Outcome

The group was allegedly responsible for multiple attacks between 1987 and 1988, including the shooting and bombing of the Asahi Shimbun newspaper in 1987 (Japan Times 2018b). The attack led to the death of a worker in the facility (Japan Times 2018a; Japan Times 2018b; Haberman 1987; Committee to Protect Journalists 2002; Mainichi 2018). The group sent word to the newspapers to claim responsibility (Committee to Protect Journalists 2002) No arrests were ever made in the incident, and the statute of limitations ended in 2002 (MIPT 2008; Japan Times 2018a; Japan Times 2018b; UPI 1987; Committee to Protect Journalists 2002; Mainichi 2018).

The group allegedly also attacked the paper's dormitory in the Nagoya Bureau (Japan Times 2002). The group normally engaged in threatening people who spoke out liberally (Kato 2014). The group would also go on to bomb the Korean community center in Nagoya in response to the visit of the South Korean president, Roh Tae-Woo (MIPT 2008). The group's last known violent attack was in 1990 when it allegedly attacked the Aichi Korean Residents Building in Seoul, but it did not take responsibility for the attack (GTD 2018).

Notes for Iris:

- relationship with yakuza generally seemed pretty generic (material or financial), but no clear ideological ties

- unclear why the yakuza explicitly supported right-wing groups since there are no main ties

III. HOTARU (FIREFLY)
Torg ID: 900
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 1988
Onset: NA

Aliases: Hotaru (Firefly), Hotaru-2

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2801. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2801>
- "Hotaru (Firefly)." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4053. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1g_dGboFQNIizS3yi6Jr1dazzHuAZNMuPSz7TbKcNlvM/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Hotaru-2 (MIPT 2008)

Group Formation: 1988 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 1988 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It is unknown when the group forms, but it first came to attention on March 21, 1988 when it attacked the Chinese Consulate General at the Embassy in Fukouka, Japan (GTD 2018). The group later claimed responsibility for the attack, arguing that it opposed the Chinese government. It also protested an open criminal investigation by local police against the Yakuza, a transnational criminal syndicate (MIPT 2008).

The group was allegedly a radical nationalist, right-wing extremist group (MIPT 2008). Not much else is known about the group's formation.

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018). The group's only known incident occurred in Fukouka (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found on the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

The group may have been tied to organized crime groups like the Yakuza in Japan (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group claimed responsibility for the drive-by shooting of the Chinese Consulate in 1988 which shattered the windows of the third floor of the building but caused no casualties (MIPT 2008). The group sent a message to newspapers to claim responsibility for the attack and threatened to attack more foreign diplomats. However, it did not carry any more out (MIPT 2008). The group has not conducted an attack since 1988 and thus is assumed to be inactive (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018).

IV. NARA RED ARMY
Torg ID: 1833
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1996>
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<https://www.nytimes.com/1990/01/09/world/missile-attack-on-tokyo-royalty.html>
-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Anti-Imperial and Anti-Emperor Red Army (GTD 2018; New York Times 1990)

Group Formation: 1990 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 1990 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

On January 7, 1989, the Emperor of Japan, Hirohito, died, prompting a nation-wide year of mourning (New York Times 1990). On January 7, 1990, the mourning period lifted. That same day, a group that was previously unknown burned the door of a building of the tomb of Emperor Kaika (New York Times 1990). Members of the group may have also launched missiles near the home of Emperor Akihito's brother, and the Imperial garden, but it is broadly suspected that Japanese radicals were responsible for the attack (New York Times 1990). Japanese radicals fired missiles at the US embassy, the state guest house, the Imperial Palace, and the residency of Emperor Akihito in 1986, but this incident does not seem to be tied to this group (New York Times 1990).

Authorities suspected the group was a radical leftist organization that opposed the emperor and upcoming coronation of the new emperor (New York Times 1990). In a note left at the scene, the group gave its name as "Nara Red Army" and claimed it was "Anti-imperial. Anti-emperor" (New York Times 1990). It is unknown when the group formed; its first and only known incident occurred on January 7, 1990 (GTD 2018).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018). The group's only known incident occurred in Nara, Japan (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

No information can be found on the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information can be found on the group's external ties

Group Outcome

Officials found a note at the scene, but had no leads (New York Times 1990). The group has not been active since 1990 and thus is assumed to be inactive (GTD 2018).

- V. SEIJI KESHA KOKUYUKAI
Torg ID: 1902
Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2188>
- Man fires shots in nakasone office: CITY edition]. 1990. St.Petersburg Times, Feb 12, 1990. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/262722592?accountid=14026> (accessed June 14, 2019). PDF gDrive.
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<https://search.proquest.com/docview/277592149?accountid=14026> (accessed June 14, 2019). PDF gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Political Organization for Those Concerned About the Nation (St. Petersburg 1990)

Group Formation: 1989 (Orlando Sentinel 1990)

Group End: 1990 (GTD 2018; Orlando Sentinel 1990; St. Petersburg Times 1990)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

On January 7, 1989, the Emperor of Japan, Hirohito, died, prompting a nation-wide year of mourning (New York Times 1990). On January 7, 1990, the mourning period lifted, spurring an overall increase in far-right terrorism throughout Japan. It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1989 when a member of the group cut off his finger and sent it to the Japanese Prime Minister in protest of “dirty politicians” (Orlando Sentinel 1990).

The group seems to be an ultra-right extremist group that protested democratic politics and a corruption scandal involving Nakasone (Orlando Sentinel 1990). The group also seems to revere the emperor (Orlando Sentinel 1990).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational. The group has two attacks recorded, occurring in Tokyo and the other in Takasaki City (GTD 2018; Orlando Sentinel 1990).

Organizational Structure

The group allegedly had less than 20 members at some point in time (Orlando Sentinel 1990). Koji Konishi was a member of the group who attacked the office of the politician former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone (Orlando Times 1990; St. Petersburg Times 1990).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

A member of the group claimed responsibility for the attack on the office of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in 1990, which had no injuries or casualties and was intended to cause uproar and criticize politicians, specifically of the left (Orlando Sentinel 1990; St. Petersburg Times 1990). Another member of the group allegedly sent a severed finger to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to send a message to corrupt politicians (Orlando Sentinel 1990). The group's last recorded incident was in 1990 after which point it disappeared (GTD 2018).

Notes for Iris:

-the timing and ideological nature of these groups seems to suggest a very concentrated backlash against the New Left Movement during this time as well

VI. SEIKIJUKU
Torg ID: 1903
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2079>
- David Sanger. "Mayor Who Faulted Hirohito is Shot." New York Times. 1990.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1990/01/19/world/mayor-who-faulted-hirohito-is-shot.html>

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- Stewart Slavin. "Japanese mayor shot and wounded." UPI. 1990.
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<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2007-apr-18-fg-mayor18-story.html>
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https://cdn.loc.gov/master/frd/frdcstudy/ja/japancountrystud00dola/japancountrystud00dola_djvu.txt

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Spiritual Justice School (Sanger 1990); Righteous-Minded Academy (Hiatt 1990); School of Sanity (Slavin 1990); Sane Thinkers School (Library of Congress 1992)

Group Formation: 1990 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 1991 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1990 for the assassination attempt on Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima. The attack was allegedly due to a controversial statement he had given, ascribing some responsibility for World War II to Emperor Hirohito (Sanger 1990; Hiatt 1990; Slavin 1990; Wallace 2007; Library of Congress 1992). The timing of the shooting has been speculated to be tied to the timing of the death of Hirohito and the enthronement ceremony, which slightly predated the attack by a couple days (Sanger 1990; Library of Congress 1992). The group has been described as a right-wing group set on the restoration of power of the Japanese emperor (Slavin 1990).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018). The group has 3 recorded attacks, all of which occurred in Nagasaki (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

Kazumi Tajiri was the group's sub-chief and was identified as the assailant in the shooting of Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima (Sanger 1990; Hiatt 1990; Slavin 1990). The group allegedly had 31 members at some point in time (Slavin 1990).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

Hitoshi Motoshima, the mayor of Nagasaki was shot by a member of the group in 1990; the police arrested a man who was later identified as Kazumi Tajiri (Hiatt 1990). The group has not been active since its last suspected attacks in 1990 and 1991 and is thus assumed to be inactive (GTD 2018).

VII. AUM SHINSEN NO KAI
Torg ID: 95
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: Aum Shinri Kyo, Aleph, Aum Shinrikyo, Aum Shinrikyo (Aum), Aum Shinsen No Kai, Aum Supreme Truth

Part 1. Bibliography

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https://s3.amazonaws.com/files.cnas.org/documents/CNAS_AumShinrikyo_SecondEdition_English.pdf
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<https://scholarcommons.usf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1510&context=jss>
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<https://japantoday.com/category/features/kuchikomi/young-people-easily-get-sucked-into-aum-shinrikyo-spinoff-aleph>
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https://www.nytimes.com/2012/06/16/world/asia/police-arrest-suspect-in-95-tokyo-attack.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FAum%20Shinrikyo&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=5&pgtype=collection
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https://www.nytimes.com/1997/03/23/world/japanese-cult-said-to-have-planned-nerve-gas-attacks-in-us.html?rref=collection%2Ftimestopic%2FAum%20Shinrikyo&action=click&contentCollection=timestopics®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=18&pgtype=collection
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<https://www.cnn.com/2018/07/25/asia/aum-shinrikyo-remaining-members-executed/index.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Aleph, Aum Shinsen no Kai, Aum Supreme Truth, Aleph, Aum Shinrikyo, AUM Group Formation: 1987

Group End: 1995 (last violent attack), 2017 (reorganize, but still active as nonviolent organization known as Aleph?)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was a cult founded in 1987 by a man called Shoko Asahara (United States Department of State 2017). Asahara, originally named Chizuo Matsumoto, was born partially blind in southern Japan in 1955 (Council on Foreign Relations 2012). He traveled to the Himalayas in 1987 in an effort to study more about Buddhism, and even met the Dalai Lama in the same year (Council on Foreign Relations 2012). He believed himself to have been the first human since the Buddha to attain enlightenment (MIPT 2008). Asahara taught his followers a mixture of Buddhist, Hindu, and Christian values (Council on Foreign Relations 2012; MIPT 2008).

After Asahara's failed run for a seat in the Japanese parliament in 1990, Asahara became convinced that the Japanese government had rigged the election against him (Journal of Strategic Strategy 2016). Asahara believed a nuclear apocalypse was coming and would start by the United States and Japan commencing World War III (MIPT 2008). The cult then became intent on developing weapons of mass destruction in order to survive the apocalypse, overthrow the Japanese government, and eventually even take over the world (Journal of Strategic Strategy 2016; FAS 2004). The group started committing attacks in order to initiate what they believed was the approaching apocalypse (MIPT 2008). The cult's first attack is thought to have happened in 1990, with the spraying of botulinum germs into the streets of American naval bases in Tokyo Bay (New York Times 1998). However, the group's attempted attack was unsuccessful, as no injuries or deaths were reported (New York Times 1998). The group's most famous -- and possibly first fatal -- attack was in 1995 when it released the nerve agent sarin into the Tokyo subway system. The resulting attack killed 13 people and injured 5800 (BBC 2018).

Geography

The group is based in Japan, but had offices in the United States, Taiwan, and Germany. It also had a large member base in Russia, and in 2016 there were several raids of Aum Shinrikyo properties in Russia (MIPT 2008; United States Department of State 2017). In the same year, an Aum Shinrikyo conference at a hotel in Montenegro was discovered (United States Department of State 2017). All of the group's attacks were conducted in Japan, though it had planned an attack in the United States as well (GTD n.d.; New York Times 1997). The attacks were primarily in Tokyo, but there were also attacks in Matsumoto, Narita, Yokohama, and Yokosuka (GTD n.d.). The group also had a

compound in Australia and a sheep farm, where the group mined uranium, and used the sheep to make microbes of Q fever, a very serious disease (New York Times 1998; Journal of Strategic Strategy 2016).

Organizational Structure

The founder of the cult, Shoko Asahara, studied Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, and even science fiction, drawing from this research to preach to his followers. He claimed to be enlightened (MIPT 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2012). The cult was run in Japan and claimed to have 9,000 members in Japan and 35,000 in Russia, along with others around the world (MIPT 2008; FAS 2004). However, at the time of their most famous attack in 1995, most experts agree they had approximately 1000 members (FAS 1994). Most of the members that it recruits are educated and upper class, a lot of them even scientists from many different universities (Council on Foreign Relations 2012; Journal of Strategic Strategy 2016). In 2000, the cult claimed renamed itself Aleph, and claimed to have stopped following the violent beliefs of the old group (Council on Foreign Relations 2012; MIPT 2008; United States Department of State 2017). The group mainly received its funding from membership fees, selling its books, donations, and electronic businesses and restaurants that it is charge of (MIPT 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2012). The cult also makes sure members transfer ownership of their land property to the group (Council on Foreign Relations 2012).

External Ties

The group received little external support, and instead recruited educated members, such as scientists who have access to deadly chemicals needed to create biological weapons for their deadly attacks (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1998; Journal of Strategic Strategy 2016).

Group Outcome

In 1989 Japan acknowledged the cult as a religious group, but after the 1995 sarin gas attack, which killed 13 people, Japan declassified it as such (United States Department of State 2017; GTD n.d.). The group attempted several additional incidents to release HCN in the months after the 1995 sarin incident, but these attacks failed (BBC 2018).

After the 1995 attack, Japanese authorities arrested a number of members of the group, one of them being the leader and founder of the group, Shoko Asahara (MIPT 2008). He was jailed, and along with many other high level members of the cult, was executed as recently as 2018 (CNN 2018; United States Department of State 2017). Japan also chose not to make the group illegal in 1997, but decided to surveil the cult to make sure no other attacks were being planned (FAS 2004). There have been no violent attacks by the group since 1995. In 2000, a new leader, Fumihiko Joyu changed the cult's name to

Aleph, and disavowed most of Asahara's violent beliefs (MIPT 2008; FAS 2004). The group still has around 1500 members around the world (MIPT 2008; United States Department of State 2017). However, although Aleph renounced its violent methods, there have still been arrests made over members' plans to free Shoko Asahara from jail, and in 2012, a bomb threat was made to a Japan Airlines flight, forcing it to ground (United States Department of State 2017).

VIII. TAIKOSHA

Torg ID: 1308

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: Taikosha, Taikosha, Right Wing Group

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2078. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2078>
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<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2011/08/yakuzas-favorite-tv-host/338496/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Taiko-Sha (Williams 2006)

Group Formation: 1991 (GTD 2018)

Group End: violently - 1991 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Though it is unknown when the group formed, it first came to attention as a violent group in 1991 (GTD 2018). The group seems to be loyal to a creed to protect the imperial throne in Japan (Williams 2006). The group has been described as a right-wing radical nationalist group seeking to push away from post-war pacifism (Williams 2006).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational as its only recorded attack occurred in Japan (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group is described as the third largest right-wing group in Japan at some point in time (Adelstein 2011). No other information about the group's organizational structure, leadership, size, or funding structure could be found.

External Ties

The group is a part of the spread of right-wing nationalism in recent years (Williams 2006). The group is one of the approximate 1,400 right-wing, nationalist groups that have risen up in Japan (Williams 2006). The group may be backed by the Japanese yakuza (Adelstein 2011). The group's relationship with the yakuza seemed to be material or financial.

Group Outcome

The group has resorted to fire-bombings, beatings, stabbings, shootings, and ritual suicides as means of spreading their message (Williams 2006). The group staged protests in front of television show host Shinsuke Shimada's house and Yoshimoto Kogyo Offices (Adelstein 2011). The group's tactics have managed to stay on the right side of the law by a fine line and as such the group has not had an incident flagged as terrorism since 1991 (GTD 2018). The group remained active as a political organization after 1991, with active meetings in 2006 and has been seen as late as 2011 (Adelstein 2011; Williams 2006).

Notes for Iris:

- the group was still active after 1991, conducting subversive attacks against individuals, businesses, and individuals. Unclear evidence about how they evolve after 1991, but it might be less political opposition (see Williams evidence)
- the group seemed cultish in the mid-2000s -- they engage in ritual tactics

IX. ISSUI KAI

Torg ID: 1756
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1598. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1598>
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<https://www.sfgate.com/politics/article/Right-wing-rising-Japanese-nationalists-use-2900558.php>
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<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2008/04/19/national/rightists-yasukuni-preview-gets-thumbs-down/#.XQQRsdNKiJY>
-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: First Wednesday (AP 1996), One Water Association (Elrich 2001)

Group Formation: 1976?

Group End: 1991 (first/last violent attack), 2008 (still operating)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was first violently active on November 1, 1991 (GTD 2018). The group itself is an ultra-right nationalist Japanese party that favors a more conservative and aggressive Japan (AP 1996; Elrich 2010; Tokyo Reporter 2008). The group was allegedly around for at least 20 years in 1996 (AP 1996). The group supported the monarchy and opposed the US military presence (AP 1996). Notably, the group was considered a moderate far-right group for its moderate policy postures (Tokyo Reporter 2008)

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational as the only recorded attack occurred in Tokyo (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group allegedly met on the first Wednesday of each month, giving it its name (AP 1996). In 1996, the group claimed to have approximately 200 members (AP 1996). The group spread their messages through shouting their message into the streets (AP 1996). Kousaku Hino led the group in 2001 (Elrich 2001). The group tried to recruit youth through media such as comic books, movies, and music (Elrich 2001). The group was being led in 2018 by Mitsuhiro Kimura (The Globe and Mail 2018).

External Ties

The group has alleged links to North Korea and Iraq, but the nature of these links was not specified (AP 1996). The group may have affiliations with politicians (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2000).

Group Outcome

The group was responsible for an attack on the residence of Leading Member Shin Kanemaru of the Liberal Democratic Party (GTD 2018). Due to a less present left extreme and poverty, the message of the right-wing group was soon cast to irrelevance (AP 1996). The group was involved in the controversy over the release of a conservative movie in Japan in 2008 (Tokyo Reporter 2008; Japan Times 2008) The group is still active but the group has taken a more passive stance and has not resorted to violence in recent years (The Globe and Mail 2018).

- X. SHONKONJUKU GROUP
Torg ID: 1911
Min. Group Date: 1991
Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2076. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2076>
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<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1645201982?accountid=14026> (accessed June 14, 2019). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: 1991 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 1991 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is described as a right-wing extremist group (Los Angeles Times 1991). The group's primary goal seemed to be to protest the recent Japanese finance scandal (Los Angeles Times 1991). It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention as a violent group on August 16, 1991 (GTD 2018). Two armed members of the group forced their way into the Nomura Securities Company headquarters and demanded to see a Namora official (Los Angeles Times 1991). After seeing the Namora official, the two members proceeded to surrender (Los Angeles Times 1991). The group's attack was allegedly part of a larger set of attacks by right-wing groups against securities firms following a national brokerage scandal in 1991 (Los Angeles 1991). The target, Nomura, had also been tied to helping the Yakuza (Los Angeles 1991). Not much else is known about the group's formation.

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018). The group's only known incident occurred in Tokyo (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group had at least two members (Los Angeles Times 1991). Other than this, no information can be found on the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

No information can be found on the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group's first and only known violent incident was in 1991 when two members stormed Nomura securities (GTD 2018; Los Angeles Times 1991).

- XI. ASSOCIATION FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE JUSTICE OF THE GREAT JAPAN
Torg ID: 1630
Min. Group Date: 1992
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 5030. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5030>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: 1992 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 1992 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group seems to be a right-wing nationalist group (Korea Times 1992). The group's first and only incident occurred on April 13, 1992 (GTD 2018). The group raided the South Korean Consulate General in 1992 (Korea Times 1992; GTD 2018). During this incident, the two members entered the consulate and denounced Korea over a speaker (Korea Times 1992). The two were arrested almost immediately after the incident (Korean Times 1992).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018). The group's single recorded attack occurred in Yokohama (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

There were two known perpetrators in the incident (GTD 2018). Other than this, not much is known about the organizational structure of the group.

External Ties

The group seems to have been part of several right wing groups that carried resentment of Korean presence in Japan (Korean Times 1992).

Group Outcome

The group's first and only incident occurred on April 13, 1992 (GTD 2018). The group is not associated with any additional attacks and it is not known what happened to it afterward.

Notes for Iris:

- the group's political aims were to 'denounce Korea' -- this was emblematic of larger movement of groups within Japan that primarily opposed
- unclear if it's a policy change they want or a larger aim-- cross-check with history of Korean-Japanese relations

XII. GREAT JAPAN PATRIOTIC PARTY

Torg ID: 1719

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- William Marotti. "Japan 1968: The Performance of Violence and the Theater of Protest." American Historical Review. 2009.
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Dai-Nippon Aikoku-To (Welfield 2013; Okazaki 2013)

Group Formation: 1952 (Hoover 2011)

Group End: 1992 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The right-wing, anti-Communist, ultra-nationalist group was formed in 1952, after Akao Bin, the leader of the group was expelled from the House of Representatives for criticizing the Prime Minister, Tōjō Hideki (Hoover 2011). Bin used the party to pursue

radical politics (Hoover 2011). The group was first violently active in 1960 when one of Akao's followers assassinated Asanuma Inejirō, the leader of the Japanese Socialist Party (Hoover 2011; Welfield 2013).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational, as all of its attacks occur in Japan (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group was founded by Akao Bin, also known as Akao Satoshi, in 1952 (Hoover 2011). The group was organized as a political party (Hoover 2011). Akao was known for his aggression towards left-wing politicians while serving the House of Representatives (Hoover 2011). The secretary general of the group was named Hiroyoshi Fudeyasu, who was responsible for an attempted assassination attempt on Prime Minister Takeo Miki; Fudeyasu was carrying a knife and letter that urged Miki to commit suicide (Lea 1975)

External Ties

No known external ties could be found.

Group Outcome

The group was particularly active after World War II due to the controversy around the renewal of the Japan-US Security Treaty in 1960, making its presence known during the continuation of the treaty in 1970 (Okazaki 2013). Its leader, Akao Bin defended the assassination attempt on a newspaper publisher who opposed the Japanese Imperial system, on the belief that the press had been influenced by Communism (Hoover 2011). In 1960, one of Akao's followers assassinated Asanuma Inejirō, the leader of the Japanese Socialist Party (Hoover 2011; Welfield 2013). In 1961, another member of the party broke into the estate of the president, Chūō Kōron, killed a maid, and seriously injured his wife (Welfield 2013). The group engaged in speechmaking and handing out leaflets during the Sasebo riots, in which many demonstrators protested for and against the Pro-Security Treaty (Marotti 2009). The group was also responsible for verbally harassing visitors of the 1970 Japanese Open Expo; 3 of 13 were arrested (Oka 1970). The group was also allegedly responsible for the attack on the president's office of the Liberal Democratic Party in 1992 (GTD 2018).

In 1975, Hiroyoshi Fudeyasu, the secretary general of the party at the time, struck Prime Minister Takeo Miki in the face several times before being incapacitated by police; Fudeyasu was carrying a knife and letter that urged Miki to commit suicide (Lea 1975). The group has not been active since 1992 so it is assumed to be inactive.

Notes for Iris:

-to clarify: radical politics means the group wanted to block Communist/liberal reforms and push for a more conservative platform. By radical, it meant the group was willing to use both violent and non-violent means to pursue its aims.

-it mainly used violence to punish liberal politicians and was likely pro-Japanese government/pro-liberal politics

-violent political party unclear if later violence is sanctioned

XIII. JAPAN NATIONAL YOUTH ALLIANCE

Torg ID: 1763

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2472. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.

<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2472>

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: 1992 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 1992 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Little is known about the group's initial formation and its ideology. The group's first -- and only known violent incident -- was August 25, 1992 when it attacked the Prime Minister's residence (GTD 2018). A member of the group attempted to attack the residence of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa using an incendiary, but there were no casualties (GTD 2018).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018). The group's only known attack was in Tokyo (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

There was one known perpetrator in the single recorded attack carried out by the group (GTD 2018). Not much else is known about the group's organizational structure.

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group was only known to have conducted one attack in 1992 (GTD 2018). The group has not been active since and is thus assumed to be inactive.

XIV. YOKOKU SEIWA-KAI
Torg ID: 1950
Min. Group Date: 1992
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2899. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2899>
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- Richard Lloyd Parry. "Obituary: Shin Kanemaru." Independent (UK). 1996.
<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/people/obituary-shin-kanemaru-1344681.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Yukoku Seiwa Kai (GTD 2018)

Group Formation: 1992 (GTD 2018; Sanger 1992; Los Angeles Times 1992; Parry 1996)

Group End: 1992 (GTD 2018; Sanger 1992; Los Angeles Times 1992; Parry 1996)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Though the exact date of formation is not known, the group first came to attention as a violent group in 1992 (Sanger 1992). The group seems to be right-wing and opposed liberal politics and politicians (Sanger 1992). The group was responsible for the assassination attempt on Party Vice President Shin Kanemaru of the Liberal Democratic Party in 1992 (GTD 2018; Sanger 1992; Los Angeles Times 1992; Parry 1996). The attack was carried out by a member of the group named Hiroshi Watanabe (Sanger 1992). The member shot three bullets, all which missed the vice president; it is unknown whether the man intended to intimidate or was a very bad shot (Sanger 1992). When interrogated, the perpetrator of the attack called Kanemaru a traitor for trying to normalize relations with the Communist government of North Korea (Sanger 1992).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational as the group's only attack occurred in Ashikaga (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group does not seem to be transnational as its attacks have been contained to Japan (GTD 2018).

External Ties

No external ties could be found.

Group Outcome

The group was responsible for the assassination attempt on Party Vice President Shin Kanemaru of the Liberal Democratic Party in 1992 (GTD 2018; Sanger 1992; Los Angeles Times 1992; Parry 1996). The attack was carried out by a member of the group named Hiroshi Watanabe (Sanger 1992). The member shot three bullets, all which missed the vice president; it is unknown whether the man intended to intimidate or was a very bad shot (Sanger 1992). When interrogated, the perpetrator of the attack called

Kanemary a traitor for trying to normalize relations with the Communist government of North Korea (Sanger 1992).

XV. REVOLUTIONARY FORCE

Torg ID: 2423

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20388. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20388>
- Japan: Left-wing group claims responsibility for failed attack on US depot. 2002. BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific - Political, Feb 15, 2002.
<https://search-proquest-com.stanford.idm.oclc.org/docview/449962280?accountid=14026> (accessed June 20, 2019).

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: 2002 (GTD 2018)

Group End: 2002 (GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Not much is known about the group's formation. The group's first violent attack was on February 11, 2002 (GTD 2018). The group attempted to attack a US Navy fuel depot with a rocket, but failed and instead exploded the baseball field of Yokohama Senior High School in 2002 (GTD 2018). The group reached out to the newspapers to claim responsibility and claimed their aim was to deter an upcoming presidential visit by George W. Bush and protest the war in Afghanistan (BBC 2002). The group's ideology was allegedly left-wing (BBC 2002).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (GTD 2018). The group has one recorded attack, which occurred in Yokohama (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

No information on the organizational structure could be found.

External Ties

The language in the group's claim of responsibility suggested it may not have been an independent organization, but a faction of Kakurokyo (BBC 2002).

Group Outcome

The group only has one known violent attack in 2002 and the attack did not succeed (GTD 2018). The group has not been active since 2002 and otherwise disappeared.

XVI. KENKOKU GIYUGUN CHOSEN SEIBATSUTAI

Torg ID: 253

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Kenkoku Giyugun Chosen Seibatsutai, Voluntary Army Unit For Suppressing Koreans

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Kenkoku Giyugun Chosen Seibatsutai." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4053. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
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https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Voluntary Army Unit for Suppressing Koreans (MIPT 2008), Kenkoku Giyugun Chosen Seibatsutai (MIPT 2008), Nation-building volunteers corps to conquer traitors (Japan Times 2003), Kenkoku Giyugun Kokuzoke Seibatsutai (Scotsman 2003), The Nation Building Volunteer Corps To Punish Traitors (Scotsman 2003)

Group Formation: 2002 (MIPT 2008; Jones and Libicki 2008)

Group End: 2004 (Jones and Libicki 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group first came to attention when it claimed responsibility for a letter containing a bullet sent to the headquarters of the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, also known as the Chongryon (MIPT 2008). The group allegedly carried out six more attacks in the region over the next few months, including one on an Aum Supreme facility and a teacher's union (MIPT 2008). The group was responsible for the attempted bombing attempt on the Tokyo home of Deputy Foreign Minister Hitoshi Tanaka, to which Tokyo governor Shintaro Ishihara responded positively (Japan Times 2003). The group attempted to bomb a regional headquarters and a credit union of the Chongryon (MIPT 2008).

The nationalist conservative group is opposed to North Korea, but it is not known how or what the group demands to change about North Korea (MIPT 2008; Japan Times 2003). The group is allegedly right-wing and ideologically conservative (Japan Times 2003). The group was first active in 2002 (MIPT 2008; Jones and Libicki 2008).

Geography

The group does not seem to be transnational (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Its membership numbers are not known, but were estimated to be in the 10s at some point in time (MIPT 2008; Jones and Libicki 2008). The group has primarily relied on sending threatening letters containing bullets or planting bombs on the premises of high-ranking Liberal Democratic Party politicians (Scotsman 2003).

External Ties

No external ties could be found.

Group Outcome

The group first came to attention when it claimed responsibility for a letter containing a bullet sent to the headquarters of the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, also known as the Chongryon (MIPT 2008). The group allegedly carried out six more attacks in the region over the next few months, including one on an Aum Supreme facility and a teacher's union (MIPT 2008). The group was responsible for the attempted bombing attempt on the Tokyo home of Deputy Foreign Minister Hitoshi Tanaka, to which Tokyo governor Shintaro Ishihara responded positively (Japan Times 2003). The group attempted to bomb a regional headquarters and a credit union of the Chongryon (MIPT 2008). The attacks in 2003 were allegedly a protest to the North Korean use of the freight and passenger ferry Manyongbong-92 to allegedly smuggle and commit acts of espionage in the past from the Niigata Port (MIPT 2008). The group has not been active since 2003 so it is assumed to be inactive (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- don't know if there's any connection to larger events about the nuclear program
- the group's political aims opposed North Korean and might have opposed the Korean diaspora or might have opposed Japanese foreign policy towards North Korea.
- super unclear and lots of missing information about this group's political aims
- unclear whether it's a hate crime or political violence
- interesting contrast to the East Asia Anti-Japanese Army Front which promoted the rights of Koreans within the country

Country-Level Trends:

- in the 1970s there's a huge shock an increase in the number of leftist, student groups that wanted human rights and increased minority
 - following this in the 1980s there's a huge counter-wave of right-wing groups which wanted to promote traditional values
 - there's a huge dropoff in early 1990s of the groups and then a second drop-off in 2003
- relative stability since
 - no clear or major credible threat across armed groups - they all look pretty similar to each other