

LEBANON ARMED CASES, 1970-2012

Lebanon VNSA Cases, Part 1: 1975-1982

Last Updated: 11 February 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T39	AMAL	1983	1975	2008
T185	FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF LEBANON FROM FOREIGNERS (FLLF)		1977	1983
T1919	SOUTH LEBANON ARMY		1978	1992
T31	AL-QUDS BATTALIONS		1978	0
T1223	ORGANIZATION OF THE AVENGING PALESTINIAN YOUTH		1979	1979
T271	LEBANESE ARMED REVOLUTIONARY FACTION		1979	1985
T480	SYRIAN SOCIAL NATIONALIST PARTY		1979	2008
T1169	MARTYR ABU JA'FAR GROUP		1980	1982
T871	AL-SADR BRIGADES		1980	1984
T208	HIZBALLAH		1982	2012
T1368	ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF KURDISTAN		1981	0
T1403	IRAQI LIBERATION ARMY (ILA)		1981	1981
T1111	INDEPENDENT NASIRITE MOVEMENT		1982	1986
T273	LEBANESE NATIONAL RESISTANCE FRONT		1982	1991
T882	ARMENIAN RED ARMY		1982	1982
T105	BLACK HAND		1983	1983
T970	AL-FATAH UPRISING		1983	1990
T1293	SEPTEMBER 17 ORGANIZATION		1984	1984

T466	SONS OF THE SOUTH		1984	1984
T875	ARAB REVENGE ORGANIZATION		1984	1984
T1152	KHALID IBN WALID		1985	1985
T2136	ISLAMIC UNIFICATION MOVEMENT		1985	1985
T836	BLACK AND RED BRIGADES		1985	0
T92	ARAB SOCIALIST BAATH PARTY		1985	1985
T1001	ARAB STRUGGLE MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF AHVAZ		1986	1986
T1272	REVOLUTIONARY LIBERATION CELLS ORGANIZATION		1986	1986
T1329	UNITED NASIRITE ORGANIZATION		1986	1986
T133	COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH ARAB AND MIDDLE EAST POLITICAL PRISONERS (CSPPA)		1986	1986
T1364	ARAB COMMANDO CELLS		1986	1986
T1390	FRONT OF JUSTICE AND REVENGE		1986	0
T1408	ISLAMIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (IFLP)		1986	1990
T1409	ISLAMIC LIBERATION ORGANIZATION		1986	1986
T1413	ISLAMIC SOCIETY		1986	0
T272	LEBANESE LIBERATION FRONT		1986	1988
T321	NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND (OMAR AL-MUKHTAR)		1986	1986
T72	ARAB FEDAYEEN CELLS		1986	0
T1789	LEBANESE SECRET ARMY		1987	1987
T1793	LIBERATION HAWKS		1987	1987
T1927	TANYUS SHANIN ARMED UNIT		1987	1987
T2072	ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS		1987	2011

T1910	SHAYKH SUBHI AL-SALIH FORCES		1988	1989
T1915	SOLDIERS OF TRUTH		1988	1989
T1642	BEIRUT MARTYRS BATTALION		1988	1989
T1602	AL-FARUO BATTALION		1988	1988
T1590	9 FEBRUARY		1988	1989
T28	AI QAEDA		1989	2012
T2504	PROGRESSIVE SOCIALIST PARTY		1989	2008
T1628	ARMED STRUGGLE CELLS		1989	1989
T1708	FORCES OF THE FREE ARAB		1989	1989
T1909	SHAYKH HASSAN KHALID FORCES		1989	1989
T1828	MUHAMMED SHUQAYR GROUP		1989	1989
T1932	TRIPOLI MARTYRS BATTALION		1989	1989
T1699	FATHER OF THE POOR		1989	1989
T1804	MARTYR AHMAD ALISHUAY B GROUP		1989	1989
T1805	MARTYR RIYAD TAHA GROUP		1989	1989
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T32	AL-SAIQA		1966	0
T362	PALESTINIAN POPULAR STRUGGLE FRONT (PSF)		1967	0
T379	POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, GEN CMD (PFLP-GC)		1970	2010
T274	LEBANESE SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION		1973	1974
T1265	REVOLUTIONARY ARAB YOUTH ORGANIZATION		1974	1974
T70	ARAB COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION (ACO)		1974	1975
T736	CARLOS THE JACKAL		1974	0

T2036	PRISONER GOURGEN YANIKIAN GROUP		1975	1975
T702536	SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF LEBANON		1976	1976
T361	PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD (PIJ)		1979	2012
T1454	MARTYR SULEIMAN HALABI UNIT		1990	1990
T1737	HUBAY QAH GROUP		1990	1990
T1890	REVOLUTIONARY LABOR ORGANIZATION		1990	1990
T833	LEAGUE OF THE FOLLOWERS		1990	2010
T1214	ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF DETAINEES RIGHTS		1991	1991
T54	ANSAR ALLAH BATTALIONS		1994	1994
T918	JUND AL-SHAM		1998	2005
T1994	FATAH AL ISLAM		2002	2008
T2416	RAMZI NAHRA MARTYR ORGANIZATION		2002	2002
T1352	ABU MUS'AB AL-ZARQAWI BATTALION		2005	0
T2119	FUTURE MOVEMENT (LEBANON)		2005	2008
T953	STRUGGLERS FOR THE UNITY AND FREEDOM OF GREATER SYRIA		2005	0
T2117	ORGANISATION POPULAIRE NASS_RIENNE		2005	0
T2348	JUND AL-SHAM FOR TAWHID AND JIHAD		2006	2008
T2243	AL-QA'IDA IN LEBANON		2006	2006
T858	MARCH 8 COALITION		2008	2008
T205	14 MARCH COALITION		2008	2008
T2632	BRIGADE OF AL-MUKHTAR AL-THAQAFI		2012	2012
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
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I. AMAL

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: 1983

Aliases: Amal, Afwaj Al Muqawama Al Lubnaniya (Amal), Afw_j Al-Muq_wmat Al-Lubn_niyya, Afw_j Al-Muq_wmat Al-Lubn_niyya (Amal), Lebanese Resistance Detachments, Movement Of Hope

Note: Amal is the most common name for this group

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- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Amal Movement, including areas of operation and control; instances of forced recruitment, particularly of youth; activity, including checkpoints and roadblocks within Beirut (2011-December 2013), 19 December 2013, LBN104694.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/548172874.html> [accessed 16 December 2016]
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: The Amal movement led by Nabih Berri, 25 May 2000, LBN34383.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad664.html> [accessed 16 December 2016]
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Islamic Amal led by Hussein Musawi, 19 July 2000, LBN34884.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ad6670.html> [accessed 16 December 2016]
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- "Amal," Lebanon, Country Studies, US Library of Congress, n.d., <http://countrystudies.us/lebanon/88.htm>

- “Profile: Lebanon’s Hezbollah Movement,” BBC, 2016, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-10814698>
- Joe Stork, “War of the Camps and War of the Hostages,” MERIP, Issue 133, Vol. 115, 1985, <http://www.merip.org/mer/mer133/war-camps-war-hostages>
- Bruce Hoffman, “Shi’a Terrorism, Conflict in Lebanon, and the Hijacking of TWA Flight 847,” RAND, 1985, <https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/papers/2005/P7116.pdf>
- “Amal Movement in Lebanon.” Declassified. CIA FOIA Reading Room. 1981. <https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP83M00914R000300020014-6.pdf>
- GTD, http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?page=1&casualties_type=&casualties_max=&perpetrator=289&expanded=no&charttype=line&chart=overtime&ob=GTDID&ob=desc#results-table

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Amal militia has a political wing called the “Movement of the Underprivileged” or “Movement of the Dispossessed” (Stork 1985; Hoffman 2, 1985). Al-Sadr founded the political wing in 1974 and established Amal as a military wing after the civil war had begun in Lebanon (Hoffman 2, 1985). The militia of Imam Musa al-Sadr’s Shi’i political party, Movement of the Deprived, (Russell 18, 1985) began in 1975, although the Imam Musa al-Sadr later mysteriously disappeared. The group’s initial goal was to represent Shi’a Muslims in Lebanon and to overthrow the Lebanese government (Stork 1985). The group also sought to improve socio-economic conditions for Shia Muslims, which were poor partly as a result of discrimination from Sunnis and Christians (Hoffman 1985, 2).

The group’s ideology was sectarian and rooted in Shia Islam (Hoffman 1985, 2). Amal strongly opposed Israel and was an instrumental actor in removing Israeli forces in Lebanon (Ibid.). Following Israel’s Operation Litani in 1978, Amal’s main enemy became the Palestinians living in Lebanon. The group targeted them due to years of abuse by the Palestinian liberation groups living in Southern Lebanon (US Library of Congress). Amal wanted to remove Palestinian militants in Beirut but had trouble doing so (Stork 1985).

Geography

Amal operated mainly in Southern Lebanon where fighting occurred against Palestinian and Israeli interventions; however, it also operated in other Shia populated areas (US Library of Congress). Not much is listed about terrain except they lived in cities and other urban areas (Stork 1985).

Organizational Structure

The group consisted of two leading bodies: a politburo (western-educated upper class), run by Nabih Birri, and the Executive Committee (Shia peasants and members of Amal since its creation, which tended to be more extremist), run by Daud Daud (US Library of Congress; Stork 1985). In 1983, the Politburo was created and it replaced an original command council that had been composed mainly of religious leaders (Stork 1983). Not much can be found about the source of funding although they did have magazines, radio, and television stations. After al-Sadr's mysterious disappearance Husayn Husayni stepped up as secretary general for a short while (Stork 1985). Nabih Berri then became the next secretary general (Refworld). The Amal militia has a political wing called the "Movement of the Underprivileged" or "Movement of the Dispossessed" (Stork 1985; Hoffman 2, 1985). Al-Sadr founded the political wing in 1974 and established Amal as a military wing one later, once civil war had begun in Lebanon (Hoffman 2, 1985). In 1981, it had 2,000-4,000 members (CIA 1981).

External Ties

The group is linked closely to many Shia organizations operating within and beyond Lebanon, including Hezbollah (BBC 2016). Notably, it fought against Hezbollah in the later 1980s before eventually losing. Interestingly, although they carried many attacks against Palestinians particularly beginning in the 1980s, Amal was originally trained and aided by Fatah—a Palestinian political and military organization (Stork 1985).

During the first year of the Lebanese Civil War, Amal had ties with the Lebanese National Movement although their partnership was short-lived because al-Sadr supported the Syrian intervention in January 1976, which the joint forces of Fateh and the Lebanese National Movement opposed (Stork 1985). It also allegedly received military and financial support from Iran (CIA 1981).

Group Outcome

Its military wing now operates under the larger, more well-known Shia group, Hezbollah, or "the resistance" (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, 2013). In 2009, Amal joined a formal political alliance called "the March 8 Alliance" with Hezbollah and other political parties (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, 19 December 2013). According to the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Amal allied with Hezbollah for reasons including: Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon; Hezbollah's war against Israel in 2006; tensions between Hezbollah's March 8 Alliance and pro-Western Lebanese parties such as the March 14 coalition; and Sunni-Shia sectarian tensions (Ibid.). Amal is known as the "resistance" within the Hezbollah community (Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, 25 May 2000). However they no longer have weapons deployed within villages and their "resistance" military activities are scarce (Ibid.)

Its last major attack was in 1999 (GTD 2017). It disarmed and now participates in politics.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Lebanese Resistance Brigades (Stork 1985)

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): active as political party, mostly disarmed (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, 19 December 2013)

Note: "Everytime we relax, a guy jumps out of a drain, throws a grenade and disappears." (Stork 1985)

- II. FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF LEBANON FROM FOREIGNERS (FLLF)
Min. Group Date: 1977
Max. Group Date: 1983
Onset: NA

Aliases: Front For The Liberation Of Lebanon From Foreigners (Flif), Front For The Liberation Of Lebanon From Foreigners, FLLF

Part 1. Bibliography

- Ed. Alex Schmid, Glossary and Abbreviations, Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research, 2011, p. 633
[https://books.google.com/books?id=MLY5MwXhtDsC&pg=PA633&lpg=PA633&dq=FRONT+FOR+THE+LIBERATION+OF+LEBANON+FROM+FOREIGNERS+\(FLLF\)&source=bl&ots=HtyRXXBxy2&sig=FhKeN_LVw7F-EV29i-SxCezsfkQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUK Ewiks8a-4PnQAhUN82MKHRDkCEkQ6AEIOzAG#v=onepage&q=FRONT%20FOR%20THE%20LIBERATION%20OF%20LEBANON%20FROM%20FOREIGNERS%20\(FLLF\)&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=MLY5MwXhtDsC&pg=PA633&lpg=PA633&dq=FRONT+FOR+THE+LIBERATION+OF+LEBANON+FROM+FOREIGNERS+(FLLF)&source=bl&ots=HtyRXXBxy2&sig=FhKeN_LVw7F-EV29i-SxCezsfkQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUK Ewiks8a-4PnQAhUN82MKHRDkCEkQ6AEIOzAG#v=onepage&q=FRONT%20FOR%20THE%20LIBERATION%20OF%20LEBANON%20FROM%20FOREIGNERS%20(FLLF)&f=false)
- "FLLF," Ed. Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman, Political Terrorism, 1988, p. 605,
[https://books.google.com/books?id=NgDks1hUjhMC&pg=PA605&lpg=PA605&dq=FRONT+FOR+THE+LIBERATION+OF+LEBANON+FROM+FOREIGNERS+\(FLLF\)&source=bl&ots=kYGGGGYYIe&sig=3QTVmR8RT6omqydtz-BcQom1B_A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ah UK Ewiks8a-4PnQAhUN82MKHRDkCEkQ6AEILzAD#v=onepage&q=FRONT%20FOR%20THE%20LIBERATION%20OF%20LEBANON%20FROM%20FOREIGNERS%20\(FLLF\)&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=NgDks1hUjhMC&pg=PA605&lpg=PA605&dq=FRONT+FOR+THE+LIBERATION+OF+LEBANON+FROM+FOREIGNERS+(FLLF)&source=bl&ots=kYGGGGYYIe&sig=3QTVmR8RT6omqydtz-BcQom1B_A&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ah UK Ewiks8a-4PnQAhUN82MKHRDkCEkQ6AEILzAD#v=onepage&q=FRONT%20FOR%20THE%20LIBERATION%20OF%20LEBANON%20FROM%20FOREIGNERS%20(FLLF)&f=false)
- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4506, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Uqm-5D5tZV-A9O0F5IK_yTd0n7mjfEto-e7J91AH8pE/edit.

- GTD, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2991>
- New York Times, 1983, <http://www.nytimes.com/1983/07/03/world/48-israeli-tie-to-phalangists-revealed.html?mcubz=0>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was formed in 1977 by a group of right-wing Christian Phalangists. They were against Syrian and Palestinian influence in Lebanon, particularly PLO groups who used Lebanon as a base to conduct attacks against Israel (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008, No. 4506). The group sought to rid Lebanon of all foreign ties and influence to be able to act more independently. The group was active until 1983 (Schmid 2011, 633). The group's first recorded attack was in 1980 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group conducted a few attacks, including detonating two car bombs in Western Beirut, a bomb in Damascus, and a bomb at the Ministry of Public Information in Damascus (Schmid and Jongman, 1988, 605). The FLLF also reportedly claimed attacks on French interests, "an assassination attempt against the U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John Gunther Dean, and on the Israeli consulate and a Jewish club in Sydney, Australia" (Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4506, 2008).

Organizational Structure

No data could be found.

External Ties

The FLLF allegedly has ties to the Lebanese Christian Phalange Party, which also was strongly anti-Syrian and anti-Palestinian Liberation Organization (both were active in Lebanon at the time) (Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4506, 2008). It has also been suggested that FLLF may have been a name claimed by several groups since the attacks against French and U.S. interests, as well as the attacks against an Israeli consulate and against a Jewish nightclub in Sydney, Australia, do not match the typical aims of the Christian Phalange Party (Ibid.).

Group Outcome

No data could be found, except that stopped being active in 1983 (Schmid 2011, 633). It is unknown what happened to the group.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): (inactive, (Schmid 2011, 633))

III. SOUTH LEBANON ARMY

Min. Group Date: 1978

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: South Lebanon Army, South Lebanon Army (SLA), SLA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Russell, Tom. "A Lebanon Primer." MERIP Reports, no. 133 (1985): 17-19. doi:10.2307/3010813.
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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The South Lebanon army was a Christian militia created by Lebanese Christians after Israel's first invasion of Lebanon in 1978 (BBC 2000a). Its leaders were mainly Christian, however some fighters were Muslim men (European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation). Israel trained and financially supported the

SLA (Ibid). Their goal (as given to them by Israel) was to be in charge of the allegedly Israeli-affiliated prison, al-Khiam, in southern Lebanon where they would hold and torture Palestinian suspected terrorists without due process (BBC 2000a). Allegedly, SLA detained hundreds of Lebanese that had relatives in Hezbollah or refused to work with Israel (Ibid.).

Geography

The SLA operated mainly in Southern Lebanon, which was occupied by Israel (Beydoun 1992, 42-45). They attacked many Lebanese civilian centers with shelling, and also targeted UN peacekeepers within Lebanon (BBC 2000a).

Organizational Structure

The group was funded, trained, and overseen by Israeli government (BBC 2000a). It paid members a salary of \$500, providing incentives to join their cause (BBC News 2000(a/b)). It was headed by Lebanese Christians who recruited members from Druze and Shi'a Muslim villages in the area of Southern Lebanon occupied by Israel (BBC 2000a).

External Ties

The group was funded, trained, and overseen by Israeli government, who dictated what their jobs were (BBC 2000a). It had little to no affiliation with other groups or governments.

Group Outcome

In 1999, many SLA members began to desert after hearing rumors that Israel would be withdrawing from Lebanon (European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation; BBC 2000b). In May 2000, Israel began to withdraw from Lebanon following a UN agreement noting that their presence in Lebanon was disturbing the peace (Ibid.). Following the Israeli withdrawal, many SLA members (most of whom joined the SLA reluctantly) surrendered to the Lebanese Army or fled to Israel (European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation; BBC 2000b). The SLA fell apart following the UN agreement and the consequent UN withdrawal (European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation).

Notes--anecdotes from Human Rights Watch site:

- 1) After her son Markaba deserted the SLA, his mom (living in the SLA occupied area) stated, "*They came to us in the afternoon and said that we had to leave in the morning.*" (Punishing Flight from the Militia, 1999).

- 2) A former SLA member who deserted said, "They take them even at twelve years old if they are tall and strong. It depends on the village. If you collaborate with them, they don't take you. The young men who are left in the villages are either collaborators or militia." (Punishing Flight from the Militia, 1999).
- 3) A former resident, expelled from the occupied area, said that teenagers between the ages of fifteen and seventeen were targeted for conscription: "They had to join the SLA voluntarily or by force. Those who did not had to leave." (Punishing Flight from the Militia, 1999).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): 2000 (the group dissolved following Israel's withdrawal)
(European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation))

- IV. AL-QUDS BRIGADES
Min. Group Date: 1978
Max. Group Date: 1978
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Quds Brigades, Al-Qassam, Al-Quds Battalions, Jerusalem Battalions, Jerusalem Brigades, Saraya Al-Quds, Sayf Al-Islam Brigades

Part 1. Bibliography

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Geography

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Organizational Structure

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

External Ties

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Group Outcome

Note: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Group Formation: This is the armed wing of the PIJ

Group End (Outcome): This is the armed wing of the PIJ

V. ORGANIZATION OF THE AVENGING PALESTINIAN YOUTH

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1979

Onset: NA

Aliases: Organization Of The Avenging Palestinian Youth, Organization Of Avenging Palestinian Youth

Note: should try your own additional search, but could find little beyond source article for which GTD incident comes from

Part 1. Bibliography

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- "Organization of Avenging Palestinian Youth." Organization of Avenging Palestinian Youth | Terrorist Groups | TRAC. Accessed January 25, 2017. <https://www.trackingterrorism.org/group/organization-avenging-palestinian-youth>.
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- *Searched on Proquest*
 - "Organization of Avenging Palestinian Youth,"
 - "Avenging Palestinian Youth,"
 - *Lufthansa office + bomb + Beirut*
- *Searched LexisNexis Academic using:*
 - "Organization of Avenging Palestinian Youth,"
 - "Avenging Palestinian Youth,"

- *Lufthansa office + bomb + Beirut*

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The group's ideology is "Separatist / New Regime Nationalist / Ethnic Nationalist" (Tracking Terrorism n.d.). The Organization Of The Avenging Palestinian Youth was a Palestinian separatist group that wanted to separate from Israel and create their own country (Palestine) in which they would not be under pressure of the Israeli government (Ibid.) The September 4, 1979, attack against a Lufthansa Airline office in Beirut, which was attributed to the group, was the fourth bombing against West German-owned sites within a three-week span in Beirut (Christian Science Monitor 1979; START 2016, GTD ID 197909040001).

Geography

The attack outside a Lufthansa Airline office in Beirut has been attributed to the Organization of Avenging Palestinian Youth; however, they did not claim responsibility (START 2016, GTD ID 197909040001).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

It is unknown what happened to the group following its attacks.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): None (inactive, TRAC; START 2016, GTD ID 197909040001)

- VI. LEBANESE ARMED REVOLUTIONARY FACTION
Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1985

Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was allegedly created by Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese Christian and former teacher, who supports Syria (Meisler 1986). It splintered from the PFLP. Abdallah, his four brothers, and some friends reportedly were the founding members of LARF in 1979 (Meisler 1986). It wanted to expel foreign occupation of Lebanon. The LARF is said to have "an ideological base" and most of its influence and strength comes from his hometown, Koubeyat (Meisler 1986). The group's ideology was extreme

left-wing and committed random killings of American and Israeli officials as a terrorist tactic (Meisler 1986). LARF also reportedly had the goal of removing French influence from Lebanon (Alexander 1989). Its first reported attack was in 1981.

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): None (ceased attacks in 1990 (Inside Gov)).

VII. SYRIAN SOCIAL NATIONALIST PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: Syrian Social Nationalist Party, Al-Hizb A-Suri Al-Qawmi Al-Ijtima'ee

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded by Antun Sa'adeh, a Greek Orthodox Syrian, during the 1930s (TOPS no. 4279 2008). The group's goal reportedly was a "Greater Syria" that would include Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Palestine (including Israel's territory), Iraq, Kuwait and Cyprus (Boston Globe 1986; TOPS no. 4279 2008). The group's other goals were the separation of church and state, domestic redistribution of wealth, and the creation of a strong Syrian army to protect "the homeland" (TOPS no. 4279 2008). The group's ideology was secular and nationalist (Ibid.) The SSNP's extreme nationalism was also influenced by mid-twentieth century fascist movements (Ibid.).

The SSNP became well-known as a violent group in 1949, when it participated in its first coup attempt in Lebanon (TOPS no. 4279 2008; Yamak 1964, 294). The group attempted another coup in 1961 against the Lebanese government (Ibid.). In 1951, the SSNP successfully assassinated Lebanese Prime Minister Riyad al-Sulh after prior attempts to do so had failed (Ibid.).

Geography

The SSNP was founded in Lebanon but moved its headquarters to Damascus, Syria, circa 1950 after the Lebanese government banned the group for a second time (Yamak 1964, 5). However, the group continued to be a player in Lebanese politics and fought in the 1958 Lebanese civil war (Ibid.).

During the 1980s, the group set up a large terrorist ring in Western Europe that consisted of safe houses, the production of fake IDs, and weapons sales (Ehud Ya'ari 1987). It set up bombs in Paris in an effort to persuade the French government to release Georges Ibrahim Abdallah (Ehud Ya'ari, 1987). It detonated a bomb on a plane near Athens, April 1986, killing American citizens. It attacked Israel from Lebanon using suicide drivers with bombs (Ehud Ya'ari 1987).

Organizational Structure

The group had a hierarchical structure with formally appointed positions (Yamak 1964, 267). The smallest organizational unit was centered around a geographic area such as an urban neighborhood or village (Ibid.).

One key member was a man named Assad Khardan, who trained these bombers. Interestingly, he "earned himself the position of SSNP commissioner of security in part by forcing his predecessor to jump to his death from a third story balcony" (Ehud Ya'ari, 1987).

External Ties

The group may have ties with PLO and Hezbollah given it helps to further the "Syrian cause" (Ehud Ya'ari, 1987). SSNP detonated bombs in solidarity with the founder of LRAF, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, after his arrest in France (Ya'ari 1987). The SSNP also influenced factions in the Lebanese National Movement and National Resistance Front (Russell 1985).

Group Outcome

The assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Riyad al-Sulh in 1951 led to a crackdown against the SSNP, with nearly 3,000 of its members put in prison (TOPS no. 4279

2008). The group seemed to have lost support in the 1950s, but was brought back to life around 1969 when many former members were released from prison (Ehud Ya'ari, 1987). The group experienced infighting and splintering (Ibid.). Kamal Jumblatt was assassinated in 1987, afterwards his son, Walid, took over (Russell 1985).

Ya'ari (1987) alleges that documents show that in the 1950s, the CIA aided the SSNP because the group was against pan-Arabist ideology (such as propagated by Egypt's Nasser) and also opposed leftist movements. Ya'ari further alleges that French intelligence services had a longer history than the CIA of collaborating with the SSNP. The SSNP allegedly fought with pro-Western forces during the 1958 Lebanese civil war (Ya'ari 1987), which conflict the U.S. sent Marines to fight in (Ya'ari 1987).

The Lebanese government banned the SSNP in 1936 and jailed its founders. It recognized the group in 1944 and then again banned it various other times throughout the twentieth century (Yamak 1964, 5). The Syrian government also banned the SSNP (Ibid.) Its last violent attack was in 1990 (GTD 2017). It is associated with one attack by "loyalists" in 2008, but this appears to be electoral violence and not sanctioned (GTD 2017).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: early 1930s, banned by Lebanese government in 1936 (Yamak 1964, 5).

Onset: 1949 (first coup attempt, in Lebanon (TOPS no. 4279 2008; Yamak 1964, 294))

Group End (Outcome): 2008 (policing action and infighting)

VIII. MARTYR ABU JA'FAR GROUP

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 1982

Onset: NA

Aliases: Martyr Abu Ja'far Group, Martyr Abu Ja`Far Group, Martyr Abu Jafar Group

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- Searched Google Scholar “Martyr Abu Jafar”
- Searched Google Scholar “Martyr Abu Jafar” + Iraq
- Searched Google Scholar “Martyr Abu Ja’far” + Iraq
- Searched Nexis “Martyr Abu Ja’far” + Iraq
- Searched Nexis “Martyr Abu Jafar” + Iraq

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Group Formation

It is unknown when Martyr Abu Jafar Group formed. It first came to attention in 1980 when it bombed a Saudi Arabian Embassy in Lebanon (Sunayama 2007). The group argued the bombing was the first in a series of attempts to coerce Saudi Arabia to “declare complete neutrality in the Iran-Iraq War” (Sunayama 2007, 84). A second attack occurred in 1982 in Baghdad when the group bombed the Iraqi News Agency (GTD n.d.)

Geography

The attacks occurred in Beirut and Baghdad (Sunayama 2007, 84; GTD n.d.).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

It is unknown what happens to the group. It disappeared after the 1982 incident.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: None (First attack was 1980)

Group End (Outcome): last attack was 1982

IX. AL-SADR BRIGADES

Min. Group Date: 1980
Max. Group Date: 1982
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Sadr Brigades, Al-Sadr Kata'ib

Note: This may be related to Amal. It is not connected with the Mahdi Army.

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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Sadr Brigades came to public attention as a violent group because U.S. officials alleged they were involved in training the hijackers of TWA Flight 847 (Ignatius 1985). It is also attributed with three different attacks in Beirut 1984 with Government/Diplomatic targets, no reported casualties (START 2016, GTD).

The group is mainly Shiite Muslims (Bernstein 1984; Ignatius 1985). It is believed that the group conducted attacks in protest of the disappearance of the Imam Moussa al-Sadr in 1978 (Bernstein 1984; Ignatius 1985). Some Shiite Muslims accuse the Libyan government of being involved in al-Sadr's disappearance (Bernstein 1984; Financial Express 2015). The imam founded the militia Amal (cf. Amal profile), a prominent group in the 1975 Lebanese civil war that controlled West Beirut in the late 1970s (Ibid.).

Geography

The group is attributed with attacks in Spain and Beirut (Bernstein 1984; START 2016, GTD). The group is also attributed with at least one airplane hijacking, TWA Flight 847, which was hijacked after it took off from Athens, Greece, and then landed in Algiers and ultimately Beirut (Ignatius 1985).

Organizational Structure

In 1985, the group's leader was reportedly a Shiite militant Akel Hamiyeh, nom de guerre Hazmah (Ignatius 1985).

External Ties

A Washington Post report, published 1985, described the Al-Sadr Brigades as a splinter group from Amal (cf. Amal profile) (Ignatius 1985). However, the group could also be considered a sister organization with Amal functioning as an umbrella group; the exact timeline for the Al-Sadr Brigades' origin compared to Amal's is not known (Ibid.).

It is alleged that Al-Sadr Brigades militants may have trained in Algeria, possibly facilitated by their connections with Amal, however this is not certain (Ignatius 1985). Mroue (2005) claims that, similar to Al-Sadr Brigades, Hezbollah also views the imam Al-Sadr's disappearance as a political grievance.

Group Outcome

According to a Washington Post report, U.S. officials attributed the Al-Sadr Brigades with the hijacking of TWA Flight 847 in 1985 (Ignatius 1985). It is believed that Al-Sadr Brigades trained the hijackers (Ibid.). The group allegedly conducted prior plane hijackings as well, to protest the 1978 disappearance of the imam Musa Sadr (Ibid.).

The group claimed responsibility for the killing of a Libyan diplomat in Spain (Bernstein 1984). The Spanish government arrested two Lebanese citizens in Spain in connection with the murder, however Spanish diplomats in West Beirut then received telephone death threats protesting the arrests (Ibid.).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Al-Wiat Al-Sadr (Ignatius 1985)

Group Formation: none

Group End (Outcome): According to available news reports and GTD database, the group end date should be 1985 (disappears). However, Jones and Libicki (2008) say that Al-Sadr Brigades are still active.

X. HIZBALLAH

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Islamic Jihad Organization

Group Formation: 1982

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Hezbollah was formed in 1982, in the midst of the Lebanese civil war, as a splinter of the prominent Shiite political party Amal (Martin 2011, 254; Masters 2014; Christian Science Monitor 2012). It formed in reaction to Israel's invasion of Lebanon (NCTC n.d.; Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah supported the creation of an Islamic state in Lebanon and the Palestinian fight against Israel (Martin 2011, 254; BBC 2016). It ascribes to a Shiite ideology and believes the eventual Islamic state should also be Shiite (Mackenzie Institute 2016; Global Security n.d.; Al Jazeera English 2016; Christian Science Monitor 2012). The group is strongly opposed to the influence of western countries as well as Israel's involvement in the Middle East (Masters 2014; Al Jazeera English 2016). The group's first violent incident is generally considered to be the bombing of military barracks in Beirut in 1983 (GTD 2017; Martin 2011, 255; Global Security n.d.).

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

The group has developed a strong political wing which has even engaged in Lebanese politics, placing members in Parliament continuously since 1992 (Martin 2011, 254-255). It organized a series of cells across southern Lebanon, but consolidated into a political party organization in 1985 when it released a formal manifesto (CFR 2014). The group gained popular support in the 1980s by fighting against occupying IDF forces in southern Lebanon and other communist militias (Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah is led by the Shura Council, which includes the group's leader, the Secretary General (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group estimates it had 5,000-10,000 different fighters and additional supporters as of 1993, but this has since dropped to about 500 (Global Security n.d.). The group also reportedly has ties with a group called Imam al-Mahdi, made up of youth that eventually join Hezbollah (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group coordinates with Tanzim, Islamic Jihad, Hamas, and the PFLP (Global Security n.d.). It may have also provided external support to Tanzim in the Palestinian territories to fund their actions. President Reagan publicly agreed to not negotiate with Hezbollah following the events, but privately set up a secure channel and secured an

arms-for-hostages deal (Martin 2011, 256).

It is well known that the IRGC supports Hezbollah with money, weapons, training, and other aid, totaling up to \$200 million/year (CFR 2014; Masters 2014; Global Security n.d.; New York Times 2011). Syria and Iran also support Hezbollah (Global Security; Masters 2014). Syria is a key ally of Hezbollah, providing both a supply of arms into Lebanon and a safe haven for some of the group's leaders (Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah explicitly states their allegiance to Iran, especially to their supreme leader, Ayatollah Khomeini (until his death in 1989), and to the current leader, Khamenei (Counter Extremism Project n.d.).

The group also has a charity and collects support through a Shi'a diaspora around the world (Global Security). The EU and the United States have accused the group of receiving support from the Quds Force of Iran (Masters 2014). The group is also reportedly allied with Iraq (Global Security n.d.). The group offers support for the Syrian president (Global Security n.d.; Masters 2014; New York Times 2011; Christian Science Monitor 2012). The group also reportedly has ties with Afghanistan (Global Security n.d.). The group also reportedly has ties with a group called Imam al-Mahdi, made up of youth that eventually join Hezbollah (Global Security n.d.).

The group uses tactics such as hijacking, kidnapping, mortar or rocket attacks, tunneling, firearm attacks, suicide bombing, assassination, and explosive devices (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group has also exploited fundraising in Europe, the United States, and Arab Peninsula (Mackenzie Institute 2016; BBC 2016).

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was reportedly in 2017 when Hezbollah assailants allegedly kidnapped a Saudi citizen living in the Lebanese city Al-Aqiba (GTD 2017). Earlier that year, gunmen opened fire on the Wadi Hamid refugee camp in the town of Arsal, Lebanon, killing three Syrian refugees (GTD 2017). No group has taken responsibility for either of these attacks, but sources agree that it was most likely conducted by Hezbollah (GTD 2017). These were the last reports of Hezbollah allegedly conducting violent attacks. Nevertheless, Hezbollah has allegedly planned numerous attacks since then. For example, it has set up vast networks of cells, who have allegedly planned attacks in places around the globe like the UAE, Venezuela, and New York (Gulf News 2019; FP 2019; Times of Israel 2019). Hezbollah is still active today, primarily by maintaining a strong presence in Lebanese politics (Global Security n.d.). Hezbollah's political wing is recognized as a political party, and it performed well in the 2018 Lebanese elections, with its Shiite bloc gaining a majority in the parliament (The Guardian 2018).

Recently, Hezbollah's leader Hassan Nasrallah has warned Israel and the United States

that it has a stockpile of missiles capable of striking targets in Israel, perhaps indicating that Hezbollah still develops missiles and other arms (Haaretz 2019). Various state actors have taken measures to both militarily and diplomatically combat Hezbollah. Israel has conducted airstrikes on Hezbollah's arms supply chain in Syria and fights with them Syria in an attempt to prevent the group's ally Iran from asserting regional hegemony (Counter Extremism Project n.d.; Global Security n.d.).

Israel and Hezbollah have a long history of conflict, beginning in the 2006 Second Lebanon War, when the latter employed guerrilla tactics (The Tower 2016). Experts predict that another violent confrontation between Israel and Lebanon is looming and will be more destructive (The Tower 2016). The United Nations passed UN Security Council Resolution 1701 in 2006, which presented a plan to end the war between Israel and Hezbollah, citing the violence and impact on civilians it caused; moreover, it required Hezbollah to disarm (United Nations 2006; Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The resolution had little effect as Hezbollah continued to stockpile weapons (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The Lebanese government, tasked with the disarmament of Hezbollah, could not control the armed group as it was focused on improving the abysmal economic situation of the country (Global Security n.d.).

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

Lebanon VNSA Cases, Part 2: 1981-1984

Last Updated: 3 April 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1368	ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF KURDISTAN		1981	0
T1403	IRAQI LIBERATION ARMY (ILA)		1981	1981
T1111	INDEPENDENT NASIRITE MOVEMENT		1982	1986
T273	LEBANESE NATIONAL RESISTANCE FRONT		1982	1991
T882	ARMENIAN RED ARMY		1982	1982

T105	BLACK HAND		1983	1983
T970	AL-FATAH UPRISING		1983	1990
T1293	SEPTEMBER 17 ORGANIZATION		1984	1984
T466	SONS OF THE SOUTH		1984	1984
T875	ARAB REVENGE ORGANIZATION		1984	1984

I. ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF KURDISTAN

Min. Group Date: 1981

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Note: Is this a PKK alias?

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4502, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dSFkqEsy8rMVQxSXXjdgfn5ghkrxl62uo3h61kK1b8E/edit>
- National Counterterrorism Center. 2007. "A Fact Sheet from the Worldwide Incidents Team." <https://www.fbiic.gov/public/2008/sept/NCTC%20Did%20you%20know%20the%20first%20suicide%20bombing%20may%20have%20occurred%20in%201881.pdf>
- Chris Quillen. 2002. Mass Casualty Bombings Chronology, Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 25:5, 293-302, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/10576100290101205>
- Diplomat is found alive in Iraqi Embassy Rubble. 1981. The Atlanta Constitution (1946-1984), Dec 19, 1981. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1621372365?accountid=14026> (accessed January 27, 2017).

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Army for the Liberation of Kurdistan was a Kurdish separatist group seeking autonomy for Kurdistan (MIPT 2008). However, it is not clear if the group actually existed

(Ibid.). The group is associated with only one attack: a bombing of the Iraqi embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, on December 15, 1981 (MIPT 2008). However, there is not much evidence to suggest that the Army for the Liberation of Kurdistan actually carried out the attack (Ibid.). Two other groups, Iraqi Liberation Army-General Command and al-Dawa, also claimed responsibility (Ibid.). The bombing resulted in an estimated 61 fatalities, including the Iraqi Ambassador Abdel Razzak Lafta, and more than 100 wounded (Quillen 2002, 295).

Geography

The group's only alleged attack is a bombing of the Iraqi embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, in 1981 (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The 1981 bombing of the Iraqi embassy is considered among the first instances of suicide bombing as a terrorist tactic, according to MIPT (2008) and NCTC (2007, 2). The attacker allegedly drove a car bomb into the Iraqi Embassy compound (Quillen 2002, 295).

External Ties

The group may have been associated with the Kurdish people given the group's name, however this claim should be treated with caution (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group was not publicly mentioned before or after the 1981 bombing, so it appears to have disappeared (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): 1981 (disappeared (MIPT 2008))

- II. IRAQI LIBERATION ARMY (ILA)
 - Min. Group Date: 1981
 - Max. Group Date: 1981
 - Onset: NA

Aliases: Iraqi Liberation Army (Ila), ILA, Iraqi Liberation Army, Jaish Al-Tahrir Al-Iraqi

Part 1. Bibliography

- "A Fact Sheet from the Worldwide Incidents Team." 2007. National Counterterrorism Center.
<https://www.fbiic.gov/public/2008/sept/NCTC%20Did%20you%20know%20the%20first%20suicide%20bombing%20may%20have%20occurred%20in%201881.pdf>
- Alex Schmid. 2011. "ILA." *The Routledge Handbook of Terrorism Research*. p. 644
https://books.google.com/books?id=MLY5MwXhtDsC&pg=PA644&lpg=PA644&dq=%22IRAQI+LIBERATION+ARMY%22+lebanon&source=bl&ots=HtyVTYzytX&sig=pfK4p_1O-t8EkVzaDj36Jqtj1_0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiO_bu_4eLRAhWLqFQKHQYbCY8Q6AEIPTAH#v=onepage&q=%22IRAQI%20LIBERATION%20ARMY%22%20lebanon&f=false
- Chris Quillen. 2002. Mass Casualty Bombings Chronology, *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*, 25:5, 293-302,
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/10576100290101205>
- Searched proquest with no results:
 - "iraqi liberation army" + lebanon
 - "Ila" + lebanon + 1981
 - "Iraqi liberation" lebanon 1981
 - "Jaish Al-Tahrir Al-Iraqi"

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

ILA was a Kurdish separatist group that operated in Iraq, Lebanon, and Turkey (Schmid 2011, 644). MIPT (2008) says that the group emerged in 1981, however Schmid (2011, 644) claims the group emerged in 1980. The group's only alleged attack occurred in 1981 and no additional information apart from Schmid (2011, 644) was found about the ILA to indicate it was active prior to 1981.

The ILA claimed responsibility for detonating a car bomb outside of the Iraqi embassy in Beirut on December 15, 1981; however, the Army for the Liberation of Kurdistan and Al-Dawa also claimed responsibility (National Counterterrorism Center 2007, 2). It is not clear which group is responsible (Ibid.). The attack resulted in an estimated 61 fatalities, including the Iraqi Ambassador Abdel Razzak Lafta, and more than 100 wounded (Quillen 2002, 295). The attack is considered one of the first instances of suicide bombing as a terrorist tactic, according to MIPT (2008) and NCTC (2007, 2).

Geography

ILA is thought to have operated in Iraq, Lebanon, and Turkey (Schmid 2011, 644). The group claimed responsibility for bombing the Iraqi embassy in Beirut, Lebanon on December 15, 1981; however this attribution is disputed (National Counterterrorism Center 2007, 2).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

According to MIPT (2008), the group was unknown prior to the 1981 bombing and was never heard from again following the attack, so it appears to have disappeared.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Iraqi Liberation Army-General Command (MIPT 2008; NCTC 2007, 2)

Group Formation: no proposed change

Group End (Outcome): 1981 (disappeared (MIPT 2008))

III. INDEPENDENT NASIRITE MOVEMENT

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: 1958

Aliases: Independent Nasirite Movement, Independent Nasserite Movement

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Country Advice: Lebanon - Al Mourabitoun." 2010. Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal.
<https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/pages/attachments/2015/09/30/lbn36334.pdf>
- Tom Russell. 1985. "A Lebanon Primer." MERIP Reports, no. 133.
http://www.merip.org/mer/mer133/lebanon-primer?ip_login_no_cache=781a247f1fbc7131896764d306ea57b
- Afaf Sabeah McGowan, John Roberts, As'ad Abu Khalil, and Robert Scott Mason. 1989. *Lebanon: a country study*. p. 164. Department of the Army.

- International Crisis Group (ICG), Lebanon's Politics: The Sunni Community and Harri's Future Current, 26 May 2010, Middle East Report N°96, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4bfe2a762.html> [accessed 27 January 2017]
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- "Independent Nasserite Movement." 1987. Lebanon. Country-Data. <http://www.country-data.com/cgi-bin/query/r-8042.html>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. 1988. "Lebanon." Political Terrorism: A new guide to actors, authors, concepts, databases, theories, and literature. Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick. p. 611
- "Al-Mourabitoun." n.d. Official Party Website. <http://www.almourabitoun.com/> (Arabic)

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The leader of the armed wing was Ibrahim Kulaylat (Country-Data 1987; Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal 2010). The group emerged during the 1958 civil war and remained well-known into the 1970s (Ibid.). It was a Sunni group (Country-Data 1987). It was a firm supporter of Palestinian movement in Lebanon (Ibid). The group also supports socialist and Pan-Arab ideologies (Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal 2010, 1; Country-Data 1987).

Geography

It allegedly served as 'Syrian proxies' in Beirut's Sunni neighbourhoods (Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal 2010).

Organizational Structure

It consisted of a militia wing called 'Murabitun' (Country-Data 1987; Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal, 2010). According to the US Library of Congress, membership was almost exclusively Muslim (Ibid).

External Ties

It fought with Palestinians against Israel and Phalangist forces (Country-Data 1987). According to one source, the group had ties to Fatah during the 1980s (Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal 2010, 1). It was also backed by Syria after the 2000 elections. One source claims that gunmen wearing symbols associated with

Murabitun collaborated with Lebanese troops in 2007 near the Nahr-el-Bared refugee camp outside of Tripoli (Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal 2010, 2).

Group Outcome

In 1985, the militant wing's presence in Lebanon was eliminated by a joint operation by the Progressive Socialist Party and Amal, forcing Ibrahim into exile (Country-Data 1987). It changed into a political party, backed by Syria, and shifted goals to protecting Sunni neighborhoods in Beirut (Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal 2010, 1). In 2005, a UN report investigated the ISF's involvement in the assassination of Hariri and the ISF arrested five people during a weapons store raid who allegedly had close ties to the 'Murabitun' (Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal 2010, 1). The group is now largely discredited (Russell 1985).

The group was active in Sunni neighbourhoods, purportedly for the purpose of providing "security" throughout the 1990s (Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal 2010, 1). In the early 2000s, the group transformed into a pro-Syrian political party and may be receiving support from Syria (Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal 2010, 1).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Murabitun (Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal, 2010), Al-Murabitun, Al-Murabitoun, INM, Mouvement des Nasséristes Indépendants (MNI), Independent Nasserite Organization (INO), Movement of Independent Nasserists (MIN), Mourabitoun (Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal, 2010); October 24 Movement (Russell 1985); Popular Nasserist Organization (Russell 1985)

Group Formation: 1958 (Country-Data 1987; Australia Government Refugee Review Tribunal, 2010)

Group End (Outcome): no proposed change (military force)

- IV. LEBANESE NATIONAL RESISTANCE FRONT
Min. Group Date: 1982
Max. Group Date: 1991
Onset: NA

Aliases: Lebanese National Resistance Front, Jammoul

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4110, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dSFkqEsy8rMVQxSXXjdgfn5ghkrxl62uo3h61kK1b8E/edit>

- Afif Diab. 2013. "Jammoul at 30: Recalling the Birth of Resistance." Alakhbar English. <https://web.archive.org/web/20130827204338/http://english.al-akhbar.com/content/jammoul-30-communist-fighters-recall-birth-resistance>
- Tom Russell. 1985. "A Lebanon Primer." MERIP Reports, no. 133. <http://www.merip.org/mer/mer133/lebanon-primer>
- Inga Schei and Lokman Slim. "From Dearborn with Love." ShiaWatch. http://www.shiawatch.com/public/uploads/files/FromDearbornwithLove_30september2012.pdf
- Afaf Sabeh McGowan, John Roberts, As'ad Abu Khalil, and Robert Scott Mason. 1989. *Lebanon: a country study*. p. 213. Department of the Army.
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. 1988. "Lebanon." *Political Terrorism: A new guide to actors, authors, concepts, databases, theories, and literature*. Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick. P. 607

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Lebanese National Resistance Front was a network of many different groups that all resisted Israeli occupation of Lebanon that formed in 1982 (Russell 1985; MIPT 2008). Specifically, they were the military wing of the Lebanese Communist Party (MIPT 2008). They preferred/backed the USSR and Syrian influence and therefore viewed Israel as an enemy (Ibid). When Israel invaded Western Beirut in 1982, leaders of the communist party in Lebanon, George Hawi and the Communist labor organization secretary general of the Communist called for the formation of a "national resistance front" against Israel (Ibid).

Geography

The LNRF's main targets were the Israeli defense forces stationed in western Bekaa and Rashaya regions (Afif Diab. 2013). Furthermore, they resisted Israeli influence in Southern Lebanon, Beirut, and the Mount Lebanon area (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

It was primarily a Lebanese group with members from the Lebanese Communist Party and other communist organizations (MIPT 2008). It initially began as a resistance front against Israel (MIPT 2008). However, in 1984 the group began to splinter to the point where they began to fight each other more than Israel (Ibid). It is unknown how large the group was although reports suggest it was comparatively smaller than other Lebanese militant groups (MIPT 2008). It is unknown who financed the group or who it's direct

leadership was. It was the military wing of the Lebanese Communist Party which was led by George Hawi (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

It was initially backed by communist parties in Lebanon as well as pro-Syrian and pro-USSR forces. However, MIPT has some information that states that the PLO was actually behind the LNRF in order to gain popularity among other Lebanese parties to resist Israel.

When the group began to splinter into different factions, different splinters fought LNRF to undermine its support further (MIPT 2008).

According to MIPT, the PLO has claimed that many of the attacks credited to the LNRF were actually committed by PLO cells and other Lebanese leftists that supported the PLO (MIPT 2008). This raises doubts about whether the LNRF was an independent organization or an alias for the PLO.

Group Outcome

The group began to splinter in 1984 (MIPT 2008). In the 1990s, with the fall of the Soviet Union the group virtually dissolved and disappeared (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: LNRF, Front National de la Resistance Libanaise (FNRL), FNRL

Group Formation: 1982

Group End (Outcome): 1991/1992 (it disappeared with the fall of the Soviet Union, MIPT 2008)

- V. ARMENIAN RED ARMY
Min. Group Date: 1982
Max. Group Date: 1982
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Note: This may be an alias for ASALA.

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3951, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dSFkqEsy8rMVQxSXXjdgfn5ghkrxl62uo3h61kK1b8E/edit>
- Evengulu gets six years for role in attempt on turkish envoy's life. 1982. Armenian Reporter International (1967-1988), Dec 02, 1982. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/371400875?accountid=14026> (accessed January 27, 2017).
- Alexander, Edward. 1999. An armenian diplomat in hungary: During the communist era. Agbu. Jan 31, <https://search.proquest.com/docview/211944957?accountid=14026> (accessed January 27, 2017).
- Wayne Gooding. 1986. "World Violence Hits Closer to Home than we realize. Financial Post. <http://www.lexisnexis.com/Inacui2api/api/version1/getDocCui?oc=00240&hnsd=f&hgn=t&lni=3RH7-2860-0001-10NM&hns=t&perma=true&hv=t&hl=t&csi=270944%2C270077%2C11059%2C8411&secondRedirectIndicator=true>
- Associated Press. "The World." Shreveport Times. p. 5 Nov. 7, 1982. <https://www.newspapers.com/newspage/215937767/>
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 149. http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Armenian Red Army first formed, but it initially came to attention in 1982 for a series of violent attacks in the Netherlands (MIPT 2008). Although there was not much information on this specific group, MIPT states that most Armenian terrorist groups carry out attacks in order to seek revenge for the Armenian genocide, bring attention to the Armenian genocide, and to establish an independent state of Armenia (MIPT 2008). The Armenian Red Army (AAR) was no exception to this estimation.

Geography

The group carried out attacks around the world. Penyemin Evingulu, a member of a group of gunmen who claimed loyalty to the Armenian Red Army that attempted to assassinate a Turkish diplomat in the Netherland (who was apprehended by authorities) claimed that the Armenian Red Army was based in Beirut, Lebanon (MIPT 2008). In addition, the Armenian Red Army claimed responsibility for a hostage crisis in the Turkish embassy in Ottawa, Canada (Gooding 1986).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found, except a member claimed that the Armenian Red Army was headed from Beirut (MIPT 2008). No other information could be found about membership, funding, structure, etc.

Jones and Libicki say the group had a peak size in the “tens” of members although no additional source could be found to corroborate this information (Jones and Libicki 2008, 149).

External Ties

No information was found; however, since this group had a similar ideology to many other Armenian terrorist groups, they may have had some sort of support from them and the Armenian people.

It is possible this was an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, which was one of the most prominent terrorist organizations operating in and around Lebanon at this time (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group’s last known incident was in 1985 when they attacked the Turkish embassy in Ottawa, Canada (Gooding 1986). Since then, the group has been primarily quiet. After the fall of the USSR, Armenia gained independence, fulfilling a major goal of most Armenian terrorist groups, which may have contributed to the dissolution of the Armenian Red Army (Ibid). It can be concluded that the AAR has dissolved. However, Turkey has not yet made a statement apologizing for the Armenian genocide, so not all the initial goals of the group have been fulfilled (Ibid). According to Jones and Libicki, the group disappeared due to policing efforts (Jones and Libicki 2008, 149).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1982 (MIPT 2008)

Group End (Outcome): 1985 (disappear (Gooding 1986); Jones and Libicki (2008, 149) say the group ended in 1982 due to policing)

- VI. BLACK HAND
Min. Group Date: 1983
Max. Group Date: 1983

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3967, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dSFkqEsy8rMVQxSXXjdgfn5ghkrxl62uo3h61kK1b8E/edit>
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Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Black Hand formed in 1983 and its goal was regime change (Jones and Libicki 2008, 151). Some sources allege Black Hand was an armed wing of the followers of Izz al-Din al-Qassam, a 20th century religious leader who incited violence against Jews and moderate Arabs in Palestine (MIPT 2008). However, little is known about the group (Ibid). Black Hand came to attention as a violent group in connection with a series of attacks on foreign interests in Beirut during 1983 (Ibid.).

Geography

The group operated in Lebanon, mainly in Beirut (MIPT 2008). It targeted foreign interests, including American, Syrian, Lebanese and Israeli troops (Ibid). It claimed responsibility for bombing a French military compound in Eastern Beirut and the Marble Tower Hotel in Western Beirut on 22 December 1983 (Cowell 1983). The bomb at the hotel supposedly targeted American embassy guards there (Ibid.).

Organizational Structure

The group targeted members from lower middle income, around (\$876-\$3465) (Jones and Libicki 2008, 151). The group is also thought to be a religious movement (Ibid.).

External Ties

Some sources allege Black Hand shares ties with Palestinian militants or a pro-Palestinian ideology, following the tradition of 20th century Sheikh Izz al-Din al-Qassam (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group ended due to splintering (Jones and Libicki 2008, 151).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: no proposed change

Group End (Outcome): 1983 (splintering (Jones and Libicki 2008, 151))

- VII. AL-FATAH UPRISING
Min. Group Date: 1983
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Fatah Uprising, Fatah Uprising

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4512, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dSFkqEsy8rMVQxSXXjdgfn5ghkrxl62uo3h61kK1b8E/edit>
- Gary Gambill. "Sponsoring Terrorism: Syria and the PFLP-GC." Middle East Intelligence Bulletin. 2002. http://www.meforum.org/meib/articles/0209_s1.htm
- Salim Tamari. 1990. "Eyeless in Judea." Middle East Research and Information Project. <http://www.merip.org/mer/mer164/eyeless-judea>
- Naela Khalil. 2013. "Is Fatah's Armed Wing Making a Comeback?" Palestine Pulse. Al-Monitor. <http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2013/09/hebron-israeli-soldiers-killed-fatah-intifada.html>
- International Crisis Group (ICG), Nurturing Instability: Lebanon's Palestinian Refugee Camps, 19 February 2009, Middle East Report N°84, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/499d34a92.html> [accessed 27 January 2017]
- Danish Immigration Service, Report on the Fact-finding Mission to Lebanon (1 May - 18 May 1998) , 1 October 1998, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a5be4.html> [accessed 27 January 2017]

- GTD Perpetrator 374. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=374>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Fatah Uprising was a group that splintered from al-Fatah and PLO leader Yasser Arafat's autocratic leadership in 1983, after the PLO was defeated by Israel and forced to pull out of Beirut in 1982 (Danish Immigration Service 1998, 6; MIPT 2008). Their initial goal was to gain the national liberation of the Palestinians through any means necessary and without any compromise (Ibid). It formally organized in 1983 when it attacked the PLO (Gambill 2002; MIPT 2008).

Geography

Its headquarters were in Damascus starting in 1984 and it had offices in Jordan and the West Bank (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The revolution from al-Fatah was headed by Col. Sa'id Musa Muragha (Abu Musa). Col. Abu Saleh assumed control after the splinter in 1983 (Danish Immigration Service 1998, 6; MIPT 2008). The group might have had up to 1,000 members at its peak (MIPT 2008). It tried to recruit Palestinians and Israeli Arabs to join its group (MIPT 2008). No information could be found regarding funding or organizational structure.

External Ties

The group was a splinter organization of Fatah (Danish Immigration Services 1998, 6). The group was pro-Syrian and allegedly received unspecified support from the Syrian government (Gambill 2002; MIPT 2008). Al-Fatah Uprising also had ties with PFLP-GC, al-Saiqa, and allegedly has been tied back to being the Syrian government's "pawn" in the Palestinian struggle (MIPT 2008). The group tried to work with Hezbollah for recruitment (MIPT 2008).

Had ties to and worked with other ant-Arafat Palestinian liberation groups to form the Palestinian National Salvation Front in 1984 and the Alliance of Palestinian Forces (a network of many different Palestinian groups to resist peace talks with Israel) in 1993 (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

After the founding of the Alliance of Palestinian Forces there has been little to no information on the Al-Fatah Uprising (MIPT 2008). The group merged into the Alliance of Palestinian Forces in 1993 (MIPT 2008).

Aliases: Abu Musa Faction, Fatah al-Intifada, Palestinian National Liberation Movement - Fatah, Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Tamari 1990)

Group Formation: 1983

Group End (Outcome): 1993 (merger into Alliance of Palestinian Forces, MIPT 2008)

VIII. SEPTEMBER 17 ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1984

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Jonathan Birchall. 1984. "Hijackers free 44/Kuwait jet hijacked to Iran." Reuter/Guardian (London). LexisNexis.
- Incident 198411160001, Global Terrorism Database, START, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=198411160001>
- Searched proquest:
 - "September 17 organization"
 - "17 september organization"
 - "September 17" organi* lebanon

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Not much information, but it seemed that they were a group of Palestinian Muslims that were unhappy with the way the Kuwaiti government was treating Palestinians (Birchall 1984). The group's only known incident came to attention in 1984 (Birchall 1984).

Geography

The group hijacked a plane in Tehran, a caller in Beirut claimed responsibility (Birchall 1984).

Organizational Structure

No information was found on the group's organization structure.

External Ties

No information was found on the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

No information found. This was the group's only known incident and it was then not heard from again (Birchall 1984).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1984

Group End (Outcome): 1984 (disappear)

- IX. SONS OF THE SOUTH
Min. Group Date: 1984
Max. Group Date: 1984
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4271, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dSFkqEsy8rMVQxSXXjdgfn5ghkrxl62uo3h61kK1b8E/edit>
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 180. http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- MUSLIM SHEIK FORCED TO LEAVE SOUTH LEBANON. 1984. Philadelphia Inquirer, Jul 18, 1984. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1821255680?accountid=14026> (accessed January 27, 2017).

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

Sons of the South is a pro-Israel Christian Militia that operated mainly in Southern Lebanon (MIPT 2008). It is unknown when it first formed, but it first came to attention in 1984 for the kidnapping of a prominent sheikh (Philadelphia Inquirer 1984).

Geography

The group kidnapped Sheikh Mohammed Hassan Amin, a well-known Shiite religious figure, in Southern Lebanon (MIPT 2008). The group's only known incident occurred in Sidon, Lebanon (Philadelphia Inquirer 1984).

Organizational Structure

The group's peak membership size was approximately "10s" of members (Jones and Libicki, 2008). The group was allegedly funded by and received supplies from the Israeli army in Lebanon (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group was allegedly funded by and received supplies from the Israeli army in Lebanon (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group ended due to splintering, although no additional evidence could be found to corroborate this information (Jones and Libicki, 2008). The group was not heard from again after this incident (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): None

X. ARAB REVENGE ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1984

Max. Group Date: 1984

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3941, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dSFkqEsy8rMVQxSXXjdgfn5ghkrxl62uo3h61kK1b8E/edit>
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qa'ida*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 148. http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- “Another bomb attack on Saudi bank.” 1991. UPI. <http://www.upi.com/Archives/1991/01/26/Another-bomb-attack-on-Saudi-bank/2393664866000/?spt=su>
- Searched proquest:
 - Arab revenge organization lebanon
 - “Arab revenge” lebanon
 - “Arab revenge organization” lebanon
- Searched lexis
 - “Arab revenge organization”

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1984 after claiming responsibility for bombing the British Cultural Center in Beirut (Jones and Libicki 2008, 148). It is unclear what their goal was – they mainly targeted foreign entities (MIPT 2008). According to some sources, they were a Libyan or Iranian supported terrorist group that operated only during the Lebanese Civil War (MIPT 2008). In 1991, a group using the name “Arab Revenge Organization” conducted many smaller attacks by bombing banks in Beirut (UPI 1991). However, there is no clear evidence linking the 1991 attacks to the original Arab Revenge Organization group from the 1980s (MIPT 2008)

Geography

No information could be found other than their alleged attacks in Beirut (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The group’s peak size was in the “10s” of members (Jones and Libicki 2008, 148).

External Ties

According to some sources, they were a Libyan or Iranian supported terrorist group that operated only during the Lebanese Civil War (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

According to some sources, it ended through a splinter (Jones and Libicki 2008, 148). No group using the name was heard from again after the attacks in 1991 (MIPT 2008; UPI 1991).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): 1991 (Claimed responsibility for bombing of different banks in Beirut (MIPT 2008); splintering (Jones and Libicki 2008, 148))

Lebanon, Part 3: 1985-1986 Last Updated: 30 April 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1152	KHALID IBN WALID		1985	1985
T2136	ISLAMIC UNIFICATION MOVEMENT		1985	1985
T836	BLACK AND RED BRIGADES		1985	0
T92	ARAB SOCIALIST BAATH PARTY		1985	1985
T1001	ARAB STRUGGLE MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF AHVAZ		1986	1986
T1272	REVOLUTIONARY LIBERATION CELLS ORGANIZATION		1986	1986
T1329	UNITED NASIRITE ORGANIZATION		1986	1986
T133	COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH ARAB AND MIDDLE EAST POLITICAL PRISONERS (CSPPA)		1986	1986
T1364	ARAB COMMANDO CELLS		1986	1986

I. KHALID IBN WALID

Min. Group Date: 1985
Max. Group Date: 1985
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Peter Smerdon. 1985. "Lebanon Suicide Bombers Kill at least 11." UPI.
<http://www.upi.com/Archives/1985/06/14/Lebanon-suicide-bombers-kills-at-least-11/1679487569600/>
- Event ID [198506140002](https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3520). GTD Database. START Center. Last Modified June 2016.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3520>
- "Russian Reportedly Executed." 1985. UPI via Sun Sentinel.
http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/1985-10-01/news/8502110253_1_soviet-embassy-soviet-attache-islamic-liberation-organization

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group forms, but Khalid Ibn Walid first came to attention as a violent group in 1985 when a suicide bomber with a truck packed with explosives detonated after being stopped by soldiers of the Muslim 6th brigade (Smerdon 1985). Anonymous callers, who claimed to be coordinating with the Islamic Jihad Organization and Khalid Ibn Walid, called a Beirut radio station and warned groups like Amal to end their siege of two Palestinian refugee camps in southern Beirut. Based on that incident, it may be inferred that the group's ideology could be supportive of armed Palestinian groups operating in southern Lebanon during the 1970s and 1980s (Smerdon 1985).

Geography

It operated in the Middle East and North Africa, though all of its claimed attacks occurred in Lebanon, specifically Beirut. (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about funding, organization, or membership.

External Ties

No information about the group's external ties was found, though it is likely backed by Palestinians (Smerdon 1985). Khalid Ibn Walid was coordinating its efforts with Hezbollah (UPI 1985).

Group Outcome

1985 was the group's last known attack (GTD). The last known reference to the group comes up during a 1985 kidnapping of a Russian Embassy member that was claimed by Hezbollah (UPI 1985). Khalid Ibn Walid is said to be coordinating the attack and may be partially responsible for certain logistical aspects of the attack although this is never confirmed (UPI 1985). No additional information is available about the group and it is unknown what happened to them.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): 1985 (disappears)

II. ISLAMIC UNIFICATION MOVEMENT

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 1985

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Kamal Shayya, Rania Sabaayon, Ghassan Makarem, Makram Kamel, Mustafa Hazim. 2009. "Islamic Movements in Lebanon." Masar Association. <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/beirut/06882.pdf>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Information on the Tawheed or Islamic Unification Movement in 1990-1992, 1 October 1992, LBN11756, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab1e42.html> [accessed 18 March 2017]
- "Lebanon: Islamic Unification Movement Denies Link to Groups Abroad." 2002. BBC Monitoring Middle East - Political, Apr 26, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/451394679?accountid=14026>.
- AP. 1985. "BOMB IN NORTHERN LEBANON IS SAID TO KILL 31." New York Times, Jun 20. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/425437118?accountid=14026>.
- CTI Reviews. 2016. "Sociology: A BioSocial Introduction." Cram101 Textbook Reviews. https://books.google.com/books?id=arJitKnzl_kC&pg=PT377&lpg=PT377&dq=islamic+unification+movement+lebanon+elections&source=bl&ots=coohi-Xm4L&sig=qVOn6w0MhKPh3PeaNi2MXDG5apQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwid5PeckuHSAhUN32MKHcyKAPcQ6AEIMjAE#v=onepage&q=islamic%20unification%20movement%20lebanon%20elections&f=false

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The group first came to attention in Tripoli in 1982 when it formed in reaction to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon (BBC 2002; CTI Reviews 2016). The group is Sunni (Canada IRB 1992). It fought as part of the larger Lebanese Civil War.

Geography

The group claimed to operate only within southern Lebanon; however, members have been arrested in Germany and Britain (BBC 2002). Its principal base of operations was in Tripoli, Lebanon (CTI Reviews 2016). Groups in North Africa bear the same name, however there is no evidence to support the claim that those groups have any relationship to ties with this Islamic Unification Movement. (BBC 2002).

Organizational Structure

The group had Sunni members (Canada IRB 1992). Its leader was Sheikh Bilal Sha'ban (Shayaa 2009). They later had another leader Saeed Sha'ban (Canada IRB 1992). There was a faction of the group known as the Leadership Council which was led by Hashim Minqara (Shayaa 2009). It had at least 171 members (Canada IRB 1992).

External Ties

It worked closely with the Islamic Resistance—the military wing of Hezbollah (BBC 2002). The group was also allegedly backed by Iran although it is unclear what type of assistance it received (Canada IRB 1992). The group also fought the Lebanese Communist Party and the Popular Liberation Army (Canada IRB 1992).

Group Outcome

In 1982 several members in Germany were arrested (BBC 2002). The group fell apart during a harsh crackdown in 1985-1986 in Syria, which saw most of its members arrested or splinter away (Canada IRB 1992). Some members went to Tripoli, Libya (Canada IRB 1992). Its last known attack was in 1989 when it attacked a Syrian military base (Canada IRB 1992). Its leader traveled to Iran in 1990 (Canada IRB 1992). The group later became a political party, but maintained its armed capabilities (CTI 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Islamic Unity Movement, Mouvement de Unification Islamique (MUI), Harakat al-Tawheed al-Islamy, Tawheed

Group Formation: 1982 (BBC 2002)

Group End (Outcome): 2012 (active, politics)

III. BLACK AND RED BRIGADES

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Black And Red Brigades, Black Brigade, Al Alwiyah As Sud, Al Alwiyah As-Sud, Al-Alwiyah As-Sud, Black Brigades Of Lebanon (Bbl), Christian Anti-Moslem Organization (Camo), Christian Anti-Moslem Organization (Cao), Christian Anti-Moslem Organization (Cao, Camo), Lebanese Black Brigades (Lbb)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3964, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-l8bxT8_t6FleyA2aYrZPJwa2DPu-1T3ox9Tvdh37O8/edit
- Searched Google
 - “Black and red brigades” lebanon
 - “Lebanese black brigades”
 - “Christian anti-moslem organization” lebanon
 - “Christian anti-muslim organization” lebanon
- Searched proquest
 - “Black and red brigades” lebanon
 - Christian anti-moslem organization
 - Al Alwiyah As-Sud

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The group likely formed sometime after 1978 due to the mysterious disappearance of Shia cleric Moussa Sadr, but it did not begin engaging in violent attacks until the 1980s (MIPT 2008). The group’s goal was to find Moussa Sadr and seek revenge for the missing leader (MIPT 2008). It initially blamed the leader of Libya, Muammar Qaddafi for killing Sadr because of religious differences (Ibid).

Geography

The group conducted attacks throughout Libya, Cyprus, and Lebanon, but primarily focused on targeting Libyan interests (embassies, Libyan planes, etc.) (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information was found but it had a small membership size (MIPT 2008). The group was considered a small anti-Libyan terrorist cell (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group supported Amal activities (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

MIPT (2008) suspects the group disappeared in the mid-1980s after it merged with other Shia groups participating in the Lebanese Civil War such as Hezbollah. The Black Brigade attempted to force Cyprus to release two Amal terrorists imprisoned for hijacking a Cyprus Airways plane to Libya (Ibid). The group's last known attack was the attempted bombing of the Libyan Embassy in Beirut in 1983 (Ibid).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1978 (likely formed after Sadr's disappearance (MIPT 2008)).

Group End (Outcome): 1983 (last known attack according to MIPT but also merged)

The research assistant who researched this profile thought it may be an alias for Amal but there is no evidence to support this claim (MIPT 2008).

IV. ARAB SOCIALIST BAATH PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1985

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Arab Socialist Baath Party, Arab Socialist Baath Party (Lebanon), Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party (Lebanon), Hizb Al Baath Al Arabi Al Ishtiraki, Hizb Al-Ba_Ath Al_Arabi Al-Ishtiraki, Hizb Al-Ba'ath Al-'Arab? Al-Ishtir?K?, Hizb Al-Baath Al-Arabi Al-Ishtiraki, Hizb Al-Ba'ath Al-'Arabi Al-Ishtiraki,

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3528>
- “Information on the Lebanon Allawi Muslim Sect.” 2007. RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE. Refugee Review Tribunal Australia. <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4b6fe2830.pdf>
- Samia Nakhoul. 1986. “Lebanese car bombing kills bombers, wounds 13.” UPI. <http://www.upi.com/Archives/1986/07/17/Lebanese-car-bombing-kills-bombers-wounds-13/4410521956800/>
- “Syria: A Country Study.” Federal Research Division. P. 270. https://cdn.loc.gov/master/frd/frdcstdy/sy/syriacountrystud00coll_0/syriacountrystud00coll_0.pdf

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The Arab Socialist Baath Party first came to attention in 1985 following two attacks in the city of Jezzine (GTD 2016). Its goal is political power and reform and it primarily operates as a political party (RRT 2007). The group’s ideology is Sunni Baathist (RRT 2007).

Geography

Both of its 2 known attacks were committed in Jezzine (GTD). Its headquarters are in Beirut, but the group also operates in Tripoli and Bekaa (RRT 2007).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about funding, organization, or membership. According to the RRT source, information about “operation, membership, funding, working of the Ba’ath Party is not readily available” (RRT 2007).

External Ties

RRT claims that the Arab Socialist Baath party (ASBP) has very close ties to the Syrian Baath Party (RRT 2007) The RRT (2007) report also claims that following Syria’s official withdrawal of operatives in Lebanon, the Syrian government used groups like the ASBP to gather intelligence (RRT 2007). It is unclear how they may have compensated or rewarded these groups.

Group Outcome

After Lebanese Prime Minister Hariri was killed, many of his supporters blamed Syria and attempted to burn down local offices of the Syrian Baath party, but there were no further reports of attacks from the group (RRT 2007). The group still operates as a political party today

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Syrian Socialist Party (Nakhoul 1986)

Group Formation: 1985

Group End (Outcome): 2012 (Active)

V. ARAB STRUGGLE MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF AHVAZ

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: Arab Struggle, Arab Struggle Movement For The Liberation Of Ahvaz

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4663, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-l8bxT8_t6FleyA2aYrZPJwa2DPu-1T3ox9Tvdh37O8/edit
- GTD Event 198612050006, GTD Dataset, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=198612050006>
- Searched proquest:
 - Arab Struggle Lebanon
 - "Arab struggle" lebanon
 - "Arab struggle" beirut 1986

Part 2. Narrative

The TOPS profile refers to a separate group in Iran.

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention when it attacked an Amal center in 1986, resulting in 3 fatalities (GTD 2016).

Geography

It operated in the Middle East and North Africa, headed in Beirut (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about funding, organization, or membership.

External Ties

No information could be found about the group's external ties. It attacked an Amal center (GTD 2016).

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was in 1986 (GTD 2016).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: No proposed change.

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): 1986 (Disappear)

VI. REVOLUTIONARY LIBERATION CELLS ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Liberation Cells Organization, Revolutionary Liberation Cells

Part 1. Bibliography

- Los Angeles Times. 1986. "17 Are Killed, 50 Injured in Beirut Blast : Lebanon's Capital Rocked by 6th Major Bombing in 12 Days."
http://articles.latimes.com/1986-08-09/news/mn-2181_1_west-beirut
- HIJAZI, IHSAN A. 1986. "CAR-BOMB BLAST KILLS 17 IN BEIRUT." New York Times, Aug 09. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/425978072?accountid=14026>.
- Searched proquest
 - "Revolutionary liberation" lebanon
 - "Revolutionary liberation cells"
- Searched google scholar
 - "Revolutionary liberation" lebanon
 - "Revolutionary liberation cells" lebanon

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The group first came to attention in 1986 for one incident (Los Angeles Times 1986). Members claimed responsibility for the attack, saying they conducted the attacks to “test” the Syrian patrol in the area (Los Angeles Times 1986). The group’s goal was to oppose the Syrian military presence in Muslim-majority areas of Beirut, according to a Beirut radio station (Ihsan 1986).

Geography

The group operated in Lebanon, mainly Beirut (Los Angeles Times 1986).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about funding, organization, or membership.

External Ties

No information could be found, although the group claimed it wanted to attack the Syrian army (LA Times 1986).

Group Outcome

The group’s last known attack was in 1986 (Los Angeles Time 1986). It is unknown what happened to the group after this.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1986

Group End (Outcome): 1986 (disappear)

VII. UNITED NASIRITE ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

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

Note: typo in GTD listed as an alias here

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4304, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-l8bxT8_t6FleyA2aYrZPJwa2DPu-1T3ox9Tvdh37O8/edit
- GTD Incident 198608040005, Global Terrorism Dataset, START, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2786>
- "A group calling itself 'The Unified Nasserite Organization.'" 1986. UPI. <http://www.upi.com/Archives/1986/08/04/A-group-calling-itself-The-Unified-Nasserite-Organization/8319523512000/>
- Special to the New York Times. 1986. "CYPRUS ATTACK SEEN AS WORK OF NEW TERROR GROUP." New York Times, Aug 07. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/425978322?accountid=14026>.
- "A Mideast Roster of Violence: The Militants and their State Sponsors." 1986. New York Times, Apr 28. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/425826248?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but their first known attack (using small mortars) was against British forces and their families on a British airfield in Cyprus in April 1986 (Ibid). The attack was in response to British support of the US bombing in Libya (Ibid). It was classified as nationalist and separatist (Ibid). Their initial goal was to seek revenge on the US air strike in Libya that killed over 100 people (Ibid). It was considered a Pro-Libyan group (Ibid).

Geography

The group appears to be transnational (UPI 1986). The group's primary attacks were in Akrotiri, Cyprus (MIPT 2008). It operated within Lebanon; however, it is unclear where. (MIPT 2008). A spokesperson for this group told a Beirut newspaper their motive behind their attack in Cyprus so it could be headed in Beirut (UPI 1986).

Organizational Structure

Not information could be found regarding group size, organizational structure, or group demographics.

External Ties

The group was funded by Libya (MIPT 2008). It is likely an ally or alias to another extremely similar group called the National Revolutionary Command (Ibid).

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was in 1987 (MIPT 2008). It is unknown what happened to the group after this.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Organisation Uni Nassérienne (OUN)

Group Formation: 1986

Group End (Outcome): 1987 (According to MIPT the UNO claimed responsibility for an attack against British personnel in Cyprus).

- VIII. COMMITTEE OF SOLIDARITY WITH ARAB AND MIDDLE EAST POLITICAL PRISONERS (CSPPA)
Min. Group Date: 1986
Max. Group Date: 1986
Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4513, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-l8bxT8_t6FleyA2aYrZPJwa2DPu-1T3ox9Tvdh37O8/edit
- GTD Perpetrator ID 2677, Global Terrorism Database, START, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2677>
- Paula Butturini. 1986. "Nearly a year after a machine gun attack." UPI. <http://www.upi.com/Archives/1986/12/14/Nearly-a-year-after-a-machine-gun-and-grenade-attack/7060534920400/>
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. 1988. "Lebanon." Political Terrorism: A new guide to actors, authors, concepts, databases, theories, and literature. Transaction Publishers: New Brunswick. p. 543
([https://books.google.com/books?id=NgDks1hUjhMC&pg=PA543&lpg=PA543&dq=COMMITTEE+OF+SOLIDARITY+WITH+ARAB+AND+MIDDLE+EAST+POLITICAL+PRISONERS+\(CSPPA\)&source=bl&ots=kYGOFNS2Jf&sig=rQ_fzKb73rp3hVmA_ED1qNwuGWQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjhtfX8xuHSAhUN22MKHb66BUEQ6AEIPjAH#v=onepage&q=COMMITTEE%20OF%20SOLIDARITY%20WITH%20ARAB%20AND%20MIDDLE%20EAST%20POLITICAL%20PRISONERS%20\(CSPPA\)&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=NgDks1hUjhMC&pg=PA543&lpg=PA543&dq=COMMITTEE+OF+SOLIDARITY+WITH+ARAB+AND+MIDDLE+EAST+POLITICAL+PRISONERS+(CSPPA)&source=bl&ots=kYGOFNS2Jf&sig=rQ_fzKb73rp3hVmA_ED1qNwuGWQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjhtfX8xuHSAhUN22MKHb66BUEQ6AEIPjAH#v=onepage&q=COMMITTEE%20OF%20SOLIDARITY%20WITH%20ARAB%20AND%20MIDDLE%20EAST%20POLITICAL%20PRISONERS%20(CSPPA)&f=false))

- "France Denies Truce with Terror Suspects." 1986.Chicago Sun - Times, Oct 31, 39. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/257150622?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The first known attack was committed in December of 1985 (Schmid and Jongman, 1988). The group demanded the immediate release people in French prisons for terrorism, including George Ibrahim Abdallah (Ibid). It ascribed to a Shiite Muslim ideology (MIPT 2008). Its goal was to also "influence" French-Iranian policy although it is unknown what this entailed beyond the prisoner releases (Ibid). MIPT classified it as a nationalist/separatist and religious group.

Geography

The group was transnational. Although it had its base of operations and headquarters in Lebanon, it carried most of its attacks in France and Iran (MIPT 2008). It is unknown where specifically in Lebanon they operated.

Organizational Structure

The group's peak size was less than 50 members (MIPT 2008). French intelligence determined that the attacks against the French in the 1980s was coordinated by Wahid Gordji but that the leader of the entire organization was Fouad Ben Ali Saleh, who is serving a life sentence (Ibid). In addition, two accomplices in the bombing are also serving prison time (Ibid). They demanded the release of George Ibrahim Abdallah who was thought to be a Lebanese terrorist leader and likely a leader of the CSPPA (Schmid and Jongman, 1988).

External Ties

The group was funded by Iran and had other ties to Hezbollah (MIPT 2008). Italian authorities believe it is an offshoot of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction because of their similar threats and messages (Butturni 1986).

Group Outcome

No known attacks occurred since 1986 after Gordji was released from France and the Iranians and CSPPA released the French hostages (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1985 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 543).

Group End (Outcome): 1986 (concession?)

- IX. ARAB COMMANDO CELLS
Min. Group Date: 1986
Max. Group Date: 1986
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3935, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-l8bxT8_t6FleyA2aYrZPJwa2DPu-1T3ox9Tvdh37O8/edit
- GTD Perpetrator ID 2574, Global Terrorism Database, START, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2574>
- Ihsan Hijazi. 1986. "Beirut Sees Exodus of Foreigners as Blow to Cultural Institutions." New York Times. <http://www.nytimes.com/1986/04/22/world/beirut-sees-exodus-of-foreigners-as-blow-to-cultural-institutions.html>
- Norman, Michael. 1986. "TENSION OVER LIBYA: TRIPOLI AND THE HOSTAGES; ONE OF 3 HOSTAGES SLAIN IN LEBANON WAS U.S. LIBRARIAN." New York Times, Apr 19. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/425854132?accountid=14026>.
- HIJAZI, IHSAN A. 1986. "34 WESTERNERS, FEARING FURTHER RETALIATION FOR LIBYA RAIDS, EVACUATE WEST BEIRUT." New York Times, Apr 21. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/425854967?accountid=14026>.
- Patinkin, Mark. 1989. "Blaming Israel Aids the Madmen of Middle East." Providence Journal, Aug 10, B-01. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/396739244?accountid=14026>.
- Megalli, Mona. 1986. "Chronology of Terror Attacks since the Libya Raid." UPIs 20th Century Top Stories, Apr 28. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/454599656?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

According to the MIPT database it was formed in April of 1986. They acted to protest the American bombing of Tripoli (Megalli 1986; Patinkin 1989; MIPT 2008).

Geography

It was a transnational group that operated in Libya and Lebanon (MIPT 2008). Its one known attack was the execution of an alleged American hostage—Peter Kilburn—(bought from Hezbollah) and 2 British nationals (Ibid). Reported kidnapping and evacuations from the American University of Beirut and the West Beirut area (Hijazi 1986). Although after photos of three bodies executed in the streets of Beirut, it was determined that Kilburn was not one of the three, and no information was found about his whereabouts (Ibid).

Organizational Structure

MIPT lists the group as a small government sponsored terrorist cell. It is unknown how many members “small” means nor is there any information about its leadership or membership. The group finances itself through Libyan state sponsorship (MIPT 1986; Hijazi 1986).

External Ties

The group was financially sponsored by Libya (Hijazi 1986; MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The Arab Commando Cells have not been heard from after the execution in 1986 (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1986

Group End (Outcome): 1986 (disappear)

Lebanon, Part 4: 1986 Last Updated: 30 April 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1390	FRONT OF JUSTICE AND REVENGE		1986	0

T1408	ISLAMIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (IFLP)		1986	1990
T1409	ISLAMIC LIBERATION ORGANIZATION		1986	1986
T1413	ISLAMIC SOCIETY		1986	0
T272	LEBANESE LIBERATION FRONT		1986	1988
T321	NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND (OMAR AL-MUKHTAR)		1986	1986
T72	ARAB FEDAYEEN CELLS		1986	0

I. FRONT OF JUSTICE AND REVENGE

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Front Of Justice And Revenge, Justice And Revenge Front, Justice And Vengeance Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4028, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1L8EKRYk6Fmw8_mS9rNPc7XhHQENkLbXflAMespi8_iE/edit
- "Unidentified gunman killed the French military attache today..." UPI, 1986, <http://www.upi.com/Archives/1986/09/18/Unidentified-gunmen-killed-the-French-military-attache-today-and/4260527400000/>
- "Unknown group claims it murdered French Attache," Times Wire Services via Los Angeles Times, 1986, http://articles.latimes.com/1986-09-19/news/mn-10912_1_french-military
- Combined, News Services. 1986. "2 Groups Say they Killed French Diplomat." Newsday, Sep 19, 13. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/285452087?accountid=14026>

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This group was classified as a leftist and separatist/nationalist group and first came to attention on September 18th, 1986, for an attack on a French soldier in Beirut (MIPT 2008). Their goal was to eliminate French influence in the Middle East; however, due to

the timing of the attack it seems that the group wanted to pressure France to release three terrorists in French custody (Ibid).

Geography

Their only known attack was in the Christian part of east Beirut, Lebanon (LA Times 1986; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found regarding leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

No concrete evidence about external ties to other state or non-state actors could be found. However, Anti-Imperialist International Brigade, the Partisans of Rights and Freedom, and the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Political Prisoners all claimed responsibility for helping take part of the murder of a French military personnel (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group disappeared after the one attack and no further information could be found (UPI 1986; Los Angeles Times 1986; MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: No proposed change

Group End (Outcome): 1986 (disappear) (Los Angeles Times 1986; MIPT 2008)

II. ISLAMIC FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (IFLP)

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic Front For The Liberation Of Palestine (IFLP), Al-Jabhah Al-Islamiyah Litahrir Filastin, IFLP

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4376, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1L8EKRYk6Fmw8_mS9rNPc7XhHQENkLbXflAMespi8_iE/edit
- GTD Perpetrator ID 2185, START Project, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2185>
- “Arab kills 3 Israelis, injures boy,” Chicago Tribune, Oct. 22, 1990, p.1, 10, <http://archives.chicagotribune.com/1990/10/22/page/1/article/arab-kills-3-israelis-injures-boy>
- Nora Boustany, Washington Post. 1988. "Beirut Kidnappers Free Hostage After Holding Him for 20 Months." Toronto Star, Oct 04, A10. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/435798604?accountid=14026>.
- “Palestinians offer a range of targets / Possible Israeli retaliation for Jerusalem grenade attack,” London Times, 1986, http://www.lexisnexis.com/lxacui2api/results/docview/docview.do?docLinkInd=true&risb=21_T25793036899&format=GNBFI&sort=RELEVANCE&startDocNo=1&resultsUrlKey=29_T25793042803&cisb=22_T25793042802&treeMax=true&treeWidth=0&csi=10939&docNo=1
- ProQuest:
 - “Islamic Liberation Front for Palestine”
 - IFLP + PLO
- gScholar
 - “Islamic Liberation Front for Palestine”
 - IFLP Palestine

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1986 and was a faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) (MIPT 2008). Their initial goal was to establish an independent state of Palestine (Ibid).

Geography

It operated in Lebanon, Israel, the West Bank, and Jordan (MIPT 2008). It attacked Israeli soldiers in Jerusalem and held 3 Americans hostage in Beirut to coerce the USA (MIPT 2008). The group’s last known attack occurred against a Soviet-Jordanian friendship office in 1990 in Amman (Ibid).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found regarding leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

It was a faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization (MIPT 2008). The group is not tied to Islamic Jihad or Hezbollah (Boustany 1988). Analysts continually describe the group as pro-Iranian and the recipient of assistance, but Iranian sources deny this suggesting the group was backed by another regional power (Boustany 1988).

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was in 1990 when it attacked a Jewish temple in Amman, Jordan (Chicago Tribune 1990). MIPT (2008) claims the group has been inactive since the First Intifada ended in 1991 (MIPT 2008). However, members of IFLP most likely joined larger groups with similar ideologies (such as the PLO, Al-Fatah, or Hamas) that had the resources to sustain influence in the Palestinian region (Ibid).

Potential candidate for merger with PLO

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1986

Group End (Outcome): 1990 (unknown)

III. ISLAMIC LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic Liberation Organization, Munazzamat Al-Tahrir Al-Islami

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4072, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1L8EKRYk6Fmw8_mS9rNPc7XhHQENkLbXfIAMesj8_iE/edit
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 162.

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

- HIJAZI, IHSAN A. 1985. "A 2D HOSTAGE IS REPORTED DEAD, AND NEW THREATS ARE MADE." New York Times, Oct 03.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/425536288?accountid=14026>.
- Press, Associated. 1985. "BEIRUT CALLER SAYS 2D RUSSIAN SLAIN." Boston Globe (Pre-1997 Fulltext), Oct 21, 3.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/294242275?accountid=14026>.
- Arnold, Terrell E. 1988. "ANTI-TERRORISM TACTICS -- WHAT CHOICES DO WE HAVE? -- IF HIGGINS WERE RUSSIAN, WOULD HE BE FREE BY NOW?" Seattle Times, Mar 06, A18.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/384931953?accountid=14026>.
- McKinney, Jack. 1988. "KIDNAP A SOVIET? WELL . ." Philadelphia Daily News, Feb 26, 25. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1832768625?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

The ILO first came to attention as a violent group in 1967 when it splintered from the Muslim Brotherhood after the Six Day War (Jones and Libicki 2008; MIPT 2008). Its main goal was to overthrow Arab regimes that rule without sufficient adherence to the teachings of Islam (MIPT 2008). It was Sunni (MIPT 2008).

Geography

It operated in Egypt and Lebanon (Jones and Libicki 2008). It had two known attacks. Its attack in Egypt tried to capture a military training compound with the hopes of making Egypt an Islamic state (MIPT 2008). The second attack was against the USSR, which supported Syrian presence in Tripoli (Ibid). Mr. Katakov worked at the Soviet embassy in Lebanon and was executed by the ILO in West Beirut (Hijazi 1985).

Organizational Structure

Jones and Libicki (2008) claim the group's peak size was in the "10s" of members although there is no other evidence to corroborate this (Jones and Libicki , 2008). The group's income was listed as between \$876-\$3465 (Ibid). The ILO members are believed to be Sunni Moslem (Hijazi 1985).

External Ties

The group splintered off into other fundamentalist organizations of the region (MIPT 2008). The group worked with the Islamic Unification Movement (Hijazi 1985).

Group Outcome

According to Jones and Libicki (2008), the group splintered in 1985 and ceased to be (Jones and Libicki 2008). The KGB launched a major initiative after the group in 1985 after a Russian was slain to eradicate the group (McKinney 1988).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): Splintered in 1985 (Jones and Libicki, 2008) and police (McKinney 1988)

IV. ISLAMIC SOCIETY

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4079, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1L8EKRYk6Fmw8_mS9rNPc7XhHQENkLbXflAMespi8_iE/edit
- Searched google
 - “Islamic society” lebanon
 - “Islamic society” lebanon 1986
 - Islamic society lebanon unifil
- Searched proquest
 - “Islamic society” lebanon 1986
 - “Islamic society” lebanon unifil helicopter
- Searched lexis
 - “Islamic society” lebanon 1986
 - “Islamic society” lebanon unifil helicopter

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention for an attack on February 5, 1986 (MIPT 2008). The organization was founded in order to protect Sunni Muslims living in southern Lebanon during the Lebanese Civil War (Ibid). The Islamic Society fought against the Israeli-backed Southern Lebanese Army, the Israeli Defense Forces, and other rival Muslim militias (Ibid).

Geography

It operated in Lebanon, mainly Southern Lebanon, close to the Israeli border (MIPT 2008). It had only one known attack, in 1986, when they accidentally fired upon a UN helicopter, mistaking it for a South Lebanese helicopter; however, they released all six hostages within 9 hrs (Ibid).

Organizational Structure

No information found regarding leadership, membership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

It was a suspected ally to Hezbollah (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

It showed no activity since this one incident in 1986. It may have disbanded after the Lebanese Civil War ended although no additional evidence could be found to corroborate this (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): 1986 (only one known attack (MIPT 2008))

V. LEBANESE LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: Lebanese Liberation Front, Lebanese Liberation Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4109, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1L8EKRYk6Fmw8_mS9rNPc7XhHQENKlbXflAMespi8_iE/edit
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 162. http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- Ihsan Hajazi, "Syrians seize scores of Christians in crackdown in north Lebanon," New York Times, 1987, <http://www.nytimes.com/1987/12/17/world/syrians-seize-scores-of-christians-in-crackdown-in-north-lebanon.html>
- Laurie Watson, "Alleged bus hijacker charged," UPI, 1989, <http://www.upi.com/Archives/1989/04/08/Alleged-bus-hijacker-charged/3022608011200/>
- "Syrians Killed in Beirut Fighting." 1987. The Ottawa Citizen, Apr 21, A6. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/239024153?accountid=14026>.
- "3 Israeli Soldiers Killed in all-Night Battle with Guerrillas from Lebanon." 1987. Star Tribune, Sep 17, 04A. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/417845778?accountid=14026>.
- Tim Harper and Patrick Doyle, Toronto Star. 1989. "8-Hour Drama Ends on Parliament Hill Hostages Freed from Bus Gunman's Demands Linked to Lebanon." Toronto Star, Apr 08, A1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/435925802?accountid=14026>.
- "Lebanese Liberation Front," GTD Perpetrator 2413, START Dataset, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2413>
- "Israelis Call off Hunt for Guerrillas," The Guardian, 1987, http://www.lexisnexis.com/lncui2api/results/docview/docview.do?docLinkInd=true&risb=21_T25793133647&format=GNBFI&sort=RELEVANCE&startDocNo=1&resultUrlKey=29_T25793133651&cisb=22_T25793133650&treeMax=true&treeWidth=0&csi=138620&docNo=6

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1987 with a goal to remove foreign influences from Lebanon (MIPT 2008). It especially wanted to remove all Syrian influence and units from Lebanon and collaborated with Israel in order to do so (Hijazi 1987). It wanted the immediate release of Lebanese student protesters that were

arrested by Syria (Watson 1989). It ascribed to a Christian ideology (Hijazi 1987; Harper and Doyle 1989).

Geography

The group had an attack in Chekha, Lebanon in which the group claimed responsibility for killing a Syrian civilian (Hijazi 1987). The group had its base of operations in Lebanon, but also conducted attacks in Canada (Ibid; Watson 1989).

Organizational Structure

According to Jones and Libicki (2008), the group had “tens” of members although no additional evidence exists to corroborate this point (Jones and Libicki 2008, 166).

External Ties

No information about the group’s external ties was found.

Group Outcome

The group’s last known incident occurred in Canada in 1989 (Watson 1989; Jones and Libicki 2008, 166). During the incident, Charles Yacoub hijacked a bus. Police arrested him after he surrendered and formally charged him in court (Watson 1989). This matches the incident in Jones and Libicki that the group ended due to police action (Jones and Libicki 2008, 169).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Christian Lebanon Liberation Front

Group Formation: 1987

Group End (Outcome): 1989 (1989 was the year of their last known attack (MIPT 2008)).

VI. NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND (OMAR AL-MUKHTAR)

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: National Revolutionary Command (Omar Al-Mukhtar), National Revolutionary Command (Umar Al-Mukhtar), Omar Al Mukhtar, Omar Al-Mukhtar, Umar Al Mukhtar, Umar Al-Mukhtar

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 277, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1L8EKRYk6Fmw8_mS9rNPc7XhHQENKlbXflAMespi8_iE/edit
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 162. http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- GTD Perpetrator ID 2687, Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2687>
- Hala Khamis Nassar and Marco Boggero, "Omar al-Mukhtar: the formation of cultural memory and the case of the militant group that bears his name," Journal of North African Studies, Vol. 13, Issue 2, 2008, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13629380801996539?src=recsys>
- "New Round of terrorism/3 Britons Slain in Lebanon." 1986.Houston Chronicle (Pre-1997 Fulltext), Apr 17, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/295136295?accountid=14026>.
- AP. 1987. "3 American Profs among 4 Kidnaped by Beirut `Police'." Newsday, Jan 25, 05. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/285387427?accountid=14026>.
- "AMERICANS." 1989.Boston Globe (Pre-1997 Fulltext), Aug 01, 3. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/294539977?accountid=14026>.
- "The Iran Question." 1986.Newsday, Nov 20, 25. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/285315074?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but first came to attention on March 28, 1986 (MIPT 2008). The group targeted both British and American interests in Lebanon, claiming that it was retaliating against "American Aggression" against Libya (Ibid). The group is named after Omar al-Mukhtar, a famous guerrilla fighter from Libya who was executed in 1931 (Nassar and Boggero 2008).

Geography

It operated in Lebanon (MIPT 2008). It conducted multiple attacks in Beirut including: kidnappings, small mortars, rockets, and dynamite explosives, which were all aimed at Western symbols (American Airlines, Kennedy center near AUB, and British ambassadors) (Nassar and Boggero 2008, 208, 210-211).

Organizational Structure

Its peak size was in the 10s (Jones and Libicki). No information found regarding leadership, source of funding, and different wings.

External Ties

It was a suspected ally of the UNO (MIPT 2008). A Palestinian group also began to carry out attacks against Israel with the name of 'Forces of Omar al-Mukhtar' (Nassar and Boggero). The attack against American patrols was claimed by both OMB and Salah al-Din al-Ayubi Brigades, an ally of the group (Ibid).

Group Outcome

Jones and Libicki state that the group was ended through splintering. However, Nassar and Boggero claim that the group resurfaced in the late 90s and early 2000s. Their last known attack was in 2006 against American patrols (Nassar and Boggero).

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Arab Revolutionary Cells - Forces of Omar Al Mukhtar, Omar al Mukhtar Brigades, United Naserite Organization?

Group Formation: None

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (Joint attack against American patrols with Salah al-Din al-Ayubi Brigades (Nassar and Boggero))

VII. ARAB FEDAYEEN CELLS

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3938, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1L8EKRYk6Fmw8_mS9rNPc7XhHQENkLbXfIAMespj8_iE/edit
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 148.

Part 2. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the ANO.

Geography

This is an alias for the ANO.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the ANO.

External Ties

This is an alias for the ANO.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the ANO.

Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: Abu Nidal Organization, ANO

Group Formation: This is an alias for the ANO.

Group End (Outcome): This is an alias for the ANO.

Lebanon Cases, Part 5: 1986-1987

Last Updated: 3 June 2017

Note: These profiles probably need to be redone.

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T942	BLACK PANTHER GROUP (PALESTINIAN)		1986	1995

T999	ARAB REVOLUTIONARY CELLS		1986	1986
T1422	LIBERATION BATTALION		1987	1987
T1450	POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION		1987	0
T1622	ARAB DEMOCRATIC PARTY		1987	1987
T1643	BEIRUT MARTYRS FORCES ORGANIZATION		1987	1987
T1789	LEBANESE SECRET ARMY		1987	1987
T1793	LIBERATION HAWKS		1987	1987
T1927	TANYUS SHANIN ARMED UNIT		1987	1987
T2072	ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS		1987	2011

I. BLACK PANTHER GROUP (PALESTINIAN)

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

Aliases: Black Panther Group (Palestinian), Black Panthers (West Bank/Gaza)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Lubin, Alex. "Black Panther Palestine." Studies in American Jewish Literature 35, no. 1 (2016): 77-97.
http://s3.amazonaws.com/academia.edu.documents/44402058/Black_Panther_Palestine_.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAIWOWYYGZ2Y53UL3A&Expires=1496891500&Signature=PVv46xUBrc4sIGHXf6ljdm4fBX4%3D&response-content-disposition=inline%3B%20filename%3DBlack_Panther_Palestine.pdf
- Khaled, Abu Toameh. 1992. "ON THE TRAIL OF THE BLACK PANTHERS." The Jerusalem Report, Apr 02, 20.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/218734603?accountid=14026>
- GTD Perpetrator 1921, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016,
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1921>
- Eric Herschthal. "Israel's Black Panthers Remembered." Times of Israel. 2010.
<http://jewishweek.timesofisrael.com/israels-black-panthers-remembered/>
- "Saadia Marciano: Founder of Israel's Black Panthers." 2007. The Independent (UK).
<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/obituaries/saadia-marciano-founder-of-israels-black-panthers-766842.html>

- “Black Panther Group (Palestinian).” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4642, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1OStOFOEwOp_jjUJ1Ypz-sM29IsAvuZQRvpSRV0Y630g/edit

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Israeli Black Panther Party

Group Formation: March 1971; May 18 1971 = “The Night of the Panthers” (militant protest against racial discrimination)

Group End: In 1990, they established as an independent Knesset faction and the group members separated from then on.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded in 1971 in reaction to the police denying them protest rights to poverty (Center for Israel Education). Its ideology was liberal because they wanted to raise awareness and solve racial discrimination. It first came to attention during “The Night of the Panthers” on May 18, 1971, when they held a militant protest against racial discrimination, without police permission, after the Prime Minister refused to see them as a social movement (The Jewish Week 2015).

Geography

They operate from Israel, Jerusalem, and Palestine. They had attacked the Musrara neighborhood and Zion Square in Jerusalem during their origins. They had some transnational attacks in Lebanon, but were mostly active in Israel (The New Arab 2016).

Organizational Structure

They are led by Reuven Abergel mostly and his close supporters such as Saadia Marciano and Charlie Biton. Membership is only decided by whether or not the person is for their ideals and their methods of promoting equality and whether or not they have been directly oppressed. They also have a political wing to gain more favor and spread their ideology. No information could be found about the size estimate or source of funding for the group (Marxist 2002).

External Ties

They were allied with the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the American Black Panther Party that had the same ideals (The New Arab 2016).

Group Outcome

Israel refused to see them as a social movement because they were constantly breaking the law, so the group just became more radical by ignoring the government's warnings. The group stopped altogether in 1990 when Hadash established the group as an independent faction separate from the state, leading many of the members to split from the party (Marxist 2002).

II. ARAB REVOLUTIONARY CELLS

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Terrorist Attacks on America, 1979-1988." Frontline. 2001. PBS.
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/target/etc/cron.html>
- Roberto Suro. "4 KILLED AS BOMB RIPS T.W.A. PLANE ON WAY TO ATHENS." New York Times. April 3, 1986.
<http://www.nytimes.com/1986/04/03/world/4-killed-as-bomb-rips-twa-plane-on-way-to-athens.html?pagewanted=all>
- Significant Incidents of Political Violence Against Americans. US State Department. DIANE Publishing. 1997. p. 56.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=yshua7qy4dUC&pg=PA56&lpg=PA56&dq=ARAB+REVOLUTIONARY+CELLS&source=bl&ots=qMddMxev6Y&sig=LoND-yf7bvDy8InKToGm9PTkXng&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj8IPGcmK3UAhUSxmMKHbezB7sQ6AEITTAH#v=onepage&q=ARAB%20REVOLUTIONARY%20CELLS&f=false>
- GTD Perpetrator 5063, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016,
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5063>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1986

Group End: 1987

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded in 1986 in Greece. They are a pro-Libyan Palestinian group. (PBS 2014)

Geography

Greece was their country of origin (Tracking Terrorism 2017). The group may have been active in Tehran, Libya, Beirut, Kuwait and the USA. It is possibly a transnational group. They are also involved in Lebanon.

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

It is affiliated with the Abu Nidal Organization (Tracking Terrorism 2017).

Group Outcome

Arab Revolutionary Cells ended in Greece in 1987, but may still be active elsewhere (PBS 2014).

III. LIBERATION BATTALION

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 1987

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Event ID 198711170009. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2016.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=198711170009>
- TOPS Profile 4114, Terrorist Organization Profiles, MIPT Database, 2008,
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1N3reuvmeGOZCjbolyswlo3uXL8Mdu6WqbNtdcC/K87bl/edit>
- Searched gScholar
 - "Liberation battalion" lebanon

- Liberation battalion lebanon
- Searched Proquest
 - “Liberation battalion” lebanon
 - Liberation battalion lebanon

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1987

Group End: 1988 when Syrian military began to arrest hundreds of suspects in villages that were said to support the Liberation Battalion.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was founded in 1987 when they released their manifesto. They wanted to end sectarian violence and coexistence and mutual respect for Christian-Muslims.

Geography

It operated in Beirut and Lebanon.

Organizational Structure

It was a Christian-Muslim group focused on coexistence and mutual respect, so leadership and membership were distributed equally and entailed the same thing in the group.

External Ties

It was associated with the larger Lebanese Islamic resistance movement and the Christian Lebanese Forces.

Group Outcome

The Syrian government and military started imprisoning and accusing hundreds of supporters of the group, which prompted the Liberation Battalion to stop their efforts by early 1988.

IV. POPULAR REVOLUTIONARY RESISTANCE ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: Popular Revolutionary Resistance Organization, Revolutionary Popular Resistance Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

- TOPS Profile 4573, Terrorist Organization Profiles, MIPT Database, 2008, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1N3reuvmeGOZCjbolyswlo3uXL8Mdu6WqbNtdcC/K87bl/edit>
- Searched gScholar
 - “Popular Revolutionary Resistance Organization” lebanon
 - Popular Revolutionary Resistance Organization lebanon
- Searched Proquest
 - “Popular Revolutionary Resistance Organization” lebanon
 - Popular Revolutionary Resistance Organization lebanon

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Revolutionary Popular Resistance Organization

Group Formation: 1987

Group End: Inactive

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It was anti-Syrian Lebanese Christian underground terrorist group that began in 1987 to get rid of Syria from Lebanon. It was either a cover for or a splinter faction of the Lebanese Liberation Front.

Geography

It operated from West Beirut and Lebanon.

Organizational Structure

It was a splinter group from the Lebanese Liberation Front and followed their ideals.

External Ties

It was affiliated with the Liberation Battalion, a non-state actor that also was anti-Syrian.

Group Outcome

Despite facing little resistance from state actors, it stopped activities after warning of forthcoming attacks. It is known to be inactive as of today, but there is no specific end date of inactivity.

V. ARAB DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 1987

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Information on the Arab Democratic Party, 1 May 1989a, LBN0803, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac8f78.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Information on a Syrian-sponsored group in Tripoli called "Tripolian Resistance", 1 August 1989b, LBN1799, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6abcb10.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Information on the activities of the Arab Democratic Party in Tripoli, 1 January 1990, LBN4021, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ac5134.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Information on the Arab Democratic Party, 1 March 1991, LBN8093, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab075c.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Information on the al-Eid or Eid family in Tripoli, 1 July 1996, LBN24422.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab295e.html>
- Joffe, Lawrence. 1998. "A Waning Star in Lebanon Obituary: Sheikh Sa'Id Sha'Ban." The Guardian, Jun 11, 020. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/245278806?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Red Knights, Arab Red Knights

Group Formation: 1988

Group End: 1999

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It was founded in 1987 as a political party by Abdel Wahab Daroushe, but was not violent. It wanted to achieve full equality for Israeli Arabs and wanted to establish a Palestinian state.

Geography

It focused its efforts on Israel, Palestine, West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem(Jewish Virtual Libarry).

Organizational Structure

Its primary candidate for the political wing was Daroushe, who was the face of the party. It was part of a joint electoral list with Islamic groups.

External Ties

It was affiliated with various willing Islamic groups, mainly through a joint electoral list.

Group Outcome

It was an independent party that ended in 1999 when Daroushe agreed to participate in a joint electoral list with Islamic groups.

VI. BEIRUT MARTYRS FORCES ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 1987

Onset:

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2410, Global Terrorism Database, Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2410>
- Searched Proquest
 - “BEIRUT MARTYRS FORCES ORGANIZATION” lebanon
 - BEIRUT MARTYRS FORCES ORGANIZATION lebanon
- Searched gScholar

- “BEIRUT MARTYRS FORCES ORGANIZATION” lebanon
- BEIRUT MARTYRS FORCES ORGANIZATION lebanon
- Searched google
 - “BEIRUT MARTYRS FORCES ORGANIZATION” lebanon
 - BEIRUT MARTYRS FORCES ORGANIZATION lebanon

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1987

Group End: 1988

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It was founded in 1987 and believed in Salafi-Jihadism (Tracking Terrorism 2017).

Geography

It was active in Beirut and Lebanon.

Organizational Structure

It was influenced by Hezbollah to begin recruiting martyrs.

External Ties

It had ties with Hezbollah and Abu Nidal Organization.

Group Outcome

It has been inactive since 1987, when they stopped threats after several bombing attempts.

- VII. LEBANESE SECRET ARMY
 Min. Group Date: 1987
 Max. Group Date: 1987
 Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2598, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2598>
- Ihsan Hijazi. "Lebanese Premier is assassinated in copter blast." New York Times. 1987. <http://www.nytimes.com/1987/06/02/world/lebanese-premier-is-assassinated-in-copter-blast.html>
- "Helicopter bomb blast kills Lebanese premier." Los Angeles Times. 1987. http://articles.latimes.com/1987-06-01/news/mn-5355_1_lebanese-premier

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, ASALA

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1991

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It formed in 1975 in order to make the Turkish government admit that it was responsible for the Armenian Genocide in 1915, pay reparations, and establish a fully Armenian region. Their first attack was on a Turkish ambassador in 1975 (Terrorism Knowledge Base 2017).

Geography

They operate in Lebanon, Western Europe, Greece, Turkey, USA, and Armenia.

Organizational Structure

It has an armed wing to force the government to establish an Armenian community and repay them. Recruits included Armenians who believed that their needed to be consequences for the Armenian Genocide. Their leader is Hagop Hagopian, an Armenian activist.

External Ties

The Palestinian Liberation Organization supported them at first until they realized its downfall.

Group Outcome

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 caused the group to lose most of its support. Their leader was assassinated in 1988 and high-ranking members were exposed by their own allies (Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism 2009).

VIII. LIBERATION HAWKS
Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 1987
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2387, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2387>
- Searched Proquest
 - "liberation hawks" lebanon
 - liberation hawks lebanon

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Kurdistan Liberation Hawks, TAK (Schema-root 2016)

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: Ongoing, but last attack was in 2016

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 2004 as a radical group of the PKK and against them. They do not want to compromise with Turkey. They seek Kurdish nationalism through violence and an independent Kurdish state in eastern and southeastern Turkey (Jamestown Foundation 2006). After a cease-fire in 2004 between the Turkish government and the PKK, the TAK was formed as a more radical version of the PKK, unwilling to compromise at any cost. Their first appearance was 2 hotel bombings in Istanbul.

Geography

Their bases of operations comprise Turkey, Iraq, Syria, and Iran. They attack usually in Turkey, Istanbul, and Ankara. They are not a transnational group(Reuters 2010).

Organizational Structure

The TAK are a fairly new organization that recruits Kurdish members that are even remotely angry at the Turkish government (Terrorism Knowledge Base).

External Ties

There is said to be alleged external support from the PKK (France 24 2016).

Group Outcome

Their last attack was on February 19, 2016 (Middle East Eye 2016).

IX. TANYUS SHANIN ARMED UNIT

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 1987

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2599, Global Terrorism Database, Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2599>
- "CHRONOLOGY." 1988.Middle East Journal 42 (2): 273. P. 294. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1290724452?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Tanyus Shahin Armed Unit

Group Formation: 1859

Group End: The group stopped in 1861 because a French-led international intervention ended the civil war.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is no information on the group's formation, location of operations, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

Geography

There is no information on the group's formation, location of operations, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

Organizational Structure

There is no information on the group's formation, location of operations, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

External Ties

There is no information on the group's formation, location of operations, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

Group Outcome

There is no information on the group's formation, location of operations, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

- X. ISLAMIST EXTREMISTS
Min. Group Date: 1987
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: N/A

Group Formation: This name is too vague to be researched.

Group End: This name is too vague to be researched.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This name is too vague to be researched.

Geography

This name is too vague to be researched.

Organizational Structure

This name is too vague to be researched.

External Ties

This name is too vague to be researched.

Group Outcome

This name is too vague to be researched.

Lebanon Cases, Part 6: 1988-1989

Last Updated: 17 June 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1910	SHAYKH SUBHI AL-SALIH FORCES		1988	1989
T1915	SOLDIERS OF TRUTH		1988	1989
T1642	BEIRUT MARTYRS BATTALION		1988	1989
T1602	AL-FARUO BATTALION		1988	1988
T1590	9 FEBRUARY		1988	1989
T28	AI QAEDA		1989	2012
T2504	PROGRESSIVE SOCIALIST PARTY		1989	2008
T1628	ARMED STRUGGLE CELLS		1989	1989
T1708	FORCES OF THE FREE ARAB		1989	1989
T1909	SHAYKH HASSAN KHALID FORCES		1989	1989

T1828	MUHAMMED SHUQAYR GROUP		1989	1989
T1932	TRIPOLI MARTYRS BATTALION		1989	1989
T1699	FATHER OF THE POOR		1989	1989
T1804	MARTYR AHMAD ALISHUAY B GROUP		1989	1989
T1805	MARTYR RIYAD TAHA GROUP		1989	1989

I. SHAYKH SUBHI AL-SALIH FORCES

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2276, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2276>
- "Chronology October 16, 1988 - January 15, 1989." Middle East Journal 43, no. 2 (1989): 247-88. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4327922>. P. 279
- Ihsan Hijazi, "Lebanese Sunni Moslem Leader is Slain," New York Times, 1986, <http://www.nytimes.com/1986/10/08/world/lebanese-sunni-moslem-leader-is-slain.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988

Group End: 1989 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It seems inspired by the assassination of Sheikh Sobi al-Saleh, who was working towards a Lebanese Civil War resolution, in 1986 (New York Times 1986). The group first came to attention in 1988 when members attacked Syrian military forces in Beirut (GTD 2016). It may have been opposed to the Syrian military occupation of Lebanon, but this is never confirmed. They

may be a militia or local defense force in Beirut, but it is never confirmed or made clear what their goals are.

Geography

The group is primarily active in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

The group was involved in a clash in January 1989 along with Hezbollah fighters (Middle East Journal 1989, 279).

Group Outcome

The group was last active in March 1989 when it attacked Syrian military forces in Beirut (GTD 2016). It is unknown what happens to the group afterwards.

- II. SOLDIERS OF TRUTH
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 1989
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Riad Kaj, "Belgian Hostage Freed in Lebanon," UPI, 1989, <http://www.upi.com/Archives/1989/06/15/Belgian-hostage-freed-in-Lebanon/8289613886400/>
- GTD Perpetrator 2205, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2205>
- "The World." Los Angeles Times. 1988. http://articles.latimes.com/1988-12-19/news/mn-360_1_muslim-group

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988

Group End: 1989 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in May, 1988 when it kidnapped a Belgian aid worker for spying (Los Angeles Times 1988; GTD 2016). It is unknown what the group's ideology is. It claims it is opposed to Israel (Los Angeles Times 1988; UPI 1989).

Geography

The group is active in southern Lebanon and Beirut (GTD 2016). The group also has transnational attacks in Brussels, Belgium; Bangkok, Thailand; Karachi, Pakistan, and Copenhagen, Denmark (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

The group is allegedly composed of Shia Muslims (Los Angeles Times 1988).

External Ties

It is possible the Soldiers of Truth was a faction of Fatah (UPI 1989). Fatah announced its support for the Soldiers of Truth kidnapping, but there is no evidence it provided additional support (UPI 1989).

Group Outcome

The group released Cools in 1989 (UPI 1989). The group's last known violent attack was in 1989 after which the group disappeared and is not heard from again (UPI 1989).

III. BEIRUT MARTYRS BATTALION

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2209, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2209>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Occupation and shelling of West Beirut by the Syrians in January 1989, 1 November 1989, LBN2786, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab8d2c.html>
- "Chronology January 16, 1989 - April 15, 1989." Middle East Journal 43, no. 3 (1989): 455-505. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4327963>. P. 489

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988

Group End: 1989 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1988 when it attacked a Syrian military checkpoint in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2016). The group claimed it was opposed to the Syrian occupation of Lebanon and demanded its withdrawal (Canada IRB 1989).

Geography

The group was active in West Beirut (Canada IRB 1989; GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group's last violent incident occurred in 1989 (Middle East Journal 1989, 489; GTD 2016). It is unknown what happens to the group after this incident and it disappears.

IV. AL-FARUO BATTALION
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 1988
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Searched Proquest
 - Al-Faruo Battalion lebanon
 - "Al-Faruo Battalion"
- Searched gScholar
 - Al-Faruo Battalion
 - Al-Faruo Battalion lebanon
- Searched google
 - Al-Faruo Battalion
 - Al-Faruo Battalion lebanon

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: No information could be found about this group.

Group End: No information could be found about this group.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information could be found about this group.

Geography

No information could be found about this group.

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about this group.

External Ties

No information could be found about this group.

Group Outcome

No information could be found about this group.

V. 9 FEBRUARY

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: "9 February", 41314, 9-Feb, 9-Feb

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2279, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016,
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2279>
- "CHRONOLOGY." 1989. Middle East Journal 43 (4): 655. P. 681.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/1290844331?accountid=14026>
- Searched Proquest
 - "9 february" lebanon 1988
 - "9 february" militant group lebanon 1988
 - February 9 1988 lebanon
- Searched Google
 - "9 february" lebanon 1988
 - "9 february" militant group lebanon 1988
 - February 9 1988 lebanon
- Searched gscholar
 - "9 february" lebanon 1988
 - "9 february" militant group lebanon 1988
 - February 9 1988 lebanon

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988

Group End: 1989 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information about this group. It first came to attention in 1988 for several attacks on Syrian military posts in Tripoli and Beirut, Lebanon, but no information could be found about the group's goals or ideology (GTD 2016). Another source says the group formed on June 23, 1989 (Middle East Journal 1989, 681). It may have been opposed to the Syrian military occupation of Lebanon, but this is never confirmed.

Geography

The attacks occurred in Tripoli, Lebanon and Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

It is unknown what happens to the group. Its last violent attack occurred in 1989 after which the group disappeared (GTD 2016).

- VI. AI QAEDA
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Al-Qaida (The Core)." Terrorism Profiles. Mackenzie Institute. 2015.
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/al-qaida-2/>
- "Al Qaeda: Inside the Terror Network." Frontline. PBS.
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/network/alqaeda/indictment.html>
- Jayshree Bajoria, and Greg Bruno. "al-Qaeda Backgrounder." Council on Foreign Relations. 2012.
<http://www.cfr.org/terrorist-organizations-and-networks/al-qaeda-k-al-qaida-al-qaida/p9126>
- Martha Crenshaw. "Al Qaeda" Mapping Militant Organizations. 2015.
<https://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/21>

- “Al-Qaida.” US State Department FTO Profiles. 2005.
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/65479.pdf>
- Ken Katzman. “Al Qaeda: Profile and Threat Assessment.” Congressional Research Services. FAS. 2005. <https://www.fas.org/spp/crs/terror/RL33038.pdf>
- Ty McCormick. “Al Qaeda: A Short History.” Foreign Policy. 2014.
<http://foreignpolicy.com/2014/03/17/al-qaeda-core-a-short-history/>
- “Al-Qaida / Al-Qaeda (The Base).” Global Security.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/al-qaeda.htm>
- Seth Jones and Martin Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End* RAND. 2008.
http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- “Al-Qa’ida.” BAAD Database. Project on Violent Conflict. 2015.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/baad/narratives/al-qaeda>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988 (Mackenzie Institute)

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Group Formation

Osama Bin Laden founded al-Qaida in 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group’s initial goals were to completely remove Western influence/ideas and to abolish the United States and Israel (BAAD 2015). They conducted their first attacks against the US embassy in Africa in 1998 (BAAD 2015; Global Security N.D). Al-Qaida first came to global attention after 9/11 but was active prior to that in its region (FAS 2005). The group has a radical Sunni Muslim ideology (CFR 2012; Global Security N.D).

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

Al-Qaida was headed by Osama Bin Laden, who was their sole leader until his assassination in 2011 (although rumors exist that he died earlier or didn't die at all) (CFR 2012). He was from Saudi Arabia and had helped fight the Soviets in the Afghanistan war (Crenshaw 2015). He was replaced by Ayman al-Zawahiri in 2011. (Crenshaw 2015; CFR 2012). The group used a complex system in which members reported to couriers who reported to other couriers eventually making their way up to the head who was initially Bin Laden (RAND 2008). This is what we call a decentralized or cell-based organizational structure. Funding for the organization came from many places, including donations (FTO 2005). The group had different councils to deal with different aspects. For example, they had a "military committee" to deal with "military" matters, and a "consultation council" to plan out terrorist attacks and deal with financial matters (PBS N.D). They have no formal political wing (BAAD 2015). Al-Qaida can be considered an umbrella group that consisted of many other terrorist groups within (ibid; Global Security N.D). The organization had an estimated 75 members when it was first formed and up to 18,000 at its peak in 2004 (Crenshaw 2015). Today, it is thought to have less than 1000 members, but these estimates vary (Crenshaw 2015; BAAD 2015).

External Ties

Saudi Arabia allegedly gave some funding to AQ through drug trafficking and diamonds, but these were never proven true (Crenshaw 2015). Iran also allegedly trained and supported AQ members in the early 1990s (ibid; BAAD 2015). Afghanistan and Pakistan allow Al-Qaeda to operate training camps within their borders (ibid). The group has ties to several other terrorist organizations including Egyptian Islamic Jihad, the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Muhammad, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Armed Islamic Group in Algeria, the Abu Sayyaf Group, and Jemaah Islamiya (CFR 2012; PBS N.D).

Group Outcome

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

VII. PROGRESSIVE SOCIALIST PARTY

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: 1985

Aliases: Progressive Socialist Party (Psp), Al-Hizb Al-Taquadummi Al-Ishtiraki, Progressive Socialist Party

Part 1. Bibliography

- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Status of Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) in relation to other political parties and organizations in Lebanon; whether members of a particular ethnic group or individuals are coerced into joining the party; reprisals for refusing to join the party; possibility of leaving the country without reprisals and whether PSP is in alliance with any other political party, 5 February 2002, LBN38548.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3df4be5c1c.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: 1) Information on the current relationship between the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party and Syria. 2) Information on Druze recruitment by the PSP in March 1989, 1 November 1989, LBN2450, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6abcb54.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: 1. Incident called Black Saturday in 1978; 2. Information on the Druze and the Progressive Socialist Party, 1 February 1990, LBN0341, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aab53.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: 1. Information on the Progressive Socialist Party and the Druze in the El-Chouf mountain region, including forced recruitment; 2. Information on the El-Sayed family, 1 February 1990, LBN3659, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6ab6e56.html>
- Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal, Lebanon: 1. Please provide background details about the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) of Jumblatt. 2. Please provide background details about the Arslane faction/party. 3. Is there any evidence of conflict between these two groups and does this conflict result in regular armed confrontations/disputes? 4. How do the Lebanese authorities deal with any disputes or confrontations described in question 3?, 1 February 2005, LBN23517, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b6fe27ad.html>
- Brendan Sozer. 2016. Development of proxy relationships: a case study of the Lebanese Civil War, Small Wars & Insurgencies, 27:4, 636-658

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PSP,

Group Formation: 1949

Group End: 1996 (stops using political violence for unknown reasons)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PSP was founded by Kamal Joumblatt in 1949 as a populist political party in Lebanon (Australia RRT 2005). The group's principal goal is policy reform of the

Lebanese government; they also supported the Syrian military during their occupation in the Lebanese Civil War (Australia RRT 2005; Canada IRB 1989). They primarily targeted Christian militias (Australia RRT 2005). The group was secular (Sozer 2016, 648).

Geography

The group primarily operates in the Chouf mountain region near Beirut, Lebanon (Canada IRB 1990).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the group was originally Kamil Jumblatt; his son, Walid Jumblatt, took over in 1977 following his father's assassination (Australia RRT 2005). The PSP is a violent political party with an armed wing (Canada IRB 2002; Canada IRB 1989). Some leaders of its armed wing were former military officers (Sozer 2016, 652). Most of its members are ethnic Druze (Australia RRT 2005). The group had approximately 25,000 members in 2005 (Australia RRT 2005). The group had an armed militia which received support and fought alongside Syrian forces in 1989 (Canada IRB 1990). The militia lacked a central chain of command and was assigned across different villages (Sozer 2016, 652). It is not known how the group funds itself.

External Ties

The group supported the Syrian military during the Lebanese Civil War and allegedly received weapons from Syria (Canada IRB 1989). The group's armed wing later fought alongside Syrian troops during the Syrian occupation (Canada IRB 1990). The group fought and competed against the Lebanese Democratic Party, another majority-Druze political party, in Lebanon (Australia RRT 2005).

Group Outcome

The group participated in Lebanese elections after the Civil War ended (Canada IRB 2002). The group's last violent incident was in 1996 when it attacked another Druze political party (Australia RRT 2005). The group has not used violence since but it is unclear if the armed wing has disarmed.

VIII. ARMED STRUGGLE CELLS
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 1989
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2239, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2239>
- “British war hero seized in Beirut.” BBC. 1989. http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/may/13/newsid_4303000/4303859.stm
- “The World: Lebanon Hostage Surfaces.” 1989. Los Angeles Times. http://articles.latimes.com/1989-05-15/news/mn-20_1_jack-mann-cells-of-armed-struggle-disappearance
- “Hostage believed held in Lebanon.” UPI. 1990. <http://www.upi.com/Archives/1990/05/01/Hostages-believed-held-in-Lebanon/9942641534400/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Cells of the Armed Struggle,

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (disappears - unknown why)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1989 for kidnapping a British hostage (Los Angeles Times 1989; BBC 1989). The group demanded the release of several Palestinian prisoners in Britain (BBC 1989). It is unknown what their ideology was or when the group formed.

Geography

The kidnapping occurred in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2016; UPI 1990).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available about the group’s organizational structure.

External Ties

There is no evidence of any external ties.

Group Outcome

The group's only incident occurred in 1989 (GTD 2016). The hostage had still not been released by 1990 and there is no evidence that he was later released (UPI 1990). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

IX. FORCES OF THE FREE ARAB

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2280, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2280>
- Searched Google
 - Forces of the free arab lebanon
 - "Forces of the Free Arab" Lebanon
- Searched gScholar
 - Forces of the free arab lebanon
 - "Forces of the Free Arab" Lebanon
- Searched Proquest
 - Forces of the free arab lebanon
 - "Forces of the Free Arab" Lebanon

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1989 when it attacked a Syrian military point in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2016). It may have been opposed to the Syrian military occupation, but there is no additional evidence to corroborate this claim.

Geography

It first came to attention in 1989 when it attacked a Syrian military point in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group's only incident occurred in 1989 when it attacked a Syrian military post (GTD 2016). The group is not heard from again after this incident and it is unclear what happens to the group.

X. SHAYKH HASSAN KHALID FORCES

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2287, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?page=1&casualties_type=&casualties_max=&perpetrator=2287&charttype=line&chart=overtime&expanded=yes&ob=GTDID&od=desc
- Ihsan Hijazi. "Sunni Muslim Chief Killed in Lebanon." New York Times. 1989. <http://www.nytimes.com/1989/05/17/world/sunni-muslim-chief-killed-in-lebanon.html>
- Searched gScholar
 - SHAYKH HASSAN KHALID FORCES
 - SHAYKH "HASSAN KHALID FORCES"
- Searched Proquest
 - SHAYKH HASSAN KHALID FORCES
 - SHAYKH "HASSAN KHALID FORCES"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (disappears)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but first came to attention in June 1989 when it bombed a Syrian military post in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2016). The group may take its name from the assassination of Sheikh Hassan Khalid in May 1989 when a car bomb killed the moderate leader in Western Beirut (New York Times 1989). It is unknown what the group's goal was although it might have been opposed to the Syrian military occupation.

Geography

The incident occurred in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group's sole incident occurred in June 1989 after which the group disappeared (GTD 2016).

- XI. MUHAMMED SHUQAYR GROUP
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 1989
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2290, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2290>
- Searched Proquest
 - “MUHAMMED SHUQAYR GROUP” lebanon
 - MUHAMMED SHUQAYR GROUP
- Searched gScholar
 - “MUHAMMED SHUQAYR GROUP” lebanon
 - MUHAMMED SHUQAYR GROUP

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in March 1989 when it attacked a refugee camp in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2016). It is unknown what the group’s goals are or why it initiated the attack.

Geography

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in March 1989 when it attacked a refugee camp in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available about the group’s organizational structure.

External Ties

There is no information available about the group’s external ties.

Group Outcome

The group’s sole incident occurred in 1989 when it attacked a refugee camp (GTD 2016). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident.

XII. TRIPOLI MARTYRS BATTALION

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2283, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2283>
- "CHRONOLOGY." 1989. Middle East Journal 43 (3): 455. P. 489. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1290726157?accountid=14026>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in January 1989 when it attacked Syrian military posts in Tripoli, Lebanon (GTD 2016). The group later killed three Syrian soldiers claiming its goal was to force Syria to release an Islamic Unification Movement soldier (Middle East Journal 1989, 489).

Geography

The incidents occur in Tripoli, Lebanon (Middle East Journal 1989, 489; GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group's last incident occurred January 24, 1989 (Middle East Journal 1989, 489). The group is not heard from after this incident and it is unclear what happens to the group.

- XIII. FATHER OF THE POOR
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 1989
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2238, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2238>
- "CHRONOLOGY." 1989.Middle East Journal 43 (4): 655. P. 681. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1290844331?accountid=14026>
- Searched gScholar
 - "Father of the poor" lebanon
 - Father of the poor lebanon

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in June 1989 when it kidnapped the director of a government supplies office (Middle East Journal 1989, 681; GTD 2016).

Geography

The incident occurred in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group's only kidnapping incident occurred in June 1989 (Middle East Journal 1989, 681; GTD 2016). It is unknown what happens to the group after this incident and it is not tied to any additional attacks.

XIV. MARTYR AHMAD ALISHUAY B GROUP

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2278, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2278>
- Searched Proquest
 - "MARTYR AHMAD ALISHUAY B GROUP"
 - MARTYR AHMAD ALISHUAY B GROUP lebanon
- Searched gScholar
 - "MARTYR AHMAD ALISHUAY B GROUP"
 - MARTYR AHMAD ALISHUAY B GROUP lebanon

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1989 when it attacked a Lebanese Army Home Defense Unit in Marjayoun, Lebanon (GTD 2016). It is unknown what the group's goals are or its ideology.

Geography

The incident occurs in Marjayoun, Lebanon (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group's only incident occurred in March 1989 (GTD 2016). It is unknown what happens to the group after this incident and it is not tied to any additional attacks.

XV. MARTYR RIYAD TAHA GROUP

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2286, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2286>
- Searched Proquest
 - "Martyr rihad taha" group
 - Martyr rihad taha group lebanon
- Searched gScholar
 - "Martyr rihad taha" group
 - Martyr rihad taha group lebanon

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1989 when it attacked a Syrian military convoy in Kafr Danis, Lebanon (GTD 2016). The group may be opposed to the Syrian military occupation, but there is no secondary evidence to corroborate this information.

Geography

The incident occurred in Kafr Danis, Lebanon (GTD 2016).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

It is unknown what happened to the group after its one incident in 1989 and it is not associated with any future attacks (GTD 2016).

Lebanon Cases, Part 7: 1990-2012

Last Updated: 25 June 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T32	AL-SAIQA		1966	0

T362	PALESTINIAN POPULAR STRUGGLE FRONT (PSF)		1967	0
T379	POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, GEN CMD (PFLP-GC)		1970	2010
T274	LEBANESE SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION		1973	1974
T1265	REVOLUTIONARY ARAB YOUTH ORGANIZATION		1974	1974
T70	ARAB COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION (ACO)		1974	1975
T736	CARLOS THE JACKAL		1974	0
T2036	PRISONER GOURGEN YANIKIAN GROUP		1975	1975
T702536	SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF LEBANON		1976	1976
T361	PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD (PIJ)		1979	2012
T1454	MARTYR SULEIMAN HALABI UNIT		1990	1990
T1737	HUBAY QAH GROUP		1990	1990
T1890	REVOLUTIONARY LABOR ORGANIZATION		1990	1990
T833	LEAGUE OF THE FOLLOWERS		1990	2010
T1214	ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF DETAINEES RIGHTS		1991	1991
T54	ANSAR ALLAH BATTALIONS		1994	1994
T918	JUND AL-SHAM		1998	2005
T1994	FATAH AL ISLAM		2002	2008
T2416	RAMZI NAHRA MARTYR ORGANIZATION		2002	2002
T1352	ABU MUS'AB AL-ZARQAWI BATTALION		2005	0
T2119	FUTURE MOVEMENT (LEBANON)		2005	2008
T953	STRUGGLERS FOR THE UNITY AND FREEDOM OF GREATER SYRIA		2005	0
T2117	ORGANISATION POPULAIRE NASS_RIENNE		2005	0

T2348	JUND AL-SHAM FOR TAWHID AND JIHAD		2006	2008
T2243	AL-QA'IDA IN LEBANON		2006	2006
T858	MARCH 8 COALITION		2008	2008
T205	14 MARCH COALITION		2008	2008
T2632	BRIGADE OF AL-MUKHTAR AL-THAQAFI		2012	2012

I. PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)

Min. Group Date: 1964

Max. Group Date: 1995

Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

- Glenn Robinson. "Palestine Liberation Organization." Oxford Islamic Studies. N.D. <http://www.oxfordislamicstudies.com/article/opr/t236/e0618>
- "Palestine Liberation Organization." FAS. 1998. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/plo.htm>
- "Chronicling the PLO." Al Jazeera. 2009. <http://www.aljazeera.com/programmes/plohistoryofrevolution/2009/07/200974133438561995.html>
- "Israel and the PLO." BBC. 1998. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/events/israel_at_50/history/78655.stm
- Khalil Barhoum. "The origin and history of the PLO." Trans-Arab Research Institute. N.D. http://tari.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=10&Itemid=10
- United States Congressional Research Service, The Palestinians: Background and U.S. Relations, 30 August 2011, RL34074 , available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4e8d9ac89.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PLO

Group Formation: 1964

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

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

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

Group Outcome

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

In 1987, the first Intifada erupted when an Israeli driver killed Palestinian workers (Al Jazeera 2008). In 1988, Arafat renounced terrorism and violence to achieve the group's goals and tried to steer the PLO towards a diplomatic solution (FAS 1998). The Intifada also helped make the Palestinian issue salient and drive negotiations (Barhoum n.d.). In 1993, the PLO signed the Oslo Accords with Israel (Barhoum n.d.; Robinson n.d.). This helped lead to the creation of the Palestinian Authority, which is a de facto state (Zanotti 2011, 18). The group was particularly active during the Second Intifada from 2000-2004. In 2002, Israeli forces attacked Arafat's headquarters and forced him to flee to Paris where he eventually died in 2004 (Al Jazeera 2009; Robinson n.d.). Arafat's death led the group to partially disintegrate due to lack of strong leadership to replace it (Robinson n.d.). Today, Fatah remains a prominent organization and main face of the Palestinian Authority (Zanotti 2011, 25-26). The PLO umbrella organization has declined in prominence (Zanotti 2011, 25).

II. AL-SAIQA

Min. Group Date: 1966

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Saiqa, Al Saiqa

Part 1. Bibliography

- "al-Saiqa." Global Security. N.D.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/al-saiqa.htm>
- Jonas Kauffeldt. "al-Saiqa." The Encyclopedia of the Arab-Israeli Conflict. Ed. Spencer C. Tucker, Priscilla Roberts. CLIO Press. 2008. P. 78.
https://books.google.com/books?id=YAd8efHdVzIC&pg=PA78&lpg=PA78&dq=al+saiga+lebanon&source=bl&ots=OT-razqcbN&sig=-4H0JN1ETVRp2fjpk-lesA6qFfk&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiG_puB99zUAhXGzFQKHUV6BewQ6AEINTAC#v=onepage&q=al%20saiga%20lebanon&f=false

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: al-Sa'iqa Organization, Organization of the Vanguard of the Popular Liberation War, Thunderbolt

Group Formation: 1966

Group End: 2005 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Saiqa formed in 1966 to assist the Palestinian guerrilla movement fight for an independent state and uphold Syrian interests (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). It was formed by Syrian Baathist members (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). It came to attention for its first violent attack in 1968 when it attacked Israeli military forces (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The group conducted an attack in the Golan Heights area and operated out of Beirut, Lebanon (Global Security n.d.; Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group also carried out attacks in Cairo, Egypt and Beirut, Lebanon (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

It was formed by Syrian Baathist members (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group had 5,000 members during the "early 1970s" (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group was heavily controlled by the Syrian government and exerted little autonomy (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group's original leader was Salah Jadid, but he was purged in 1971 after Assad's rise to power (Global Security n.d.). Its second leader was Zuhayr Muhsin who controlled the group until his assassination in 1979 (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group funded itself through external support from the Syrian government (Global Security n.d.; Kauffeldt 2008, 78).

External Ties

The group allied with the PLO in 1969 (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group received extensive support from the Syrian government (Global Security n.d.; Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group also received weapons and training from the Soviet Union (Kauffeldt 2008, 78).

Group Outcome

In 1971, Hafez al-Assad, the new leader of the Syrian government, expelled most of al-Saiqa's leadership and replaced them with Zuhayr Muhsin (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). In 1979, Muhsin was assassinated by either Israelis or the Arab Liberation Front (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). The group's last confirmed attack was in 1979 (Global Security n.d.; Kauffeldt 2008, 78). In 1982, the group was forced to leave Beirut along with the PLO following the Israeli invasion (Kauffeldt 2008, 78). In 2005, the group's leader was arrested by

Lebanese forces following the Syrian military's withdrawal (Kauffeldt 2005, 78). "In the absence of Syrian military protection, the group has been exposed as rather defenseless" (Kauffeldt 2008, 78).

III. PALESTINIAN POPULAR STRUGGLE FRONT (PSF)

Min. Group Date: 1967

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Palestinian Popular Struggle Front (Psf), Jabhat Al Kifah Al-Shabi, Jabhat Al-Kifah Al-Shabi, Jabhat Al-Kifah Al-Sha'bi, Popular Struggle, Popular Struggle Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Popular Struggle Front." FAS. 1998. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/psf.htm>
- "Palestine Popular Struggle Front." Global Security. N.D. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/ppsf.htm>
- Michael Fischbach. "Palestinian Popular Struggle Front." Encyclopedia of the Palestinians. Infobase Publishing. 2005. P. 385. https://books.google.com/books?id=GkbzYoZtaJMC&dq=PALESTINIAN+POPULAR+STRUGGLE+FRONT&source=gbs_navlinks_s
- Ami Ayalon. Middle East Contemporary Survey. Vol XVI. 1992. P. 270-271. https://books.google.com/books?id=87hLBZJNkhUC&pg=PA270&lpg=PA270&dq=PALESTINIAN+POPULAR+STRUGGLE+FRONT&source=bl&ots=YD0-_zIOvm&sig=wA4OUdiLN4PPHQ0AzcZDG5dCvCU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi9gbbm1OTUAhVB0oMKHc5mDb44ChDoAQhOMAg#v=onepage&q=PALESTINIAN%20POPULAR%20STRUGGLE%20FRONT&f=false

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PPSF

Group Formation: 1967 or 1968

Group End: 1993 (merger/disarm after Oslo Accord)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PPSF formed in 1967 or 1968 to fight for an independent Palestinian state when it splintered from Fatah (Fischbach 2005, 385; Global Security n.d.). The group's goals are ethno-nationalist because it fights on behalf of the Palestinian population (Fischbach 2005, 385). It is unknown when the group's first violent attack occurred.

Geography

The group formed in the West Bank (Global Security n.d.). After 1982, the group's headquarters were in Damascus, Syria (Global Security n.d.). It conducted attacks in unspecified areas of Israel as well (FAS 1998).

Organizational Structure

The group's founders were Bahjat Abu Gharbiyya and Fayiz Hamdan (Fischbach 2005, 385). The group's leader was Samir Ghawsha from 1974-1992; he was replaced by Khalid Abd al-Majid (Fischbach 2005, 385). It had fewer than 300 members, most of whom were living in Syria or Lebanon at an unknown date (FAS 1998; Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

The group allegedly received external support from Syria although it is unclear exactly what this entailed (Fischbach 2005, 385). The group may have also received assistance from the PLO (FAS 1998).

The group splintered from Fatah in 1967, merged with in 1971, and then splintered again in 1974 (Global Security n.d.). The group was often a part of the PLO umbrella group and later the Rejection Front and Palestinian National Salvation Front (Fischbach 2005, 385). In 1988, the group returned to the PLO and its leader joined the PLO's executive committee (Ayalon 1992, 270).

Group Outcome

The group suffered infighting and divisions in the early 1990s (Ayalon 1992, 270; Fischbach 2005, 385). Al-Majid replaced Ghawsha (Ayalon 1992, 270; Fischbach 2005, 385). The PPSF supported the PLO's participation in the Oslo Accords and merged with the National Democratic and Islamic Front in 1993 (Fischbach 2005, 385).

- IV. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, GEN CMD (PFLP-GC)
Min. Group Date: 1970
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

Aliases: Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine, Gen Cmd (Pflp-Gc), Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine - General Command (Pflp-Gc), Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine- General Command (Pflp-Gc)

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - Gen Cmd.” Mackenzie Institute. 2016. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/popular-front-liberation-palestine-genera-command-pflp-gc/>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2015 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, 2 June 2016, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57518d442d.html>
- “PFLP, DFLP, PFLP-GC, Palestinian leftists.” Council on Foreign Relations. 2015. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/pflp-dflp-pflp-gc-palestinian-leftists>
- GTD Perpetrator 4412. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2016. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4413>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Syria: Pro-Palestinian group known as the General Command Militia or the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC); its connection to Syrian authorities; relations between Syrian authorities and other pro-Palestinian militant organizations in Syria (2002-2004) , 2 September 2004, SYR42939.E , available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/42df6193a.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Al-Jibha Sha’biya lil-Tahrir Filistin-al-Qadiya al-Ama

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PFLP-GC formed in 1968 to establish an independent Palestinian state and overthrow the Israeli government (Abu Khalil 1987; Mackenzie Institute 2016). It was a splinter of the PFLP (Abu Khalil 1987). Ahmad Jibril formed the group after coming into conflict with PFLP leader George Habash over whether to increase violent activities (Abu Khalil 1987). It adheres to Marxist-Communist ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It first came to attention in 1970 for bombing a Swiss airliner (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Geography

The group was primarily active in the West Bank and Gaza (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its headquarters were in Damascus, Syria (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It has conducted attacks in Damascus, Lebanon, West Bank, Israel, and parts of Europe (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group primarily funds itself through support from the Syrian government (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It is unclear how many members the group has although it is smaller than the PFLP (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group's leader was Ahmed Jibril who was a former Syrian military officer (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

External Ties

The Syrian government allegedly provides funding, training, and sanctuary to the PFLP-GC as well as its PFLP affiliates (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group also allegedly receives support from Iran although it is unclear what this specifically entails (Mackenzie Institute 2016). In 2001, Israeli forces found an unknown sponsor sending rockets and anti-aircraft missiles to the group (CFR 2005). The group trains and equips other militant groups in the Israel-Palestine area like Hamas and PIJ (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Group Outcome

The group has clashed with Israeli security forces on several occasions although it has not as frequently (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group has been active in the Syrian Civil War and fighting alongside government forces around Damascus (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It is still active as of 2013 (GTD 2017).

V. LEBANESE SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1973

Max. Group Date: 1974

Onset: NA

Aliases: Lebanese Socialist Revolutionary Organization, Lebanese Revolutionary Socialist Movement, Shibbu Gang

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3518. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2016.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3518>
- Searched proquest
 - "Lebanese socialist revolutionary organization"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1973

Group End: 1974 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the Lebanese Socialist Organization.

Geography

This is an alias for the Lebanese Socialist Organization. The group targets transnational sites such as Chilean, U.S., and Iranian public officials (GTD 2017). All of the attacks occur in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Lebanese Socialist Organization. There is not much information available about the Lebanese Socialist Revolutionary Organization. It first came to attention for attacks in Beirut in 1973 and 1974, but it is unknown what its goal, ideology, organizational structure, or reason for disappearance is.

External Ties

This is an alias for the Lebanese Socialist Organization. There is not much information available about the Lebanese Socialist Revolutionary Organization. It first came to attention for attacks in Beirut in 1973 and 1974, but it is unknown what its goal, ideology, organizational structure, or reason for disappearance is.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the Lebanese Socialist Organization. There is not much information available about the Lebanese Socialist Revolutionary Organization. It first came to attention for attacks in Beirut in 1973 and 1974, but it is unknown what its goal, ideology, organizational structure, or reason for disappearance is.

VI. REVOLUTIONARY ARAB YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1974

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3978. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2016.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3978>
- John Jessup. An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Conflict and Conflict Resolution, 1945-1996. Greenwood. 1998. P. 674.
<https://books.google.com/books?id=hP7jJAKTd9MC&pg=PA624&lpg=PA624&dq=%22REVOLUTIONARY+ARAB+YOUTH+ORGANIZATION%22&source=bl&ots=PGyxeXb8YR&sig=WZyE6Ja2b9ds-7dfntVGILarHs0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiVwNf81uTUAhVD9YMKHb-8CUUQ6AEIMDAD#v=onepage&q=%22REVOLUTIONARY%20ARAB%20YOUTH%20ORGANIZATION%22&f=false>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: 1974

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1974 for attacking a U.S. library in Beirut, Lebanon (Jessup 1998, 674; GTD 2017). There is no additional information about the group's formation, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

Geography

The attack occurred in Beirut, Lebanon (Jessup 1998, 674; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1974 for attacking a U.S. library in Beirut, Lebanon (Jessup 1998, 674; GTD 2017). There is no additional information about the group's formation, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

External Ties

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1974 for attacking a U.S. library in Beirut, Lebanon (Jessup 1998, 674; GTD 2017). There is no additional information about the group's formation, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

Group Outcome

The group's last known attack was in 1974 when it attacked a U.S. library in Beirut, Lebanon (Jessup 1998, 674; GTD 2017). There is no additional information about the group's formation, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

VII. ARAB COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION (ACO)

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: Arab Communist Organization (Aco), Arab Communist Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3807, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3807>
- "Arab Communist Organization." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3936, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism
- "Syria's Longest Serving Political Prisoner Comments on Release - Paper." 2004. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Aug 05, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/458705460?accountid=14026>.
- John K Cooley. 1975. "Arab States Move to Stop Terrorist Extremists." The Christian Science Monitor (1908-Current File), Jul 31, 4. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/511783419?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: ACO

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: 1977 (arrests)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the ACO formed, but it first came to attention in mid-1974 when it robbed several banks and attacked a U.S. pavilion (Cooley 1975). The group later attacked several military targets (GTD 2017). The group's goal initially was to oppose "establishments," but later said it wanted to protest a visit by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the Middle East (MIPT 2008). The group's ideology is described as far-left, but does not appear to be communist (Cooley 1975; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group conducted transnational attacks in Syria and Lebanon (GTD 2017). Its attack primarily occurred in Aleppo and Beirut (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about the group's organizational structure. Some members are Palestinian, but it is not known how large the group is (Cooley 1975). Three members, Imad Shiha, Haytham Na'al and Faris Murad, were arrested in 1975 and detained until 2004 (BBC 2004; MIPT 2008).

External Ties

There are no clear external ties to other state or non-state actors. The PLO and Communist parties in Lebanon and Syria denied any association with the group (Cooley 1975).

Group Outcome

In 1975, the Syrian government arrested several members of the ACO and held them in prison for over 30 years (Cooley 1975; BBC 2004). The Syrian government released the prisoners in 2002 and 2004 after allegations arose that the Syrian government had tortured them (MIPT 2008). The group's last known incident was in 1977, but it is unknown what happened to the group after these attacks.

VIII. CARLOS THE JACKAL
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an individual and not an organization.

Group Formation: This is an individual and not an organization.

Group End: This is an individual and not an organization.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an individual and not an organization.

Geography

This is an individual and not an organization.

Organizational Structure

This is an individual and not an organization.

External Ties

This is an individual and not an organization.

Group Outcome

This is an individual and not an organization.

IX. PRISONER GOURGEN YANIKIAN GROUP

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: Prisoner Gourgen Yanikian Group, Prisoner Kurken Yanikian Group

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 5165, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5165>
- Searched Proquest

- PRISONER GOURGEN YANIKIAN GROUP Lebanon
 - "PRISONER GOURGEN YANIKIAN GROUP"
- Searched gScholar
 - PRISONER GOURGEN YANIKIAN GROUP Lebanon
 - "PRISONER GOURGEN YANIKIAN GROUP"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1975 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1975 for an attack in Beirut against Turkish tourists, but there is no additional information about the group's formation, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome (GTD 2017).

Geography

The attack occurred in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1975 for an attack in Beirut against Turkish tourists, but there is no additional information about the group's formation, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome (GTD 2017).

External Ties

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1975 for an attack in Beirut against Turkish tourists, but there is no additional information about the group's formation, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome (GTD 2017).

Group Outcome

There is not much information available about this group. It last came to attention in 1975 for an attack in Beirut against Turkish tourists, but there is no additional information about the group's formation, organizational structure, external ties, or outcome (GTD 2017).

X. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF LEBANON

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3564, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3564>
- "Lebanon: Update on the Assassination of Former Ambassador Frances Meloy." Central Intelligence Agency. Declassified. 1986. Released 2013. https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/DOC_0006116800.pdf
- GTD Perpetrator 3518. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2016. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3518>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Socialist Revolutionary Organization, Organization of Arab Socialist Action, Secret Revolutionary Organization, Lebanese Socialist Revolutionary Organization

Group Formation: 1973

Group End: 1976 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It first came to attention in 1973 (GTD 2017). It's most prominent incident occurred in 1976 when it assassinated U.S. government officials including an Ambassador (GTD 2017). The group was leftist and wanted to stall negotiations and other attempts to end the Lebanese Civil War (CIA 1986).

Geography

The incidents occurred in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader was Murshed Shibbu (CIA 1986).

External Ties

The group had "ties" to the Communist Workers Organization and Organization of the Young Arab (CIA 1986). The group also had ties to the PFLP although it is unclear what this entailed (CIA 1986).

Group Outcome

The PLO arrested five member connected to the assassination, some of whom were handed over to the PFLP for enhanced "interrogation" (CIA 1986). The PFLP later announced two of the perpetrators had been executed and the others released (CIA 1986).

XI. PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD (PIJ)

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Palestinian Islamic Jihad (Pij), Harakat Al-Jihad Al-Islami Fi Filastin, Palestinian Islamic Jihad

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Palestinian Islamic Jihad." Mackenzie Institute. 2016.
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/palestinian-islamic-jihad-pij/>
- Holly Fletcher. "Background on Palestinian Islamic Jihad." 2008. Council on Foreign Relations. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/palestinian-islamic-jihad>
- "Palestine Islamic Jihad." Counter Extremism Project. Last Updated 2017.
<https://www.counterextremism.com/threat/palestinian-islamic-jihad>
- "Palestine Islamic Jihad." Global Security. N.D.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/pij.htm>
- "Palestine Islamic Jihad." Anti-Defamation League. N.D.
<https://www.adl.org/education/resources/glossary-terms/palestinian-islamic-jihad>
- "Palestine Islamic Jihad." Australian National Security.
<https://www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/Listedterroristorganisations/Pages/PalestinianIslamicJihad.aspx>

- “Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ).” Chapter 8; Foreign Terrorist Organizations. Country Reports on Terrorism 2005, US Department of State. Investigate Project on Terrorism. 2006. <https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/119/palestinian-islamic-jihad-pij>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Harakat al-Jihad al-Islami fi Filistin, Saraya Al-Quds (The Jerusalem Brigades), Al-Quds Brigades, Islamic Jihad, Palestine Islamic Jihad-Shaqaqi Faction, Palestinian Islamic Jihad-Shaqaqi, PIJ-Shaqaqi Faction, PIJ-Shallah Faction, Islamic Jihad of Palestine, Islamic Jihad in Palestine, Abu Ghunaym Squad of the Hizballah Bayt Al-Maqdis, Al-Quds Squads, Al-Awdah Brigades, Islamic Jihad Palestine (IJP), Islamic Jihad – Palestine Faction and Islamic Holy War, Abu Ghunaym Squad of the Hizballah Bayt Al-Maqdis, al-Awdah Brigades, al-Quds Brigades, al-Quds Squads, Harakat al-Jihad al-Islami al-Filastini, Islamic Jihad–Palestine Faction, Islamic Jihad in Palestine, Islamic Jihad of Palestine, Islamic Jihad Palestine, Palestine, Islamic Jihad, Palestine Islamic Jihad–Shallah Faction, Palestine Islamic Jihad–Shaqaqi Faction, PIJ–Shallah Faction, PIJ–Shaqaqi Faction, Saraya al-Quds*

Group Formation: 1979

Group End: 2017

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

PIJ formed in 1979 when its leaders, Shaqaqi and Awda, thought the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood was not violent enough to achieve its goals (Counter Extremism Project 2017). It can be thought of as a splinter of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood (Counter Extremism Project 2017). The group’s political aim is to establish a Palestinian state and overthrow Israel (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It ascribes to an Islamist ideology and is thought to have been inspired, in part, by the Iranian Revolution even though it is Sunni (Fletcher 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2016; Counter Extremism Project 2017). The group’s first confirmed attack was in 1987 although it may have been active earlier (Fletcher 2008; Counter Extremism Project 2017).

Geography

The group originally operated in Egypt, but was forced to leave in 1987 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group currently primarily operates out of the Gaza Strip (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its leaders live in Syria and were active in Syria until about 2012 (Global Security n.d.; Counter Extremism Project 2017). It conducted attacks in Israel (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group's initial leaders were Fathi Shaqaqi and Abd al-Aziz Awda (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group was founded by students and members of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood organization (Mackenzie Institute 2016). Awda was a professor of Islamic law (Counter Extremism 2017). After Shaqaqi died, he was replaced by Ramadan Shallah, a University of Florida Professor (Counter Extremism Project 2017).

The PIJ had approximately 1,000 members in 2011 and 2013 (Counter Extremism Project 2017; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The PIJ claimed it had 8,000 fighters in 2011, but there was no evidence to corroborate this (Counter Extremism Project 2017). Its armed wing was known as the Al-Quds Battalion.

External Ties

The group explicitly received external support from Iran and Syria. This included financial support from Iran (through the IRGC), totaling up to \$2-3 million annually, and logistical support from Syria (Mackenzie Institute 2016; Counter Extremism Project 2017). Syria provided the group sanctuary until 2012 when the civil war began (Counter Extremism Project 2017). Iran began to cut this support in 2015 when PIJ refused to criticize Saudi Arabia (Counter Extremism Project 2017).

When the group moved from Gaza/Egypt to Lebanon in 1987, the group began receiving resources and training from Hezbollah (Mackenzie Institute 2016; Counter Extremism Project 2017).

The group has no ties with Hamas although it competes for the same resources and pool of supporters (Fletcher 2008).

Group Outcome

The group has signed some partial ceasefires in Palestine, but refuses to negotiate with the Israeli government (Fletcher 2008; Counter Extremism 2017). The group reacted to the Oslo Accords by launching several terrorist attacks (Fletcher 2008). Mossad assassinated Shaqaqi in 1995 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group is still active as late as 2016 (Counter Extremism 2017; GTD 2017).

- XII. MARTYR SULEIMAN HALABI UNIT
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: Revolutionary Action Organization Of The Arab Resistance Front, Martyr Suleiman Halabi Unit

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2037. Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2037>
- "2 Poles Shot in Beirut; Tie Seen to Israel Flights." Los Angeles Times. 1990. http://articles.latimes.com/1990-04-01/news/mn-1060_1_soviet-jews-in-israel
- "Polish diplomats wounded in Beirut." UPI. 1990. <http://www.upi.com/Archives/1990/03/31/Polish-diplomats-wounded-in-Beirut-attack/1301638859600/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1990 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1990 when it attacked two Polish diplomats in Beirut, Lebanon (UPI 1990; GTD 2017). The group claims it wants to prevent Jewish people from immigrating to Israel (Los Angeles Times 1990; UPI 1990).

Geography

The attack occurred in Beirut, Lebanon (Los Angeles Times 1990; UPI 1990; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

There is no evidence of external ties to other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

The Polish Foreign Ministry announced it would be strengthening security at its Polish diplomatic offices in Lebanon (UPI 1990). The group's last (and only) known attack is when it attacked two Polish diplomats in Beirut (GTD 2017; UPI 1990). It is not known what happens to the group.

XIII. HUBAY QAH GROUP
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1908, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1908>
- Searched Proquest
 - Hubay Qah Group lebanon
 - "Hubay Qah Group"
- Searched gScholar
 - Hubay Qah Group lebanon
 - "Hubay Qah Group"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1990 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information about this group. It first came to attention in 1990 when it kidnapped two Lebanese citizens and held them hostage (GTD 2017). There is no information available about its goal, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

Geography

The attack took place in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information about this group. It first came to attention in 1990 when it kidnapped two Lebanese citizens and held them hostage (GTD 2017). There is no information available about its goal, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

External Ties

There is not much information about this group. It first came to attention in 1990 when it kidnapped two Lebanese citizens and held them hostage (GTD 2017). There is no information available about its goal, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

Group Outcome

There is not much information about this group. It last came to attention in 1990 when it kidnapped two Lebanese citizens and held them hostage (GTD 2017). There is no information available about its goal, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

XIV. REVOLUTIONARY LABOR ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2187, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2187>
- Searched Proquest:
 - “Revolutionary labor organization”
 - Revolutionary Labor Organization Lebanon
- Searched gScholar
 - “Revolutionary labor organization”
 - Revolutionary Labor Organization Lebanon

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1990 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1990 for setting off an explosion in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2017). There is no information available about the group's goal, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

Geography

The incident takes place in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1990 for setting off an explosion in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2017). There is no information available about the group's goal, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

External Ties

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1990 for setting off an explosion in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2017). There is no information available about the group's goal, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

Group Outcome

There is not much information available about this group. It last came to attention in 1990 for setting off an explosion in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD 2017). There is no information available about the group's goal, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties.

XV. LEAGUE OF THE FOLLOWERS

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Asbat Al-Ansar, Asbat Al-Ansar (League Of Partisans), Band Of Partisans, Esbat Al-Ansar, League Of Partisans, League Of The Followers, Partisans' League, Usbat Al-Ansar, Usbat Al-Ansar (League Of Partisans)

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Asbat al-Ansar.” Mackenzie Institute. 2015.
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/asbat-al-ansar-aaa-league-partisans-2/>
- “Asbat al-Ansar.” Foreign Terrorist Organizations. Country Reports on Terrorism 2005, US Department of State. Investigative Project on Terrorism. 2006
<https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/127/asbat-al-ansar>
- “The League of Partisans - Asbat al-Ansar.” Center for Safety and Development. 2017.
<https://www.centreforsafety.org/userfiles/File/Final- The League of Partisans - Asbat al- Ansar 02-03-2017.pdf>
- “Asbat al-Ansar.” Global Security. N.D.
<http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/asbatalansar.htm>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Group named Esbat Al-Ansar (Band of Supporters, Partisans League) (Esbat al Ansar, Osbat Al-Ansar) that operates out of the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain Al-Hilweh (Ain el-Hilweh, Ain el-Helweh), east of Sidon; membership and activities since 1995; its leader, Ahmad Abdel-Karim Saadi (Mohammed Abdel Karim al-Saadi, Ahmad Abdel-Karim al-Saadi) also known as Abu Mehjan (Abu Majan, Abu Mahjan), 21 December 2000, LBN36206.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3df4be5a13.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Lebanon: Asbat al-Ansar, including leaders, areas of influence, recruitment, and activities; relationship of the group with the government (2011-April 2014), 10 April 2014, LBN104844.E , available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5464850d4.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Osbat Al Ansar; Usbat Al Ansar; Esbat Al-Ansar; Isbat Al Ansar; Usbat-ul-Ansar; Band of Helpers; Band of Partisans; League of the Followers; AAA

Group Formation: 1985

Group End: 2017 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

AAA formed in 1985 (Canada IRB 2000). AAA's political aims are to establish an Islamic state in Lebanon (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group ascribes to a Sunni Islamist ideology (US State Department 2006; Canada IRB 2000; Canada IRB 2014). It first comes to attention in 1994 for attacking a Muslim Cleric (US State Department 2006).

Geography

The group primarily operates out of the Lebanese refugee camps near Sidon, southern Lebanon (US State Department 2006; Mackenzie Institute 2015). Its headquarters are around Ayn al-Hilweh refugee camp (Mackenzie Institute 2015). They are not a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The group's original founder was a Palestinian religious leader known as Sheikh Hisham Shreidi (Mackenzie Institute 2015). After he died in 1990, the new group leader was Ahmed Abdel-Karim Saadi, alias Abu Majhan (Canada IRB 2000). Estimates of the group's membership vary widely, ranging from 100 to 2,000 members (Mackenzie Institute 2015). In 2000 and 2005, the group had approximately 300 members (Canada IRB 2000; US State Department 2006). The group primarily recruits Palestinian refugees living in the refugee camps in southern Lebanon (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group allegedly funds itself through donations and support from Islamist extremist groups including, potentially, Al-Qaeda (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

External Ties

Fatah attacked AAA's leader (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group recruits individuals who are discriminated against by Hamas, Hezbollah, and Fatah (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

Asbat al-Nour and Jund as-Sham splintered from the group in 1990 after Shreidi's death (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

The group allegedly has ties and financial support from Al-Qaeda (Center for Safety and Development 2017; US State Department 2006). The group allegedly has "linkages" with AQI, but this may be indirect through Jund as-Sham (Center Safety and Development 2017). AAA allegedly sent foreign fighters into Iraq to aid the insurgency (Canada IRB 2014).

Group Outcome

The Lebanese government arrested and executed three members in 1997 (Canada IRB 2000). The government also prosecuted Saadi in absentia and sentenced him to death (Canada IRB 2000). Lebanese security forces are prevented from entering the refugee camp where AAA operates by international law (Canada IRB 2000). The group is still active today.

XVI. ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF DETAINEES RIGHTS

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1685, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1685>
- "WHO HOLDS THE HOSTAGES?" 1991. The Washington Post (Pre-1997 Fulltext), Aug 10, a18. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/307417475?accountid=14026>.
- Boustany, Nora. 1991. "French Hostage Freed; American's Release Said Near; U.S. Captive's Liberation Promised Today." The Washington Post (Pre-1997 Fulltext), Aug 11, a01. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/307438335?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1991 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1991 when it bombed and kidnapped several officials in Beirut around the UN Center (Boustany 1991; GTD 2017). The group claims it wants Israel to release different Arab political prisoners (Boustany 1991). It has no clear ideology and there is no additional information about its organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

Geography

The incident took place in Beirut, Lebanon (Boustany 1991; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1991 when it bombed and kidnapped several officials in Beirut around the UN Center (Boustany 1991; GTD 2017). The group claims it wants Israel to release different Arab political prisoners (Boustany 1991). It has no clear ideology and there is no additional information about its organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

External Ties

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 1991 when it bombed and kidnapped several officials in Beirut around the UN Center (Boustany 1991; GTD 2017). The group claims it wants Israel to release different Arab political prisoners (Boustany 1991). It has no clear ideology and there is no additional information about its organizational structure, external ties, or outcome.

Group Outcome

The group engaged in hostage negotiation discussions a few days after the incident (Boustany 1991). The group's last violent incident was in 1991 after which it is not heard from again.

XVII. ANSAR ALLAH BATTALIONS

Min. Group Date: 1994

Max. Group Date: 1994

Onset: NA

Aliases: Ansar Allah, Ansar Allah Battalions

Note: this may (likely?) be an alias for AAA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Searched google
 - "Ansar allah" lebanon
 - ANSAR ALLAH BATTALION lebanon
 - "ANSAR ALLAH BATTALIONS"
- Searched gscholar
 - "Ansar allah" lebanon
 - ANSAR ALLAH BATTALION lebanon
 - "ANSAR ALLAH BATTALIONS"
- Searched proquest
 - "Ansar allah" lebanon
 - ANSAR ALLAH BATTALION lebanon
 - "ANSAR ALLAH BATTALIONS"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No information could be found about this group.

Group Formation: No information could be found about this group.

Group End: No information could be found about this group.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information could be found about this group.

Geography

No information could be found about this group.

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about this group.

External Ties

No information could be found about this group.

Group Outcome

No information could be found about this group.

XVIII. JUND AL-SHAM
Min. Group Date: 1998
Max. Group Date: 2005
Onset: NA

Aliases: Organization Of Soldiers Of The Levant, Army Of The Levant, Jund Al-Sham, Soldiers Of Greater Syria

Part 1. Bibliography

- "A Look at the Terror Group Jund al-Sham." Washington Post. 2006.
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/09/12/AR2006091200844.html>
- "Violent attack on US embassy spotlights Syria." 2006. New York Sun.
<http://www.nysun.com/foreign/violent-attack-on-us-embassy-spotlights-syria/39562/>
- Omayma Abdel-Latif. "Lebanon's Sunni Islamists—A Growing Force." Carnegie Middle East Center. 2008.
https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/157969/CMEC_6_abdellatif_lebanon_final.pdf

- Bilal Saab and Magnus Ranstorp. "Securing Lebanon from the Threat of Salafi Jihadism." *Journal of Conflict and Terrorism*. 2007. P. 825-855.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10576100701561236?src=recsys>
- Albert Aji. "Syrian Islamic militant leader killed." *Washington Post*. 2006.
http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/11/28/AR2006112800423_pf.html
- GTD Perpetrator 20250, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017,
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20250>
- Roger Hardy. "Profile: Jund al-Sham." *BBC*. 2007.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/6719635.stm
- "Asbat al-Ansar." Mackenzie Institute. 2015.
<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/asbat-al-ansar-aaa-league-partisans-2/>
- Benedetta Berti. "Fighting in Lebanon's Palestinian Refugee Camps Result of Increased Islamist Influence." *Jamestown Foundation*. 2008.
<https://jamestown.org/program/fighting-in-lebanons-palestinian-refugee-camps-result-of-increased-islamist-influence/>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Soldiers of Syria, Jund al-Sham for Tawhid and Jihad

Group Formation: 1989/1990

Group End: 2015 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Jund al-Sham formed in 1989 or 1990 when it splintered from Asbat al-Ansar (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18; Mackenzie Institute 2015). It first came to attention in 2004 in Lebanon when it attacked a Hezbollah affiliate (Washington Post 2006). The group's goal is to create an Islamic state in Lebanon (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18). It also allegedly targets the Syrian government and military forces in Lebanon (Washington Post 2006). It ascribes to a Sunni Islamist ideology (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18).

Geography

The group's headquarters are in the Ain al-Hilweh refugee camp in Sidon, Lebanon (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18; Washington Post 2006). The group also had attacks in Beirut, Sidon, and Ain al-Hilweh (Washington Post 2006; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group's original leadership was Muhammad Ahmed Sharqiyya (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18). He was a former member of Fatah (Saab and Ranstorp 2007; Berti 2008). The group's leadership changed in 2004 and the new leader is Ghandy Sahmarani (Berti 2008). The group only had approximately 30 members in 2007-2008 (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18). Members are Lebanese (Berti 2008).

External Ties

The group is a splinter group of Asbat al-Ansar (Berti 2008; Mackenzie Institute 2015). The group promotes the ideological beliefs of the Muslim Brotherhood and Hizb al-Tahrir (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18). Asbat al-Ansar has the "task of keeping them under control" (Abdel-Latif 2008, 18). The group allied with Fatah al-Islam in 2007 (Berti 2008).

The group allegedly has ties to AQL and Zarqawi (Washington Post 2006; Berti 2008).

Group Outcome

There are disputed reports about whether the group merged with Asbat al-Ansar in 2007 (Berti 2008). In spring 2008, Fatah and Jund al-Sham fought multiple times after Fatah arrested a Jund al-Sham member and gave him to Lebanese security forces (Berti 2008). Asbat al-Ansar came to Jund al-Sham's aid and helped them (Berti 2008). GTD reports the group's last attack occurred in 2015 (GTD 2017).

XIX. FATAH AL ISLAM
Min. Group Date: 2002
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: Fatah Al Islam, Al Fatah Al Islam, Al Fatah Islam, Al-Fatah Islam, Fatah Al-Islam

Part 1. Bibliography

- Martha Crenshaw. "Fatah al-Islam." Mapping Militants. 2014.
<http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/17>
- Rebecca Bloom. "Fatah al-Islam." Council on Foreign Relations. 2007.
<https://www.cfr.org/background/fatah-al-islam>
- "Profile: Fatah al-Islam." BBC. 2010.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-10979788>
- "Profile: Fatah al-Islam." AL-Jazeera English. 2007.
<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2007/05/2008525172658912646.html>

- Omayma Abdel-Latif. "Lebanon's Sunni Islamists—A Growing Force." Carnegie Middle East Center. 2008.
https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/157969/CMEC_6_abdellatif_lebanon_final.pdf
- Bilal Saab and Magnus Ranstrop. "Fatah al Islam: How an Ambitious Project went Awry." 2007. Brookings Institute.
<https://www.brookings.edu/articles/fatah-al-islam-how-an-ambitious-jihadist-project-went-awry/>
- Simon Haddad. "Fatah al-Islam in Lebanon: Anatomy of a Terrorist Organization." Studies in Conflict and Terrorism Vol 33, Issue 6. 2010.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10576101003754677>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah al-Islam

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2008 (repression? disappear?)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Fatah Islam formed in 2006 when it splintered from Fatah Uprising (Bloom 2007; BBC 2010; Crenshaw 2014). The group splintered due to beliefs Fatah Uprising could no longer be trusted to not hand in members to the authorities (Saab and Ranstrop 2007). The group first came to attention in 2007 when it attacked the Lebanese army near Tripoli (Saab and Ranstrop 2007; BBC 2010). Its goal is to create an Islamic Shara community in the Palestinian refugee camps and fight for the destruction of Israel (Crenshaw 2014). The group's goals later changed to also include resistance to the U.S. occupation in Iraq (Saab and Ranstrop 2007; Bloom 2007). The group is Sunni Islamist and adheres to a Salafi jihadist ideology (Bloom 2007; Crenshaw 2014).

Geography

The group primarily operated in the refugee camps around Baddaqui and Nahr al Bared in northern Lebanon (Saab and Ranstrop 2007; Crenshaw 2014). The group also had a prominent attack in Ain Alaq, Lebanon (Bloom 2007).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader was Shaker al-Abassi (Bloom 2007; BBC 2010). The group had approximately 400-500 fighters in 2006 when it first formed (Crenshaw 2015). The group

had approximately 200 fighters in 2007 (BBC 2010). It primarily recruits Sunni Arabs/Palestinians from Palestinian refugee camps (Al Jazeera 2007; Crenshaw 2014). It may also recruit foreign fighters from Iraq and Jordan (Al Jazeera 2007). It initially funded itself through bank robberies (Crenshaw 2014). The group operated as a series of cells in and around the camps (Saab and Ranstrop 2007).

External Ties

The group splintered from Fatah Intifada (Fatah Uprising) (Crenshaw 2014). The group's leader, Shaker al-Abassi, had close ties to Zarqawi and AQI although he denies "organizational links" to the group (BBC 2010). The group fights against Hezbollah (Crenshaw 2014).

Lebanon claims the group receives external support from Syria, but this has never been corroborated (Bloom 2007; Crenshaw 2014).

Notably, Asbat al-Ansar, Jund al Sham, and other Islamist groups in the refugee camps did not support Fatah al-Islam in 2007 (Saab and Ranstrop 2007).

Group Outcome

In 2006, the Jordanian government prosecuted Abassi in absentia for the death of American diplomat Laurence Foley and sentenced him to death (Bloom 2007). In 2007, the Lebanese military launched a counterinsurgency campaign in 2007 after a bank robbery to kill Fatah Islam (Crenshaw 2014). The campaign lasted for months, much to everyone's surprise, because the Lebanese military did not realize how well-prepared the group was (Abdel Latif 2008, 18). In the end, the group clashed with Lebanese security forces which killed all but 30 members (BBC 2010). In 2008, Abissi was killed in 2008 (Crenshaw 2014). Counterinsurgency responses were initially complicated by international law because Lebanese military forces are not allowed to enter refugee camps (Al Jazeera 2007).

Note: interesting comparison group with AAA, Jund al-Sham, and lack of militant growth in later years

XX. RAMZI NAHRA MARTYR ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Unknown Organization Claims Responsibility for Attack on Northern Border.” IsraelINN. 2002. <http://www.israelnationalnews.com/News/Flash.aspx/35101>
- “Hezbollah vows to avenge killings.” Haaretz. 2002. <http://www.haaretz.com/hezbollah-vows-to-avenge-killings-1.25963>
- GTD Perpetrator 20374. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20374>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2002 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2002 for attacking a soldiers convoy in Zarit, Israel (INN 2002; GTD 2017). The incident followed an Israeli IED, which killed Ramzi Nahra, a civilian who tacitly supported Hezbollah (Haaretz 2002). Hezbollah vowed revenge for the killing, which led some to believe this attack was a revenge killing (Haaretz 2002).

Geography

The incident took place in Zarit, Israel (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Officials believe this is not an independent organization and is a faction or alias of Hezbollah (INN 2002). No additional information is available about the group.

External Ties

Officials believe this is not an independent organization and is a faction or alias of Hezbollah (INN 2002).

Group Outcome

The group's last attack was in 2002 when it attacked a military convoy around Zarit, Israel (INN 2002). The group is not heard from again after this incident.

XXI. ABU MUS'AB AL-ZARQAWI BATTALION

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- "ABU MUS'AB AL-ZARQAWI BATTALION." Terrorist Organization Profile. MIPT Dataset. 2008. <https://terroristprofiles.wordpress.com/2011/12/14/abu-musab-al-zarqawi-battalion/>
- Searched proquest
 - ZARQAWI BATTALION lebanon
 - "ZARQAWI BATTALION"
- Searched gScholar:
 - ZARQAWI BATTALION lebanon
 - "ZARQAWI BATTALION"

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End: 2006 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It is tied to one incident in 2006 when it attacked a U.S. Embassy (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group was founded in Saudi Arabia (MIPT 2008). The group conducted its one attack in Damascus, Syria (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The group was allegedly founded by Abdul-Raouf Saleh in Saudi Arabia (MIPT 2008). No information could be found about the group's size, funding, organizational structure, or membership.

External Ties

The group may be an alias for Jund al-Sham (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group is only associated with one violent incident in 2006 after which the group disappears and is not heard from again (MIPT 2008). It is not known what happens to the group.

XXII. FUTURE MOVEMENT (LEBANON)

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- Nayla Tueni. "Lebanon's president, Hezbollah and the Future Movement." Al-Arabiya. 2016.
<http://english.alarabiya.net/en/views/news/middle-east/2016/10/01/-Lebanon-s-president-Hezbollah-and-the-Future-Movement.html>
- GTD Perpetrator 30028. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30028>
- Josh Wood. "Lebanese fear Syria's violence may spill over." New York Times. 2008.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2011/11/10/world/middleeast/10iht-M10-LEBANON-TENSIONS.html>
- Kareem Chehayeb. "As a new president rises, Lebanon's Sunni bloc falls apart." Middle East Eye. 2016.
<http://www.middleeasteye.net/columns/lebanon-s-fragmenting-sunni-bloc-879452842>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2008

Group End: 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Future Movement formed and first came to attention as an organization in 2007, but first came to attention as a violent group in 2008 when it clashed with Hezbollah supporters (Wood 2008). The Future Movement is a political party, which seeks to increase its political representation in the Lebanese government (Wood 2008; Tueni 2016).

Geography

The group's one known violent attack occurred in Khalde, Lebanon (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group is a political party organization (Wood 2008). Future Movement denies it has a militia, but was implicated in a violent confrontation in 2008 (Wood 2008). The group is led by former Prime Minister Saad Hariri (Wood 2008). Its members are primarily Sunni (Wood 2008).

External Ties

The group clashes and fights with Hezbollah in Lebanon (Wood 2008). The group also opposes the March 8 umbrella organization.

Group Outcome

In 2016, the Future Movement endorsed Michael Aoun as its leader (Chehayeb 2016). Aoun had previously been involved in fighting during the Lebanese Civil War in 1989 and 1990 (UCDP 2016).

XXIII. STRUGGLERS FOR THE UNITY AND FREEDOM OF GREATER SYRIA
Min. Group Date: 2005
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Group Claims Responsibility for Lebanese Journalist's Murder." 2005.BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Jun 03, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/452765366?accountid=14026>.

- "Lebanon: Statement Claims Responsibility for Journalist's Murder." 2005.BBC Monitoring Media, Jun 03, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/452283022?accountid=14026>.
- "Anger in Beirut as Leading Critic of Syria Murdered." Irish Times, Dec 13, 11. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/309854474?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Al-munadilun min ajl wiadat wa hurriyat bilad al-sham

Group Formation: 2005

Group End: 2005 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2005 when it killed a journalist in Beirut, Lebanon (BBC 2005). The group claims it opposed the journalist's work, which spun the Palestinian movement in a bad light (BBC 2005).

Geography

The attack occurred in Beirut (BBC 2005; Irish Times 2005).

Organizational Structure

There is no information available about the group. It is allegedly a proxy for the Syrian government (BBC 2005; Irish Times 2005).

External Ties

The Lebanese government blamed the attack on Syria, but this was denied (Irish Times 2005).

Group Outcome

The Lebanese government identified 19 suspects in the assassination and blamed Syria (Irish Times 2005).

XXIV. ORGANISATION POPULAIRE NASS_RIENNE

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Popular Nasirite Organization, Al-Tanzim Al-Shaaby Al-Nassery, Al-Tanzim Al-Shaaby Al-Nassery, Al-Tanzim Al-Sha'aby Al-Nassery, Organisation Populaire Nasserienne, Organisation Populaire Nass_rienne, Organisation Populaire Nasserienne (Opn), Organisation Populaire Nass_rienne (Opn), Popular Nasirite Organization (Pno), Popular Nasserist Organization, Popular Nasserist Organization (Pno)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Susan Garland. "Palestinians and leftists skirmish in south Lebanon." Christian Science Monitor. 1982. <https://www.csmonitor.com/1982/0517/051720.html>
- "'Calm' Reported in South Lebanon, Group Blames Security Services for Clashes." 2005.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Oct 23, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/458682652?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1982

Group End: 2005

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the OPN forms, but it first comes to attention in 1982 as a leftist group around Sidon, Lebanon (Garland 1982). The group has no clearly-defined goals, but clashes with Lebanese security forces (Garland 1982).

Geography

The group is active in and around Sidon, Lebanon (Garland 1982; BBC 2005). Its headquarters appear to be around the Ayn al- Hilweh refugee camp (BBC 2005).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader is Usamah Sa'd (BBC 2005). No information could be found about the group's size, membership, source of funding, or organizational structure.

External Ties

The group competes for and fights against Jund al-Sham in southern Lebanon (BBC 2005).

Group Outcome

The group is last heard of in 2005 when it denies clashing with Jund al-Sham around Sidon, Lebanon (BBC 2005). It is unknown what happens to the group.

XXV. JUND AL-SHAM FOR TAWHID AND JIHAD

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Jund al-Sham.

Group Formation: This is an alias for Jund al-Sham.

Group End: This is an alias for Jund al-Sham.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Jund al-Sham.

Geography

This is an alias for Jund al-Sham.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Jund al-Sham.

External Ties

This is an alias for Jund al-Sham.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Jund al-Sham.

XXVI. AL-QA'IDA IN LEBANON
Min. Group Date: 2006
Max. Group Date: 2006
Onset: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

This is an alias for Abdullah Azzam Brigades.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for Abdullah Azzam Brigades (c.f. Egypt VNSA Cases).

Group Formation: This is an alias for Abdullah Azzam Brigades.

Group End (Outcome): This is an alias for Abdullah Azzam Brigades.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Abdullah Azzam Brigades.

Geography

This is an alias for Abdullah Azzam Brigades.

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for Abdullah Azzam Brigades.

External Ties

This is an alias for Abdullah Azzam Brigades.

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Abdullah Azzam Brigades.

XXVII. MARCH 8 COALITION
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: 8 March Coalition, 8 March Alliance, March 8 Alliance, March 8 Coalition

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30001, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30001>
- “Western-backed block keeps majority after Lebanese vote.” PBS Newshour. 2009. http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/middle_east-jan-june09-lebanon_06-08/
- Michael Slackman. “US-backed Alliance Wins in Lebanon.” New York Times. 2009. <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/06/08/world/middleeast/08lebanon.html>
- Fidaa Itani. “Lebanon’s March 8 Coalition: A Record of Setbacks and Failures.” Al-Akhbar (English). 2012. <http://english.al-akhbar.com/node/6239>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End: 2012 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention during the 2005 elections (Slackman 2009). The March 8 coalition is a coalition of political parties in Lebanon including Hezbollah and the Free Patriotic Movement (Slackman 2009). Its first and only known violent attack occurred in 2008 when it clashed with the 14 March Coalition (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group’s only suspected attack occurred in 2008 in Tripoli, Lebanon (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group is a political coalition (Slackman 2009). It does not appear to be an independent organization or sanction the use of violence (PBS 2009; Slackman 2009).

External Ties

The group includes Hezbollah and the Free Patriotic Movement (PBS 2009; Slackman 2009).

Group Outcome

The coalition still exists, but there have been no additional incidents of violence (Itani 2012).

XXVIII. 14 MARCH COALITION
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30000. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30000>
- "Lebanon's March 14 bloc takes stock on ninth anniversary." Al-Monitor. 2014.
<http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2014/03/lebanon-march-14-movement-ninth-anniversary.html>
- "Three Lebanese Killed in Tripoli Clashes." 2008.BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Jul 09.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/452369994?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End: 2014 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The March 14 coalition formed in 2005 from a massive protest during the Cedar Revolution in 2005 (Nader 2014). The group is a political coalition that includes the Future Movement (Nader 2014). The group's sole attack occurred in Tripoli, Lebanon when it clashed with members from the 8 March Coalition (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group's sole attack occurred in Tripoli, Lebanon when it clashed with members from the 8 March Coalition (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group is a political coalition and not an independent group (Nader 2014).

External Ties

The group opposes the 8 March coalition and members of the coalition including Hezbollah (Nader 2014).

Group Outcome

The coalition is still active although it has not been involved in any more incidents since 2008 (GTD 2017; Nader 2014).

XXIX. BRIGADE OF AL-MUKHTAR AL-THAQAFI

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 40065, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=40065>
- "Three Syrians Freed, Others Abducted Near Lebanon's Beirut." 2012. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jul 25. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1027633311?accountid=14026>.
- "Turkish Hostage Said to be Injured in Lebanese Army Operation." 2012. Cihan News Agency, Sep 11. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1038971064?accountid=14026>.
- "Sleiman's Call for Arrest of Kidnappers Draws Meqdad Ire." 2012. The Daily Star, Aug 22. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/1034465883?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

Group Formation: 2012

Group End: 2012 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention in 2012 when it kidnapped 3 Syrian men around Bekaa, Lebanon (BBC 2012). The group's aims are to target Syrian opposition forces (like the Free Syrian Army) in Lebanon (BBC 2012). The group claimed it would release the individuals when Assad left power, but the hostages were released anyway (BBC 2012).

Geography

The incident occurs around the Bekaa Valley in Bazaliya, Lebanon (BBC 2012; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

There is not much information available about the group. It appears to be Syrian (BBC 2012).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

The group claimed it would release the individuals when Assad left power, but the hostages were released anyway (BBC 2012).