

South Africa Cases, 1970-2012
Last Updated: 16 December 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T667	BOEREMAG		0	0
T470	SOUTH-WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (SWAPO)		1960	1988
T10	AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (SOUTH AFRICA)	7-Aug-81	1976	1996
T1790	LESOTHO LIBERATION ARMY (LLA)		1979	1988
T1860	PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS (PAC)		1979	1992
T558	QIBLA		1981	0
T1739	INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		1987	1996
T1596	AFRIKANER WEERSTANDBEWEGING (AWB)		1988	2010
T1800	MANDELA SOCCER CLUB		1989	1989
T28	AL QAIDA		1989	2012
T1845	NAZI BOERESTAAT PARTY		1990	1990
T1343	WHITE LIBERATION ARMY		1990	1990
T1664	CIVIL COOPERATION BUREAU		1990	1990
T1852	ORDE BOEREVOLK		1990	1990
T1635	AZANIA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (AZAPO)		1990	1994
T1952	YOUTH FOR REVOLUTION		1992	1992
T1652	BOER REPUBLIKEINSE LEER		1992	1992
T366	PEOPLE AGAINST GANGSTERISM AND DRUGS (PAGAD)		1995	2000
T888	BOERE AANVALS TROEPE (BAT)		1996	1997

T557	MUSLIMS AGAINST ILLEGITIMATE LEADERS (MAIL)		1996	0
T313	MUSLIMS AGAINST GLOBAL OPPRESSION (MAGO)		1998	1998
T2231	28S		2000	2000
T2354	BOERE ACTION FOR FREEDOM		2000	2002
T322	NASIONALE KRYGERS		2002	0

I. BOEREMAG

Torg ID: 667

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for National Warriors (T322) (BBC 2002).

Group Formation: This is an alias for National Warriors (T322) (BBC 2002).

Group End: This is an alias for National Warriors (T322) (BBC 2002).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for National Warriors (T322) (BBC 2002).

Geography

This is an alias for National Warriors (T322) (BBC 2002).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for National Warriors (T322) (BBC 2002).

External Ties

This is an alias for National Warriors (T322) (BBC 2002).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for National Warriors (T322) (BBC 2002).

II. SOUTH-WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (SWAPO)

Torg ID: 470

Min. Group Date: 1960

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: 1966

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: SWAPO, People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN

Group Formation: 1960

Group End: 1989 (disarm)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

SWAPO formed in 1960 when it splintered from the Ovamboland People's Party, a non-violent nationalist party (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 621; MIPT 2008). It wanted to secede from South Africa and create an independent state (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 621). The group's first violent incident was in 1966 (Larsdott 2014; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 621; MIPT 2008).

Geography

SWAPO had external bases in Angola, Zambia, and Botswana (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 621). It established an external base in Lusaka, Zambia in 1962 (Larsdott 2014). In 1976, it moved its headquarters from Zambia to Luanda, Angola (Larsdott 2014; Claiborne 1987). The group often clashed with UNITA soldiers in Angola (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 620). It also had several attacks in Namibia including Windhoek, Katutura, Ondangwa, and Ovamboland (GTD 2017). Notably, the group refused to linger in Namibia. Its modus operandi was to launch hit-and-run attacks into Namibia then retreat quickly (Claiborne 1987; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 620). Its first attacks were in Ovamboland and later the Caprivi Strip (Larsdott 2014).

Organizational Structure

The group's leader was Sam Nujoma (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 621). It had approximately 7,000 to 10,000 fighters at an unknown date (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 621). In 1968, the group had an estimated 16,000 fighters; in 1987, the group had an estimated 8,700 fighters (Claiborne 1987). Another source claims that between 1974 and 1976, SWAPO grew from 400 to 2,000 fighters (Larsdott 2014). The group had an armed wing known as the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN); the PLAN had approximately 8,500 members at an unknown date (CIA 1982; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 620). Members were primarily Ovambo. PLAN had approximately 6,000 fighters in 1979 (CIA 1982). Its political wing remained in Namibia and was considered legal in 1982 (CIA 1982). The group recruited from refugee camps in the 1970s (Larsdott 2014).

External Ties

Fighters received military training from Cuba starting at an unknown date and from East Germany starting in 1978 (CIA 1982; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 620). SWAPO received sanctuary from the MPLA Angola government starting in 1975 (Larsdott 2014). SWAPO received increased weapons from the Soviet Union starting in 1975 (CIA 1982). The group often clashed with UNITA soldiers in Angola (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 620).

Group Outcome

After Portugal left Angola in 1974, South Africa began to act more aggressively towards the new government in Angola and erected a border wall known as the 'free fire' zone (Larsdott 2014). In 1975, South Africa invaded Angola as part of Operation Savannah, ostensibly in pursuit of SWAPO forces (Larsdott 2014). The South African Defense Forces (SADF) responded to the insurgency with "mass arrest; the creation of a 'free fire' zone; the invasion of neighboring countries where the guerrilla bases are located; the recruitment of local forces; attempts to win hearts and minds; and the deployment of 'reaction' units" (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 621). In 1984, the SADF launched Operation Askari in Angola, which forced the Angolan government to expel SWAPO from its territory (Larsdott 2014). Fighting was still intense between the South African government and SWAPO as of 1987-1988 (Claiborne 1987; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 620-621). In 1989, the South African government gave Namibia independence after it reached an agreement for Cuban troops to withdraw from Angola (MIPT 2008). SWAPO disarmed and demobilized to become a political party. It ran in the 1989 elections and won (MIPT 2008).

Most of the guerrilla force's key field commanders are headquartered far from the front, wary of South Africa's ability to pinpoint their movements in the south and launch hit-and-run attacks against them. This results in frequent breakdowns in communication between the commanders and the field units on the border, according to South African Army officers.

The South African Army's assessment of the guerrillas' increasing weakness was disputed by a SWAPO spokesman in an interview in Windhoek, where the group's political branch is permitted to function."

Notes: lots of interesting COIN stuff here

Interesting quote from the Claiborne article:

"The main SWAPO military headquarters and training bases are safely situated nearly 200 miles north of the Namibian border, and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma only rarely ventures that far south from the capital of Luanda, according to military intelligence officers."

III. AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (SOUTH AFRICA)

Torg ID: 10

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: 1981

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

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: MK, Umkhonto we Sizwe

Group Formation: 1912 (formation); violence begins 1961

Group End: 1996 (Disarm)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

In 1976, the group grew when several thousand young men traveled to South Africa from neighboring countries to join the ANC following the Soweto uprisings (CIA 1982, 1; Uhlig 1986). In 1982, the group had approximately 1,000 to 2,000 fighters and 2,000-3,000 additional supporters (CIA 1982, 2). In 1986, the group had 10,000 supporters, including 5,000 fighters (CIA 1986). After 1964, the group's president was Oliver Tambo, Secretary General was Alfred Nzo, and military leader Joe Modise (CIA 1982, 5). Modise was later replaced by Thabo Mbeki (CIA 1982, 5).

External Ties

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

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

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

Group Outcome

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

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

IV. LESOTHO LIBERATION ARMY (LLA)

Torg ID: 1790

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1952 (BCP forms), 1974 (LLA forms)

Group End: 1993 (win democratic election)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The LLA is the armed wing of the BCP (Basuto Congress Party) and first came to attention for a violent attack in 1979 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 611; Pherudi 2001). The BCP initially formed in 1952 as a peaceful political party, but launched its campaign

to overthrow the government in 1974 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 611). The LLA formed as a response to the 1970 BNP (Basuto National Party) coup d'état which prevented the BCP from taking over the legislative majority in the newly non-racial country in 1974 (DADM Project n.d.; Pherudi 2010). The group aimed to destabilize the regime, as well as restore the 1966 constitution which stipulated democratic rule. The BCP was a left-wing and pan-Africanist party (Wellings 1990).

Geography

The LLA's main goal was to destabilize the government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan (BNP) of Lesotho. Throughout their years of operation, the LLA received support and training from the apartheid government of South Africa (RSA) in locations including: Pretoria, Vlakplaas; Dithotane, Qua-Qua; Lusikisik, Transkei; and Bergville, Natal (Pherudi 2001). Besides the help they received from the RSA, the LLA also periodically used external sanctuaries in Welkom and Clarence in the Free State of South Africa. The LLA conducted attacks primarily in the capital city of Lesotho (Maseru) and were also credited with attacks in: Makhoakhoeng, Butah-Buthe; Ongeluksnek; Qacha's Neck; Kolonyama; and Karakolo (Pherudi 2001; GTD Perpetrator 2372).

Organizational Structure

The primary leader of the LLA was a man named Ntsu Mokhehle, a lifelong politician who became Prime Minister after the government of Lesotho was restored to democratic rule in the early 1990s (Stiff 1999). The LLA was, like its political wing (the BCP, Basuto Congress Party), primarily Protestant and, "a party of peasants and workers, particularly strong among the emerging trade unions" (Wellings 1990). As evidenced by their training and success, they were well funded through donations from the South African government (Pherudi 2001). No information could be found about group sizes.

External Ties

The LLA was secretly supported by the South African government (RSA) (Pherudi 2001). The support came in the form of training, financing, logistical support, arms, and sanctuary (Pherudi 2001). Most of the money came from the Special Tasks Division of the Chief of Staff Intelligence in the South African Defense Forces (SADF), which invested heavily in LLA efforts to destabilize the Jonathan government (Pherudi 2001). Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan repeatedly accused the RSA of supporting the LLA, and, over time, the exposure of LLA's South African connections resulted in splinter groups whose pan-African sentiments did not allow them to participate in a group actively colluding with the apartheid government (Pherudi 2001). These subgroups included the "Lesotho Settlement Army", "Back to the Mountains", "Mankapere tsa khaola", "Lechabile", and "Banna ba Thaba" (Pherudi 2001). The LLA was connected to the ANC through past personal relationships between Ntsu Mokhehle and ANC leaders

like Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo, but political differences created an intense rift between the two groups (Lissoni 2010). The BCP maintained close ties to the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) after 1962 when PAC general secretary Potlako Kitchener Leballo arrived in Lesotho (Lissoni 2010).

Group Outcome

The 1970 coup d'état was a direct response by the government of Lesotho to the victory of the BCP in the 1970 election. The LLA framed themselves as the anti-Leabua Jonathan force, and targeted their attacks towards high level officials of his government. Leabua's government was entirely unable to control increasing attacks from LLA fighters with South African support and planning. However, LLA tactics and behavior changed drastically when the BNP government was overthrown by the military in 1986, resulting in a collaborationist, pro-South African military government in Maseru. Their last attack was around 1986 prior to the Lesotho coup (GTD 2017). The changed Lesothan relationship with apartheid South Africa meant that the support the LLA had enjoyed was cut off, and the group ceased operations (excluding an attack in 1988, that was most likely a splinter group using their name). The LLA was confirmed to be disbanded in 1993 by their former leader, then Prime Minister, Ntsu Mokhehle. The group had achieved the BCP's aims, winning a majority in a democratic Lesotho (Pherudi 2001).

V. PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS (PAC)

Torg ID: 1860

Min. Group Date: 1979

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), Poqo (Matchili 2017)

Group Formation: 1959 (Global Security n.d.)

Group End: 1994 (disarm)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

PAC formed as a splinter group from the ANC (African National Congress) in 1959 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 657; Stapleton 2012). They broke off from the ANC because they disagreed with ANC plans to include communists and "the white Congress of Democrats" in the struggle against the apartheid government (Global Security n.d.). PAC, at one point, has plans to overthrow the apartheid regime in 1963 (Stapleton 2012). PAC is a pan-Africanist group that focuses on land reform and self-determination

for the benefit of politically African people, or native African people (Ebrahim 1990). PAC's first major political action was protests against the pass system in which black Africans were forced to carry passes with them always (Global Security n.d.). These actions led to the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960 where police opened fire and killed 69 people (Nelson Mandela Organization n.d.b; Stapleton 2012).

Poqo ("a Xhosa expression meaning 'alone' or 'pure'"), the first military wing of the PAC, was "formed in the aftermath of the bloody and brutal Sharpeville and Langa massacres of 1960" (Ebrahim 1990; Matchili 2017; Stapleton 2012). Its first violent incident was in 1960.

Geography

PAC's military wing, Poqo/APLA, conducted attacks throughout South Africa. Cities targeted include Queenstown, Evaton, Soweto, and Dar es Salaam in neighboring Tanzania (GTD 2017). The APLA was successful at recruiting young South Africans and training them across the northern border; however, the exact locations of those training camps are unclear (Global Security n.d.). The military wing, the APLA, had training bases in Zambia and Tanzania as well (Global Security n.d.). PAC was especially popular in Cape Town, the Vaal Triangle, Pretoria, and the Boland region (Lissoni 2010). Most of the ideological leaders were imprisoned after the Sharpeville protest, leaving the geographically dispersed PAC without clear direction (Lissoni 2010). They continued to conduct scattered, low level attacks until they were unbanned in 1990 (Global Security n.d.).

Organizational Structure

PAC was founded by former members of the ANC and led by Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe (Global Security n.d.). In 1960, both PAC and the ANC were exiled from the Republic of South Africa and many of their top officials were imprisoned (Lissoni 2010). After their exile, PAC was able to regroup and found its first headquarters under new leadership outside of South Africa in Maseru, Lesotho (Lissoni 2010). The exact organizational structure of the group is unclear, but positions such as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Chairman, and Secretary General appeared throughout the sources listed in the bibliography.

PAC was considered to be the political center of a larger group with two military wings, Poqo and the APLA. Poqo was formed after "the Sharpeville and Langa massacres of 1960," and played an important role in PAC activities in Lesotho and the surrounding parts of South Africa (Rudzani 2017; Lissoni 2010). It is unclear exactly the distinction between Poqo and APLA. An underestimate of the membership of the APLA at the time of military integration in 1993 was 6,000 members (Global Security n.d.).

External Ties

PAC primarily operated out of Zambia and Tanzania because they were banned from South Africa by the apartheid government. The military wing, the APLA, had training bases in Zambia and Tanzania, as well as additional training in Ethiopia and Egypt between 1961 and 1963 (Global Security n.d.; Stapleton 2012). PAC's first headquarters after their exile in 1960 was in Maseru, Lesotho (Lissoni 2010). PAC maintained very close relations with the Basuto Congress Party (BCP) throughout their tenure in Maseru, which ended in 1965 because of sustained harassment by the Basutoland police (Lissoni 2010).

Group Outcome

PAC's first major political action was protests against the pass system in which black Africans were forced to carry passes with them always (Global Security n.d.). These actions led to the Sharpeville Massacre in 1960 where police opened fire and killed 69 people (Nelson Mandela Organization n.d.b; Stapleton 2012). Shortly after the massacre, the South African government banned PAC and the ANC, arresting most of the PAC leadership (Nelson Mandela Organization n.d.b). After their exile, PAC continued to operate and were targeted by South African special forces and local police (Global Security; Lissoni 2010). In one such instance, Chairman Potlako Leballo's car was bombed in front of his home in Maseru, Lesotho (Lissoni 2010). On multiple occasions, the Resident High Commissioner for Basutoland (Sir A.F. Giles) enacted policies directly targeting Poqo, such as the Public Order Proclamation Act (Lissoni 2010). After the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of PAC and the ANC in 1990, PAC went against the ANC and demanded black control over the government (Global Security n.d.). Their last violent incident was in December of 1992 in Queenstown (GTD 2017).

When they were unsuccessful, PAC refused to participate in the electoral process until 1994 when they, "announced [the] group's suspension of its armed struggle," and allowed members to run for office (Global Security n.d.). As of 2017, PAC continues to operate as a political party in the South African government (Rudzani 2017).

VI. QIBLA
Torg ID: 558
Min. Group Date: 1981
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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*group is never violent

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Qibla Movement

Group Formation: 1980 (National Interest)

Group End: 2002 (State Religious Freedom Report)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Qibla was formed in 1980 by a radical Imam named Achmed Cassiem (Lefkowitz 2004). The group was inspired by the Iranian revolution and pan-Africanist groups of the time (Botha 2005). They advocated for the creation of an Islamic South Africa using the slogan, "One Solution, Islamic Revolution" (Botha 2005).

Geography

Qibla was active primarily in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal (USDOS 1999). It appears as though they primarily supported violence through People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD, founded 1995), a Muslim group espousing similar

beliefs (Botha 2005). Many of PAGAD's attacks took place in Cape Town (Patterns of Global Terrorism 1999).

Organizational Structure

Since it came into existence, Imam Achmed Cassiem has led Qibla (Lefkowitz 2004). In order to spread their message of Islamic Revolution, Qibla makes heavy use of a radio station, Radio 786, which they purchased before 1998 (Lefkowitz 2004). In addition, they organize public demonstrations along their agenda, such as anti-Israeli occupation protests (USDOS Annual Report on Religious Freedom 1999). Many leaders of Qibla are also involved in People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD), a more violent Islamist group (Lefkowitz 2004; Botha 2005). The line between the two is blurred so that it is unclear if PAGAD is part of Qibla, or if Qibla merely supports their efforts. It is likely that both groups are recruiting radicalized students from Pakistan (Lefkowitz 2004). The group organized in a series of cells and had no centralized leadership (US State Department 1999).

Qibla is the leading influence in the Islamic Unity Convention (IUC), a consortium of Western Cape Muslim groups (USDOS Annual Report on Religious Freedom 1999). Although the IUC contains more moderate Muslim groups, their issues are frequently drowned out by Qibla's more radical agenda (USDOS Annual Report on Religious Freedom 1999). An example of this would be when Qibla leadership used the IUC to encourage Muslims not to vote (USDOS Annual Report on Religious Freedom 1999).

External Ties

Many leaders of Qibla are also involved in People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD), a more violent Islamist group (Lefkowitz 2004; Botha 2005). The line between the two is blurred so that it is unclear if PAGAD is part of Qibla, or if Qibla merely supports their efforts. It is likely that both groups are recruiting radicalized students from Pakistan (Lefkowitz 2004).

Not only did Qibla espouse the views of the Islamic Revolution, but they were also supported financially and strategically by the intelligence community of the Iranian Revolutionary government (Botha 2005). PAGAD fighters have also been sent to Libya and Pakistan to receive military training, and have fought with Hezbollah (Botha 2005). Some members of the Pan Africanist Congress have been accused of being connected with Qibla (Hadland 2000). They have rejected the charges in public (Hadland 2000).

Group Outcome

The last reported attack that Qibla was connected to took place in November of 2002 (USDOS 2004). Despite their efforts to use radio to transmit their message to South

African Muslims, Qibla has been unsuccessful gaining traction with the, mostly Sunni, Muslim population of Cape Town (USDOS Annual Report on Religious Freedom 2004). Although Qibla may be active politically, they are no longer directly tied to violence.

Notes for Iris:

-possible alias for PAGAD? Should we consider this an independent group? Maybe reassess after the PAGAD profile?

VII. INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY

Torg ID: 1739

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 1996

Onset: NA

Aliases: Inkatha Freedom Party (Ifp), Inkatha Freedom Party

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1990 (became an official political party) (“Inkatha Freedom Party”)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), one of the most popular political parties in South Africa in 2017, was founded in 1975 by Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi (SA Parliament Website; “Inkatha Freedom Party”). Dr. Buthelezi started the IFP to aid the ANC in resisting the apartheid government after the ANC and PAC were exiled in 1960 (“Inkatha Freedom Party”; Nelson Mandela Center n.d.). The group is ethnonationalist and supports Zulu rights (“Assessment for Zulus in South Africa” 2003). After their break with the ANC, the IFP became a separatist group with the aim of creating an independent state in Natal (Lane 1994). The group’s first violent incident was no later than 1987, but this may not be an accurate assessment (GTD 2017).

Geography

The IFP is a Zulu organization, and primarily operated in the KwaZulu-Natal region (“Assessment for Zulus in South Africa” 2003). Cities where they are credited with attacks include: Durban, Shobashobane, Mvutshini, KwaXolo, Ezikhaweni, Thokoza, Johannesburg, Ntuzuma, KwaMashu, Mondolo district, Ndaleni, and Enhlalakahle (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

IFP is a Zulu ethnic party, focused on the advancement of right wing policies (“Inkatha Freedom Party”). The party, whose roots are in the KwaZulu-Natal region, advocates for a more federated system, with greater concentration of power in the regional governments (“Inkatha Freedom Party”). Their intention was to return the KwaZulu-Natal

region to an autonomous state (“Inkatha Freedom Party; “Assessment for Zulus in South Africa” 2003). At one point, the group had 150,000 members (Nelson Mandela Center n.d.) Members of the party were primarily Zulu (Lane 1994; “Assessment for Zulus in South Africa” 2003).

The group’s founder, Dr. Buthelezi, noted that the group primarily opposes the African National Congress (ANC) (“Inkatha Freedom Party”). IFP used violence in the late 1980s in order to usurp some of the influence of the ANC in post-apartheid negotiations (“Assessment for Zulus in South Africa” 2003). The party continues to oppose ANC policies in parliament (“Assessment for Zulus in South Africa” 2003).

External Ties

The IFP originally operated with the consent and support of the ANC, but splintered from the group in 1976 as they moved closer to the National Party (NP) (Lane 1994; Minorities at Risk Project 2003). The NP provided the IFP with financial support, weapons, and promises of autonomy in KwaZulu-Natal (Lane 1994).

In addition, because of their separatism and disputes with the ANC, the IFP joined the Freedom Alliance (FA). The FA was also called the “white right wing” (“Inkatha Freedom Party”). The IFP and the white nationalist parties (including the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB) found common cause when it appeared as though the National Party (NP) and the African National Congress (ANC) appeared to be cutting them out of negotiations surrounding the new government (SA History). The ANC eventually adjusted their tactics to be more inclusive, and the IFP was able to successfully integrate into the new South African government (Lane 1994).

Group Outcome

IFP continued to operate in the KwaZulu-Natal region throughout the 1980s (Lane 1984). There have been no reported instances of violence tied to the Zulu population in the IFP controlled areas since 2001 (“Assessment for Zulus in South Africa”). The 2001 attack may have been carried out by an individual Zulu and not the IFP. The IFP was successfully integrated into the South African government after apartheid ended in 1994, and continues to participate in elected government (“Assessment for Zulus in South Africa”). The last violent incident clearly attributed to the IFP was in 1996 (GTD 2017). As of 2017, they are the fourth largest party in the South African parliament (SA parliament website).

- VIII. AFRIKANER WEERSTANDBEWEGING (AWB)
Torg ID: 1596
Min. Group Date: 1988
Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Afrikaner Resistance Movement (Awb), Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Awb)

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Afrikaner Resistance Movement

Group Formation: formed 1970s (Dixon 2010), first attack 1988 (GTD 2017)

Group End: 1996 (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The AWB is a white ethno-nationalist right-wing nationalist party, originally created in 1972 or 1973 to continue the apartheid government and the oppression of black South Africans (MAR 2004; Schmid and Jongman; O'Malley Archives n.d.; Mark 2016). Their intention was to punish the ANC, which they believed the government was treating too leniently (O'Malley n.d.). The group's first violent incident was in 1979 when members tarred and feathered an academic (O'Malley n.d.).

Geography

Attacks took place in Worcester, Rustenburg, Ventersdorp, Johannesburg, and Pretoria (GTD 2017). Recent training has taken place in the area surrounding Johannesburg (van Gelder 2015). The group is headquartered in Transvaal (Schmid and Jongmans).

Organizational Structure

“The AWB was founded by white supremacist Eugene Terre'Blanche,” a former policeman, the Secretary General was Kays Smit, and the editor of the party publication, Sweeoslaq, was Ernie van der Westhuizen (Mark 2016; Quinn 2010; Independent Board of Inquiry 1990). In 2016, AWB membership made up 8% of the South African white population (Mark 2016). The AWB is organized into a quasi-military structure, with khaki uniforms and flags that resemble those of the Nazis (Ackerman). A subsection of these forces is called the Kommandokorps, and focuses on the training and recruitment of young, white men (van Gelder 2015). At one point, their membership numbered 5,000 (Schmid and Jongman). Their training takes the form of camps for white South African youths (van Gelder 2015).

The group has a political wing known as the Volkstaat-Party, or the Witvolk party (O'Malley n.d.). Support for their general cause has increased both in South Africa, and

around the world, due to the rising success of white nationalist causes and campaigns (Mark 2016).

External Ties

The AWB is part of the larger white nationalist community around the world (Mark 2016). During the negotiations to end apartheid in 1994, the AWB's political wing was a member of the Freedom Alliance along with the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) ("The Formation of the Multiparty Process" 2011). The Freedom Alliance advocated against the negotiations between the ANC (African National Congress) and the National Party (NP) and was described as the "white right wing" ("Inkatha Freedom Party").

Group Outcome

The AWB's last reported incidence of violence was in December of 1996 in the city of Worcester (GTD 2017). "In 1998 [their leader, TerreBlanche,] accepted responsibility at South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission for a bombing campaign and was granted amnesty," (Dixon 2010).

During the negotiations to end apartheid in 1994, the AWB's political wing was a member of the Freedom Alliance along with the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) ("The Formation of the Multiparty Process" 2011). The group is still active politically, and recently made a statement in support of President Trump and those of his policies they say align with their agenda (Mark 2016).

IX. MANDELA SOCCER CLUB

Torg ID: 1800

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Politicized? ← just a personal paramilitary force with no political aim

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Mandela United Soccer Team

Group Formation: 1986 (Canada 1992)

Group End: mid 1990s (Daley 1997)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was formed in 1986, ostensibly as a soccer team, but it served as a group of bodyguards and thugs for Winnie Mandela (Canada 1992). The group has no clear political aims (Canada IRB). They are reported to have terrorized Soweto between the time of their formation and 1991 (Canada IRB; GTD 2017).

Geography

The group served as bodyguards for Winnie Mandela, and must have traveled with her wherever she went (Canada IRB 1992). They are credited with murders numbering in the double digits, multiple rapes, and many intimidations in Soweto, South Africa (Canada IRB 1992; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

As the Mandela Soccer Club suggests, the club was led by Winnie Mandela, the former wife of Nelson Mandela (Canada IRB 1992). The soccer club did not play soccer, and instead worked as Winnie Mandela's bodyguards (Canada IRB 1992). They lived in the house with Mrs. Mandela, and also meted out her justice in the backyard (Canada IRB 1992). Jerry Richardson is credited with being the leader of the club (Canada 1992).

External Ties

Winnie Mandela, like her husband, was a leader of the African National Congress (ANC) (BBC 2013). Otherwise, the group has no clear political aims.

Group Outcome

The group ceased using violence in the early 1990s, but a more specific date was not found (Canada IRB 1992). During the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Mandela Soccer Club and Winnie Mandela were accused of 18 cases of murder or assault (Canada IRB 1992). Winnie Mandela was sentenced to three and a half years in prison for fraud in 2003, and was a target of multiple investigations into the above murder and assault cases (BBC 2013). Jerry Richardson, the leader of the club, was given a life sentence for one of the murders (Daley 1997). Winnie Mandela remained a leading figure in the ANC as of 2017 (BBC 2013).

- X. AL QAIDA
Torg ID: 28
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

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

Part 3. Narrative

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.

XI. NAZI BOERESTAAT PARTY

Torg ID: 1845

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Boerestaat Party, Boere-Weerstandsbeweging (BWB), Orde Boerevolk (possibly mentioned in Merkl and Weinberg)

Group Formation: 1989 (Independent Board of Inquiry n.d.)

Group End: last confirmed attack 1990 (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Boerestaat Party (BP) is a white right-wing, separatist party, organized around achieving an autonomous Boer nation in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Northern Natal (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990, 13). The group has also advocated violently overthrowing the South African government (Routledge 2014). The BP splintered from the AWB in 1989 when the AWB proved to be insufficiently zealous (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990, 13). The first violent attack that the BP is credited with was the Melrose House bombing on May 23, 1990 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The regions they are said to focus on are the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Northern Natal (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990, 13). The primary attack they are known for (the bombing of the Melrose House on May 23rd, 1990) occurred in Pretoria (GTD 2017). The group does not appear to be transnational and does not appear to have an external base.

Organizational Structure.

The Boerestaat Party (BP) is led by Robert van Tonder, and his deputy is Piet Rudolph (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990, 13; Merk and Weinberg 2014; Wren 1992). Rudolph, after being connected to the attack in Pretoria in 1990, was on the run from the police until at least 1992 (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990; Wren 1992). The group is a white right-wing, separatist political party, organized around achieving an autonomous Boer nation in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Northern Natal (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990). The BP broke off from the AWB in 1989 when the AWB proved to be insufficiently zealous (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990). While the BP had many things in common with other white right-wing groups of the time, “personality clashes and power struggles,” presented a major barrier to organizing more effectively (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990).

It is not entirely clear how they are funded. However, in each of the bombings they were given credit for, the explosives used by the BP were those used for commercial gold mining, a career shared by many of their members (Wren 1992). In addition to the explosives, BP is also credited with arms theft from the South African Air Force (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990; Wren 1992). Their armed wing is named the Boere-Weerstandsbeweging (BWB) (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990).

External Ties

Their leader, Robert van Tonder, claims that the group is internationally connected to other “people fighting for their independence,” including the Basques in Spain (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990). In addition to international connections, members of the group claim to be closely tied to sympathetic members of the South African Police and the South African Defense Forces (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990). While the BP had many things in common with other white right-wing groups of the time, “personality clashes and power struggles,” presented a major barrier to organizing more effectively (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990).

Group Outcome

In 2004, it was reported that Boerestaat Party leader Piet Rudolph had been arrested and allowed to walk free from a charge of public disturbance (IOL 2004). It seems that some members may still be advocating for white, right-wing policies, but that the violence espoused by the group in the past has faded (IOL 2004). The last confirmed attack by the group was in 1990 (Merkl and Weinberg 2014; GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

-different Boer leaders have cults of personality which drives inter-movement divisions and independent leadership

-check leadership for different Boer groups to identify possible aliases and ties

XII. WHITE LIBERATION ARMY

Torg ID: 1343

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2088>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Wit Bevrydingsleer, White Freedom Army

Group Formation: 1990 (GTD 2017)

Group End: 1990 (GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but the White Liberation Army (WLA) started as a splinter group from the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990). The ideology is ethno-nationalist and their political aims include the desire "that every black South African be dumped in a tribal homeland" (Wren 1990).

The first attack the WLA are credited with took place in Johannesburg in July of 1990 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The WLA's only known attack took place in Johannesburg in July of 1990 (GTD 2017). No additional information could be found about the geography of their operations.

Organizational Structure

The White Liberation Army (WLA) started as a splinter group from the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990). The ideology includes the desire "that every black South African be dumped in a tribal homeland" (Wren 1990). No information could be found about their leadership, source of funding, or organizational structure.

External Ties

The White Liberation Army (WLA) started as a splinter group from the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), and likely maintained connections with them and other white, right-wing groups (Independent Board of Inquiry 1990). "It is widely believed that the white right wing has a strong influence within the police and defense forces," (USAID 1993). This most likely includes the WLA.

Group Outcome

No information could be found about the government's response to the group except a quote from, "the senior police spokesman, Brig. Leon Mellet, told reporters that he had never heard of [the White Liberation Army]. 'An individual finds his organization isn't radical enough, so he creates a splinter group,'" (Wren 1990). The last known attack was in 1990 (Wren 1990; GTD 2017). After this isolated incident, it is unclear what happened to the group.

XIII. CIVIL COOPERATION BUREAU

Torg ID: 1664

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1910. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1910>
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- CHRISTOPHER S WREN Special to The New York Times. (1990, Nov 14). Inquiry in south africa inconclusive. New York Times (1923-Current File) Retrieved from <https://search.proquest.com/docview/108452926?accountid=14026>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: CCB

Group Formation: founded 1986 (Saunders and Southey 1998; Wren 1990), exposed in 1990 (HRW 1991)

Group End: August 1990 (HRW 1991)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) was a secret death squad run by the South African Defense Forces (HRW 1991). The primary attack that has been credited to them occurred in 1990, but it is likely that there were killings beginning in 1986 (GTD 2017; Wren 1990). The group targeted anti-apartheid activists, including Desmond Tutu (Wren 1990). It is unclear when the group was originally founded.

Geography

Their single listed attack occurred in Pretoria in 1990 (GTD 2017). In addition, it was suspected that they were responsible for other attacks, and that they operated from bases in Namibia (AP 1990). The CCB also sent a baboon fetus to Archbishop Desmond Tutu in Cape Town, and conducted other operations in Johannesburg (Wren 1990; TRC 2001).

Organizational Structure

The Civil Cooperation Bureau was a secret paramilitary organization operating under the authority of the South African Defense Forces in order to defend the apartheid system (Martin 2011). The official most directly tied to the CCB was General Magnus Malan, the Defense Minister starting in 1980 (Martin 2011). When the CCB was exposed, it created major political problems for the de Klerk government (HRW 1991). Their methods included, "intimidation, arson, bombing, and the assassination of left-wing activists," (Saunders and Southey 1998). Both the size and background of their membership remains uncertain.

External Ties

No reliable information could be found surrounding foreign ties or domestic alliances. The Civil Cooperation Bureau was a secret part of the South African Defense Forces, and received funding from the South African Defense Ministry (Martin 2011).

Group Outcome

When the CCB was exposed, it created major political problems for the de Klerk government (HRW 1991). At the time, the country was in the process of reconciling, and many of the horror stories of the CCB became public through the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC 2001). The Defense Minister who authorized the CCB, Magnus Malan, was removed from office after the group was exposed and later retired from Parliament in 1993 (Martin 2011). The group was exposed to the public in 1990 (AP 1990). Their last known attack also occurred in 1990 (AP 1990; GTD 2017).

XIV. ORDE BOEREVOLK
Torg ID: 1852
Min. Group Date: 1990
Max. Group Date: 1990
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2086. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2086>
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http://www.historicalpapers.wits.ac.za/inventories/inv_pdfo/AG1977/AG1977-A7-13-3-00_1-jpeg.pdf
- “RECONSIDERATION OF AMNESTY APPLICATION PREVIOUSLY NOT GRANTED.” Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Amnesty Hearing. 2000.
<http://www.justice.gov.za/trc/amntrans%5C2000/201212db.htm>
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<https://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/boerevolk-leader-walks-free-121164>
- WRITENET, Kwazulu-Natal - Continued Violence and Displacement, 1 July 1996, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6a6bc4.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Boerestaat Party (same group), Boerevolk

Group Formation: This is an alias for Boerestaat Party (T1845) because they have the same leadership (IOL 2004?).

Group End: This is an alias for Boerestaat Party (T1845)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for Boerestaat Party (T1845)

Geography

This is an alias for Boerestaat Party (T1845)

Organizational Structure.

This is an alias for Boerestaat Party (T1845)

External Ties

This is an alias for Boerestaat Party (T1845)

Group Outcome

This is an alias for Boerestaat Party (T1845)

XV. AZANIA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION (AZAPO)

Torg ID: 1635

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1994

Onset: NA

Aliases: Azanian People's Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 295. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=295>
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<https://www.nelsonmandela.org/omalley/index.php/site/q/03lv02424/04lv02730/05lv03188/06lv03192.htm>
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<http://www.jstor.org/stable/3172227>
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- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Azanian People's Organization." Political Terrorism. Routledge 1988. P. 656. gDrive PDF.
- "History." AZAPO Political Party Website. n.d. <http://azapo.org.za/about-azapo/history/>
- Nathaniel Sheppard. "Violence Ends Truce of 2 Apartheid Foes." Chicago Tribune. 1985.
http://articles.chicagotribune.com/1985-05-30/news/8502030565_1_udf-violence-azapo

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Azanian People's Organization

Group Formation: May 1978 (O'Malley n.d.)

Group End: last violent incident, 1994 (GTD 2017); exists to this day as political party

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) was formed in 1978 in Roodepoort, South Africa as an offshoot of the African National Congress (ANC) (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 656; Maaba 2001, 436). AZAPO was one of the main groups that pioneered the Black Consciousness movement, a movement whose intention was to end apartheid and transform the paradigm of blackness in South Africa (UCDP 2017). Also among their goals were improving education and employment for black South Africans, especially through land reform (O'Malley n.d.). The group is generally considered to be a collection of black, socialist intellectuals (UCDP 2017; Dictionary of South African History 1998).

It is unknown precisely when their first attack occurred, but was as late as 1985 when it clashed with the UDF (Sheppard 1985).

Geography

Attacks were conducted in Mdantsane, King William's Town, Johannesburg, Orlando, and Ramatlabama between 1990 and 1994 (GTD 2017). The organization was formed in Roodepoort in 1978 (Schmid and Jongman 1988). In the early 1990s, there was violence between AZAPO and the ANC in Kroonstad, Bekkersdal, and the Northern Transvaal (O'Malley n.d.). One of these incidents took place on April 6th, 1990 in KwaNdengezi township (UCDP 2017).

Organizational Structure

AZAPO is organized democratically and semi-informally, with elections to determine roles like president (UCDP 2017). The first president, Curtis Nkondo, was elected in 1979 (UCDP 2017). Before he was president of AZAPO, he was chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee (UCDP 2017; O'Malley n.d.). In March 2010, the leadership was given to Jacob Koti Dikobo (UCDP 2017). The group is described as informal because different localities choose different policies to focus on (UCDP 2017). No information is available about how the group is funded. Today, AZAPO remains a political party in South Africa (AZAPO Party Website). The group had a student wing known as the Azanian Students' Organization (O'Malley n.d.).

External Ties

Originally, AZAPO was connected with the ANC, but their relations soured as AZAPO moved closer to PAC and to their ultimate ideology of black consciousness (Maaba 2001). Like PAC, members of AZAPO thought that the ANC was not bargaining well for the rest of the black activist groups in South Africa (O'Malley n.d.). AZAPO is not part of the PAC (O'Malley n.d.). In 1990, there were multiple instances of violence between AZAPO and the ANC (UCDP 2017). In 1994, AZAPO refused to participate in the elections because of their dissatisfaction with ANC compromises (Dictionary of South

African History 2001). After their lack of participation backfired, the group split from infighting (Dictionary of South African History 2001). No information could be found about AZAPO's funding, as well as whether or not they are allied with any foreign governments.

The group repeatedly clashed with the United Democratic Front (UDF) in 1985 (Sheppard 1985).

Group Outcome

Authorities arrested several group leaders around 1978-1979 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 656; Maaba 2001). The government banned the group in 1987 and forced it into exile (Maaba 2001). AZAPO's last recorded incidence of violence was in March 1994, around the time of the first post-apartheid election (GTD 2017). In 1999, AZAPO made the decision to participate in the national elections and their leader, Mosibudi Mangena, became deputy Minister of Education in 2001 (Sotheby and Sanders 2001).

Notes for Iris:

- this is likely a violent political party
- attacks before 1994 are directed at ANC so they only opposed the ANC during the 80s and have no political opposition against the government
- they stop being violent around time of '94, don't participate in election, and demobilize and disarm

XVI. YOUTH FOR REVOLUTION

Torg ID: 1952

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1689. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1689>
- Search ProQuest
 - "Youth for Revolution" South Africa
 - YOUTH FOR REVOLUTION 1992 south africa
 - YOUTH FOR REVOLUTION 1992 south africa dobsonville

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It is unknown when it formed, but first came to attention in 1992 for an attack on the Dobsonville Council Offices (GTD 2017). No information could be found about the group's ideology, aims, organizational structure, or external ties.

Geography

The attack occurred in Soweto, South Africa (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's ideology, aims, organizational structure, or external ties.

External Ties

No information could be found about the group's ideology, aims, organizational structure, or external ties.

Group Outcome

The group last came to attention in 1992 for an attack on the Dobsonville Council Offices (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident or why it stopped using violence.

- XVII. BOER REPUBLIKEINSE LEER
Torg ID: 1652
Min. Group Date: 1992
Max. Group Date: 1992
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 321. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=321>
- Search ProQuest
 - “BOER REPUBLIKEINSE LEER” south africa
 - BOER REPUBLIKEINSE LEER

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Afrikaner Republican League

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is not much information available about this group. It first came to attention for an attack against the government in Pretoria, South Africa in 1992 (GTD 2017). It is unknown what the group’s goal, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties were.

Geography

It comes to attention for an attack against the government in Pretoria, South Africa in 1992 (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

It is unknown what the group’s goal, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties were.

External Ties

It is unknown what the group’s goal, ideology, organizational structure, or external ties were.

Group Outcome

There is not much information available about this group. It last came to attention for an attack against the government in Pretoria, South Africa in 1992 (GTD 2017). The group does not conduct another attack after this incident and it is unknown what happens to it.

XVIII. PEOPLE AGAINST GANGSTERISM AND DRUGS (PAGAD)

Torg ID: 366

Min. Group Date: 1995

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: People Against Gangsterism And Drugs (Pagad), People Against Gangsterism And Drugs (Pagad)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "PAGAD." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4194, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1QO8i3VfZfdx_gaBQmj_aAkuVY7OpZKPHasEqyJ_DY8DA/edit
- GTD Perpetrator 20354. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20354>
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- "South Africa." International Religious Freedom Report 2004. US State Department. 2004. <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/irf/2004/35383.htm>
- United States Department of State, Patterns of Global Terrorism 1999 - South Africa, 1 April 2000, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4681073fc.html>
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- Josh Lefkowitz. "Terror's South African Front." National Interest. 2004. <http://nationalinterest.org/article/terrors-south-african-front-2742>
- "Pagad's true colors revealed." Mail and Guardian. 1998. <https://mg.co.za/article/1998-08-28-pagads-true-colours-revealed>
- "People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD)." Chapter 8: Other Groups of Concern. Country Reports on Terrorism 2005, US Department of State, April 30, 2006. 2006. Investigative Reports. <https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/157/people-against-gangsterism-and-drugs-pagad>
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<http://www.nytimes.com/1996/09/20/world/drugs-guns-and-vigilante-justice-in-south-africa.html>
- Adrian Hadland. “De Lille denies having ties with Qibla.” IOL. 2000
<https://www.iol.co.za/news/politics/de-lille-denies-having-ties-with-qibla-44084>
- Josh Lefkowitz. “Terror’s South African Front.” National Interest. 2004.
<http://nationalinterest.org/article/terrors-south-african-front-2742>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Muslims Against Global Oppression (MAGO), Muslims Against Illegitimate Leaders (MAIL) (USDOS 1998; Investigative Reports 2006)

Group Formation: 1995 (Botha 2005), 1996 (radicalize), ? (aims grow)

Group End: It is unclear if they are still operating; last suspected attack 2013 (GTD 2017); date “disbanded” 2000 after several police arrests (Botha 2005)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

PAGAD formed in 1995, after the first post-apartheid elections in 1994, in response to rising crime and drug trafficking in low-income, “colored” neighborhoods in Cape Flats (Daley 1996; Botha 2005). The initial goal of the group was to reinstate law and order where the South African government was failing to do so, and to realign justice according to their members conservative Islamic faith (Daley 1996; Dolley 2017; Oxford n.d.). The first attack PAGAD is credited with was the public killing of Rashaad Staggie, a drug dealer in Cape Flats on August 4th, 1996 (Daley 1996). It ascribed to an Islamist ideology and eventually expanded its aims to overthrow the South African Government (MIPT 2008).

Geography

PAGAD was based out of the Gatesville mosque in Cape Town (Daley 1996; Mail and Guardian 1998). Most of their protests and marches were based in the “colored”

neighborhoods of Cape Flats in Cape Town (Daley 1996; Dolley 2017). They are credited with many attacks in Cape Town, and a single attack in Mitchells Plain (GTD 2017). In addition to these attacks with known injuries, PAGAD is also credited with 189 bombings from the years 1996 to 2000 (Investigative Reports 2006). Their first and most widely known attack was the public murder of Rashaad Staggie, a drug dealer in Cape Flats on August 4th, 1996 (Daley 1996). Their most significant attack took place in 1999 at the Planet Hollywood restaurant in Cape Town (USDOS 1998). The group is not transnational and did not appear to operate from an external base.

Organizational Structure

Originally, PAGAD was formed as an Islamic organization to combat growing crime rates and problems with drug trafficking (Daley 1996; Botha 2005). In many circumstances, the organization is characterized as vigilante (Daley 1996). The group's size estimate around 1995 was several hundred (US State Department 2006). Their quasi-military wing, or G-Force, was composed of approximately 50 people at an unknown date (Patterns of Global Terrorism 2001). PAGAD's operations centered at the Gatesville mosque in Cape Town (Daley 1996). Their leadership structure included a treasurer to manage the funds from member dues (Daley 1996).

PAGAD is frequently mentioned along with the mysterious radical Islamic group, Qibla (Botha 2005; International Religious Freedom Report 2004; USDOS 1998; Mail and Guardian 1998; Investigative Reports 2006; Patterns of Global Terrorism 2001; Oxford n.d.) Qibla is an ally but not an alias of Pagad (Botha 2005). The leader of Qibla, Achmad Cassiem, worked his way into the organization to gain legitimacy for his more radical, pro-Islamic revolutionary platform (Botha 2005; National Interest 2004; Mail and Guardian 1998). Many of the members of PAGAD who originally joined to organize against drugs, gangsters, and overly progressive African National Congress (ANC) party reforms, left PAGAD when the Qibla-associated leadership steered the organization in a direction that was too radical and violent (Oxford n.d.).

External Ties

PAGAD had an alliance with Qibla (US State Department 2006). Many leaders of Qibla are also involved in People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD), a more violent Islamist group (Lefkowitz 2004; Botha 2005). The line between the two is blurred so that it is unclear if PAGAD is part of Qibla, or if Qibla merely supports their efforts. It is likely that both groups are recruiting radicalized students from Pakistan (Lefkowitz 2004).

PAGAD's connection to Qibla connects the organization to the Islamic Revolution and Iran, in addition to various other international Islamic terror groups. It is likely that both PAGAD and Qibla were recruiting radicalized students from Pakistan (Lefkowitz 2004). In addition, not only did Qibla espouse the views of the Islamic Revolution, but they were

also supported financially and strategically by the intelligence community of the Iranian Revolutionary government (Botha 2005). PAGAD fighters were also sent to Libya and Pakistan to receive military training, and have fought with Hezbollah (Botha 2005). Some members of the Pan Africanist Congress have been accused of being connected with Qibla (Hadland 2000). They have rejected the charges in public (Hadland 2000).

Group Outcome

PAGAD's last reported attack occurred in 2013 in Cape Town, but it was only suspected and followed a 13-year lag (GTD 2017). Originally, the South African Police forces were reluctant to take an active role in preventing PAGAD's protests because they did not want to appear to be siding with either the gangsters or the vigilantes (Daley 1996). As the group became closer to Qibla and grew more radical, it became easier for the government to crack down on their activities (Botha 2005). In the early 2000s, PAGAD seemed to go underground after the group's leaders were arrested by South African authorities (Botha 2005). It is unclear if the group is still active.

Notes for Iris:

- Qibla is an independent nonviolent organization during the 1980s
- at its formation PAGAD has no affiliation with Qibla because it's just a criminal force
- military wing starts to radicalize after death of Staggie in 1996 and transitions from militia/criminal gang into a political force
- Qibla and PAGAD become connected later which is when PAGAD's goals start to expand from criminal justice to center-seeking
- seems more likely that group disappears in the early 2000s instead of still being active today
- get more invested in activities elsewhere (Pakistan) so possible they return and carry out attack in 2013, but also unusual
- hard for group to attract support and unable to really grow because people were uncomfortable with the group's violence/message
- **interesting group - comparison to ANC/SWAPO/PAC

XIX. BOERE AANVALS TROEPE (BAT)

Torg ID: 888

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: Boere Aanvals Troepe (Bat), Boere Stormtroopers

Part 1. Bibliography

- "BAT." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3973, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1QO8i3VfZfdx_gaBQmj_aAkuVY7OpZKPHasEqyJDY8DA/edit

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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=954>
- “Boere Aanvals Troepe bevechten 'anti-christ'.” Trouw. 1997. (Dutch*).
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- Martin Schonteich and Henri Boshoff. “Rise of the Boremag: A Case Study.” Radio Free South Africa. Monograph No. 81. 2003.
<http://www.radiofreesouthafrica.com/rise-boeremag-case-study/>
- “1997.” O’Malley Archives. Nelson Mandela Organization. N.d.
<https://www.nelsonmandela.org/omalley/cis/omalley/OMalleyWeb/03lv02167/04lv02168/05lv02172.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Boer Attack Troops

Group Formation: 1996 (Schonteich 2003)

Group End: 1997 - members arrested in February 1997 (Schonteich 2003; MIPT 2008)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Boere Aanvals Troepe’s (BAT) first attack took place on Christmas Eve in 1996 in Worcester in the Western Cape (Schonteich 2003). The group is considered to be a right-wing fundamentalist Christian group (Schonteich 2003; MIPT 2008). The group demanded the release of some fellow white supremacists and a separate state for the Boer people (Schonteich 2003).

Geography

The group’s first attack took place on Christmas Eve in 1996 in Worcester in the Western Cape (Schonteich 2003). Their second attack occurred in Rustenburg, near Johannesburg (Schonteich 2003; Trouw 1997; GTD 2017; O’Malley n.d.). Both of the Boere Aanvals Troepe’s first attacks took place in close proximity to “colored” South Africans, and one directly targeted a mosque (Schonteich 2003; Trouw 1997). They are also given credit for two other attacks in Marikana and Olifantsnek (GTD 2017). No bases of organization could be identified.

Organizational Structure

The Boere Aanvals Troepe is a Christian right-wing organization (Schonteich 2003). Both of their first attacks took place in close proximity to “colored” South Africans, and one directly targeted a mosque (Schonteich 2003; Trouw 1997). Members are likely Boer. They have been described as “a small group of desperate people who will not be active for long” by David Welsh of the University of Cape Town (Trouw 1997). Members included Christian Harmse, Pierre Jacobs, and Jan van der Westhuizen (MIPT 2008).

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

External Ties

BAT is listed as one of many white supremacist groups that formed in the aftermath of apartheid (Schonteich 2003; Trouw 1997). It is not clear which other right-wing, white supremacist groups with which BAT was connected.

Group Outcome

The group’s last incident was in January 1997 when it claimed responsibility for bombing a mosque (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017). Police arrested members involved in the attack (Schonteich 2003; MIPT 2008). The organizers and perpetrators of BAT’s attacks were convicted by the South African authorities in 1997 (Schonteich 2003). The group did not conduct any other attacks after this incident.

XX. MUSLIMS AGAINST ILLEGITIMATE LEADERS (MAIL)

Torg ID: 557

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Muslims Against Illegitimate Leaders, Muslims Against Illegitimate Leaders (Mail), People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (Pagad)

Part 1. Bibliography

- Anneli Botha. “PAGAD: A Case Study of Radical Islam in South Africa.” Terrorism Monitor. 2005.
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- “People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (PAGAD).” Chapter 8: Other Groups of Concern. Country Reports on Terrorism 2005, US Department of State, April 30, 2006. 2006. Investigative Reports.
<https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/157/people-against-gangsterism-and-drugs-pagad>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

Group Formation: This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

Group End: This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

Geography

This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

External Ties

This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

XXI. MUSLIMS AGAINST GLOBAL OPPRESSION (MAGO)

Torg ID: 313

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: People Against Gangsterism and Drugs (Pagad)

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Muslims Against Global Oppression." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3641, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1QO8i3VfZfdx_gaBQmj_aAkuVY7OpZKPHasEqyJDY8DA/edit

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- Gilbert Lewthwaite. "Cape Town Muslims suspect radical group in bombing Violent faction denies Planet Hollywood attack." Baltimore Sun. 1998.
http://articles.baltimoresun.com/1998-08-29/news/1998241021_1_western-cape-muslim-cape-town
- "African Muslim militancy in South Africa." BBC. 1999.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/249033.stm>

Alias for PAGAD or separate organization?

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

Group Formation: This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

Group End: This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

Geography

This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

The only additional attack (besides those under the PAGAD alias) they are credited with by GTD took place in 1998 in Cape Town (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

External Ties

This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for PAGAD (US State Department 2006).

XXII. 28S
Torg ID: 2231
Min. Group Date: 2000
Max. Group Date: 2000
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20004. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20004>
- "Secrets of Prison Number Gangs." IOL. 2011.
<https://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/western-cape/secrets-of-prison-numbers-gangs-1073006>
- Charlotte Yates. "Inside South Africa's Most Notorious Gang." VICE. 2015.
https://www.vice.com/en_us/article/4wbygg/stars-stripes-and-blood-south-africas-most-notorious-gang-is-called-the-americans

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Numbers Gang, 27s, 26s

Group Formation: Unknown - as late as 2000 (GTD 2017)

Group End: 2011? (IOL 2011)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

28s, as well as 26s and 27s, are all gangs that formed in Pollsmoor Maximum Security at an unknown date Prison (Yates 2015). The gangs were infamous for violence and drug

trafficking in the Cape Flats/Mitchells Plain area (Yates 2015). There is no evidence the group had a political aim.

Geography

The number gangs were active in prisons as well as in the Cape Flats/Mitchells Plain area of Cape Town (Yates 2015). (note for Iris: same area as PAGAD - likely responsive to these gangs/criminal activities by these gangs)

Organizational Structure

Members of the numbers gangs were men from the Cape Flats/Mitchells Plain area of Cape Town (Yates 2015). The gangs funded themselves with profits from drug trafficking (Yates 2015; IOL 2011). Their acts of violence were widespread, and driven by their drug-related business (Yates 2015). The gangs became popular after the end of apartheid when the borders were opened and drugs became more prevalent (Yates 2015).

External Ties

No information could be found about any external ties the group may have.

Group Outcome

The outcome of the group is unclear. The group's only "incident" is a gang-reported arson incident in 2000 (GTD 2017). Many of the group members have gone in and out of prison (Yates 2015; IOL 2011).

XXIII. BOERE ACTION FOR FREEDOM

Torg ID: 2354

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2002

Onset: NA

Aliases: Boere Vryheids Aksie (Bva), Boere Action For Freedom, Boere Action For Freedom (Bva), Boere Vryheids Aksie

Part 1. Bibliography

- Martin Schonteich and Henri Boshoff. "Rise of the Boremag: A Case Study." Radio Free South Africa. Monograph No. 81. 2003.
<http://www.radiofreesouthafrica.com/rise-boeremag-case-study/>
- Basildon Peta. "Far right in South Africa foiled in plot to poison water in townships." The Independent (UK). 2002.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/far-right-in-south-africa-foiled-in-plot-to-poison-water-in-townships-129234.html>

- "Janet Smith." 2010. The Argus, Oct 09.
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/757027104?accountid=14026>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2000 (Argus 2010)

Group End: 2002 (Schonteich 2003)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Boere Action For Freedom (BVA) was never able to successfully conduct an attack. The group formed as late as 2000 when the National Intelligence Agency began monitoring the group's activities (Argus 2010). Their first attack was planned to occur in 2002, but was thwarted by the National Intelligence Agency (Schonteich 2003). Boere Action For Freedom was connected to other right-wing, white ethno-nationalist supremacist groups from the Boer movement (Schonteich 2003). The group's aim was part of the larger separatist struggle to create an independent Boer state (Schonteich 2003).

Geography

The poisoning attack was planned to take place in the townships of Atteridgeville and Soshanguve, and Laudium in Pretoria and Soweto (Schonteich 2003). The other planned attack that was connected to them, the bombing of parliament, would have occurred in Cape Town (Smith 2010).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the group's organization.

External Ties

Boere Action For Freedom was connected to other right-wing, white supremacist groups with separatist goals (Schonteich 2003). No other information could be found about the group's external ties.

Group Outcome

The group was caught by the National Intelligence Agency, “planning to plant bombs in and around Parliament and to poison township reservoirs” before it carried out the attack (Smith 2010; Peta 2002). The group was never violent because it never successfully launched an attack.

XXIV. NATIONALE KRYGERS

Torg ID: 322

Min. Group Date: 2002

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: National Warriors, Boer Nation Warriors, Boerevolk Krygers, Boerevolk-Krygers, Nasionale Krygers, Warriors Of The Boer Nation

Part 1. Bibliography

- “National Warriors.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3647, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1QO8i3VfZfdx_gaBQmj_aAkuVY7OpZKPHasEqyJ_DY8DA/edit
- Martin Schonteich and Henri Boshoff. “Rise of the Boremag: A Case Study.” Radio Free South Africa. Monograph No. 81. 2003. <http://www.radiofreesouthafrica.com/rise-boeremag-case-study/>
- “South Africa: Nelson Mandela coup plotters sentenced.” BBC. 2013. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-24725177>
- “Blast on South African Bridge.” BBC. 2002a. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/2522579.stm>
- “Right-wing group claims Soweto blasts.” BBC. 2002b. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/2440463.stm>
- David Smith. “South African White Supremacists jailed over plot to kill Nelson Mandela.” The Guardian. 2013. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/oct/29/south-africa-plot-boeremag-sentenced>
- “Boremag bomb planter found guilty of treason.” Mail and Guardian. 2012. <https://mg.co.za/article/2012-08-15-boeremag-bomb-planter-guilty>
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- United States Department of State, Patterns of Global Terrorism 2002 - South Africa, 30 April 2003, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4681079723.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases

Group Formation: 2002 (Smith 2013)

Group End: 2002 (Smith 2013)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Nasionale Krygers', also called National Warriors, was an unsuccessful right-wing, white supremacist group that planned to overthrow the ANC (African National Congress) government and to kill Nelson Mandela (Smith 2013; Mail and Guardian 2012). Their first attack occurred in 2002 in Soweto (Smith 2013). It is not known when the group originally formed.

Geography

The National Warrior's successful attacks occurred in Gauteng, centered near Soweto (Smith 2013). These attacks consisted of nine bombings (Smith 2013). The group is not transnational and did not have an external base.

Organizational Structure

The former leader of the National Warriors was a, "former university lecturer called Mike du Toit" (Smith 2013). "The Boeremag's 'bomb squad,'" consisted of, "Herman van Rooyen, Rudi Gouws and brothers Johan, Kobus and Wilhelm Pretorius," all of whom were sentenced to serve prison time for conspiring to kill the sitting President (Nelson Mandela) (Smith 2013). Besides the plots that were near execution, the Boeremag was ready to launch a full scale coup, and had equipment and trucks waiting (Smith 2013). The group is outwardly white-supremacist, separatist, and right-wing (Mail and Guardian 2012). The group was known to have at least 24 members in 2002 (Schonteich 2003).

External Ties

The National Warriors are thought to be an offshoot of the boer separatist, white-supremacist movement, the Boeremag (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The ringleaders and bomb planters of the National Warriors were all arrested and sent to prison for their crimes (BBC 2013; Smith 2013; Mail and Guardian 2012). South African officials were able to uncover their plots and respond in time to prevent their success (Smith 2013). It is unclear, but doubtful, that the organization is still operating. The group

was known to have at least 24 members in 2002 (Schonteich 2003). Their only attack occurred in 2002 (MIPT 2008; BBC 2002).

Notes for Iris:

-boeremag is the movement for all the separatist groups

-leader seems to recruit students to join the movement (similar to Shining Path)