

**Sweden Cases, 1970-2012**  
**Last Updated: 23 July 2019**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T2321	HELLS ANGELS		1948	1999
T702539	SOCIALIST PATIENTS' COLLECTIVE (SPK)		1970	1975
T178	FREE ACEH MOVEMENT GOVERNMENT COUNCIL (MP-GAM)		1976	2005
T50	ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT (ALF)		1982	2011
T1848	NORDISK RIKSPARTIET (NORDIC NATIONAL PARTY)		1991	1991
T2395	NATIONALSOCIALISTISK FRONT (NSF)		1994	1999
T434	REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS		1998	0
T2475	ARISKA BRODRASKAPET (ARYAN BROTHERHOOD)		1999	1999
T190	GLOBAL INTIFADA		2002	2009
T1414	AL-QA?IDA ORGANIZATION FOR JIHAD IN SWEDEN		2005	2005

- I. HELLS ANGELS  
Torg ID: 2321  
Min. Group Date: 1948  
Max. Group Date: 1999  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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\*focus on nordic biker wars

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1993 (Sweden)

Group End: still active

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

Hell's Angels in Sweden was established in 1993, although it is a part of the larger Hell's Angels motorcycle gang that was founded in California in 1948 by a World War II veteran named Otto Friedli (Afton Bladet 1999; Time Magazine 2009). The Hell's Angels is a criminal organization that trafficks drugs and stockpiles weapons, among other criminal activity (Time Magazine 2009). They also participate in charity work for children and veterans (ibid). In Scandinavia during the 1990s a turf war involving the group and a rival gang, the Bandidos, is thought to have caused much violence and resulted in dozens of deaths (Time Magazine 2009). The first violent attack that the Nordic Hell's Angels was responsible for was the start of the turf war in 1994 (New York Times 2013). On January 26, members of the Hell's Angels opened fire at a Bandidos club east of Helsingborg (Apropa 1996).

#### **Geography**

The Nordic chapters of the Hell's Angels have chapters across Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Sweden (New York Times 1996; Independent 1996). More specifically, the group has chapters in Copenhagen, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Helsingborg, and Malmö (New York Times 1996; Afton Bladet 1999). The turf war in the 1990s spread across all three of these Nordic countries (New York Times 1996). Most attacks in Sweden took place in and around the cities of Stockholm, Gothenburg, Helsingborg, and Malmö (Apropa 1996). Violence also occurred in the cities of Oslo and Helsinki (New York Times 1997).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The Hell's Angels became increasingly present across Scandinavia because of the open seas and smaller population per area (New York Times 1997). This makes it easier to manufacture and smuggle drugs (New York Times 1997). Across Scandinavian countries Hell's Angels has around 15 chapters and 85 members in Sweden, 110 in Denmark, 70 in Norway, and 25 in Finland (New York Times 1997). Around the world, the group's membership numbers are suspected to be about 1500 (New York Times 1997; Afton Bladet 1999). The group is funded by its drug trafficking activities around the world and youths in small Scandinavian towns respect the gang, providing them with a market for their drugs (Independent 1996; New York Times 1996; Christian Science Monitor 2009)

## External Ties

The group has a rivalry with the Bandidos, a Texas-based motorcycle gang, and Bullshit, another gang (Independent 1996; Irish Times 1997).

## Group Outcome

The police strategy during the turf violence was to act as a moderator between the warring gangs (Independent 1996). They also monitored the groups by searching their (Aprapa 1996). In Denmark, the government passed a bill preventing bikers from buildings where the police think they will be a risk to public safety (Irish Times 1997). The turf war was ended in 1997, when a truce was called (Toronto Sun 2015). However, rivalry between the groups continued, becoming violent again in 2009, and most recently in 2018, when gunmen connected to the Hell's Angels opened fire at a party in the small Swedish town of Molnlycke, injuring many people (Montreal Gazette 2018; Christian Science Monitor 2009). The gang is still active.

Notes for Iris:

- the state didn't do a lot to combat the group and when they did it was pretty minimal ways to circumscribe the group's activities
- there isn't a lot of ideological information about these groups

## II. SOCIALIST PATIENTS' COLLECTIVE (SPK)

Torg ID: 702539

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Patients' Front/Socialist Patient' Collective

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 1975

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

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

philosopher and economist Jean-Paul Sartre (ibid). The SPK's first attack was a shooting at a psychiatric facility in Wiesloch, West Germany on December 31, 1970 (GTD 2018).

## **Geography**

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

## **Organizational Structure**

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

## **External Ties**

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

## **Group Outcome**

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

Notes for Iris:

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

### III. FREE ACEH MOVEMENT GOVERNMENT COUNCIL (MP-GAM)

Torg ID: 178

Min. Group Date: 1976

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: Free Aceh Movement (Gam), Aceh Security Disturbance Movement, Free Aceh Movement, Free Aceh Movement Government Council (Mp-Gam), Gerakan Aceh Merdeka, Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (Gam), Gerakin Aceh Merdeka (Gam)

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#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Aceh Security Disturbance Movement (GPK) (FAS 1999)

Group Formation: 1976 (MIPT 2008; BBC 2002)

Group End: 2005 treaty (MITP 2008; Global Security n.d.; International Crisis Group 2006; IRIN News 2014).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

GAM seeks to establish an independent Islamic State in Aceh (MITP 2008; Schmid 1988 pg 575; Paul 2013 pg 403). It is a separatist organization. GAM was formed in the 1970's and issued a formal declaration establishing itself in 1976 (MITP 2008; FAS 1999; Schmid 1988 pg 575; Paul 2013 pg 404). GAM was formed in response to centralized policies, unpopular in the area, passed by the Indonesian government and petroleum rents (Paul 2013 pg 403). GAM was founded by Hassan Di Tiro (MITP 2008; Paul 2013 pg 404). GAM opposed the brutal Indonesian military (Paul 2013 pg 403, MITP 2008), and targeted natural gas facilities (MITP 2008; Paul 2013 pg 405). Its first violent attack was around 1976 (Global Security n.d.).

#### **Geography**

GAM is active in Aceh, the Northern tip of Sumatra (MITP 2008; Schmid 1988 pg 575). The group is not transnational and does not have a transnational base of operations.

#### **Organizational Structure**

Iran and Libya provide GAM with funding and weapons (MITP 2008). Hassan Di Tiro was the founder of GAM (MITP 2008; Paul 2013 pg 404). . Irwandi Yusuf was a GAM leader who was imprisoned (IRIN News 2014). GAM originally had 150 members when it formed (BBC 2002). It had a political wing known as MP-GAM.

Before the 1980's GAM had between 24-200 members (Paul 2013 pg 404). In 1989, 150-800 GAM fighters returned from training in Libya (Paul 2013 pg 406). By 1999, GAM had 1000-2000 members (Paul 2013 pg 408). Members are Acehnese people who want autonomy (Global Security n.d.).

#### **External Ties**

The GAM leader, Hassan Di Tiro, lived in exile in Switzerland (MITP 2008; FAS 1999), other sources say he resided in Sweden (Paul 2013 pg 407). Hassan Di Tiro led a GAM splinter known as Aceh Sumatra National Liberation Front (ANSLF) (MITP 2008). The original faction then became known as MP-GAM (MITP 2008). In 2012 GAM split into two political parties (IRIN News 2014). GAM was influenced by the Abode of Islam (Schmid 1988 pg 575).



During the 1980's GAM members trained in Libya (Paul 2013 pg 405). MP-GAM, the rival to GAM, is led by a Malaysian named, Teungku Don Zulfari (MITP 2008). Iran and Libya explicitly provided GAM with funding and weapons (MITP 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

When GAM was first established, the Indonesian military arrested and often tortured GAM members and supporters (Paul 2013 pg 405). If they evaded arrest their family was held hostage until they turned themselves in (Paul 2013 pg 405). The Indonesian government drove Hassan Di Tiro into exile before 1980 (Paul 2013 pg 405).

In 1989 GAM reemerged stronger. In response, the Indonesian government dispatched 6,000 soldiers to fight GAM and used Pagar bettis tactics (Paul 2013 pg 407). The Indonesian Government could not agree on how to deal with GAM after 1998 (MITP 2008). TNI wanted to impose martial law on Aceh (MITP 2008). The United States wanted to train Indonesian forces in anti-terrorist methods but lobbied against the Indonesian Government imposing martial law (MITP 2008).

The 2004 tsunami restarted negotiations between GAM and the Indonesian government (MITP 2008; Paul 2013 pg 403). Indonesia declared martial law in Aceh in 2003 (IRIN News 2014; Paul 2013 pg 410).

GAM and the Indonesian government signed a comprehensive peace treaty in 2005 (MITP 2008; Global Security n.d.; International Crisis Group 2006; IRIN News 2014; Paul 2013 pg 40). The treaty agreed that all local TNI agents would leave Aceh, GAM would disarm and all of its members would be granted amnesty, and that GAM would have a local self-governance (MITP 2008). GAM murdered 19 people in 2000 (BBC 2002). The Indonesian Government allowed former GAM leaders to run for Government in 2006 (International Crisis Group 2006). GAM leader Hassan Di Tiro, was suspected to have died in October 1980 (Schmid 1988 pg 575). Irwandi Yusuf was a GAM leader who was imprisoned (IRIN News 2014).

#### **IV. ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT (ALF)**

Torg ID: 50

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Animal Liberation Front (Alf), Animal Liberation

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: ALF

Group Formation: 1976 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681)

Group End: 2012

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This group formed in 1976 when it splintered off from the Bands of Mercy, the armed wing of the Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA) (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Best 2004, 239; MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

The HSA was a revived anti-hunting organization from 1824. This small group did actions against cub hunting by disabling hunt vehicles to stop or slow down hunting. In 1972, two members, Lee and Cliff Goodman, created an armed wing known as the Band of Mercy to violently prevent people from hunting (Best 2004, 239). Activities expanded to arson and higher levels of illegal activity before Lee and Goodman were arrested in 1974 (Best 2004). This backfired and gave huge publicity for the group which Lee exploited upon his prison release in 1976 (Best 2004).

It committed its first formal violent attack in 1976 (Monaghan 2000; Best 2004; VICE 2017). The group's short term goal is to save as many animals as possible while in the long term be able to end all animal suffering (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). It also aims to avoid harming humans (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

### **Geography**

The group targets areas known as "urban sprawls" or populated areas that have negative environmental impact (Lewis 2004). This group also targets laboratories and research facilities (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). In 1982, the group founded a US branch (MIPT 2008). This group became transnational in 1982 when it set a veterinary lab in California on fire. It has now spread across the globe and conducted attacks in Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, France, Australia, Mexico, Finland, and Germany (GTD 2017). The only known base is a training camp in Britain held by both Speak and SHAC. The camp featured 300 militants including many from the U.S (Independent UK 2004).

### **Organizational Structure**

Ronnie Lee formed the group in 1976 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). Lee had a long history as an animal rights activist. He first was a member of the Hunt Saboteurs Association before splitting off and forming the Band of Mercy with Cliff Goodman (Best 2004). After being arrested in 1974 on a failed raid, Goodman became a “grass” or police informer against the Band of Mercy while Lee used the new attention from their arrest to form the Animal Liberation Front (Best 2004, pg 73).

The group is organized around many different cells (BBC 2000).

Even though it was founded by Ronnie Lee, the group still claims to be a leaderless resistance that depends on the individual cells to commit their own actions (Monaghan 2013, pg 934). The group is said to also have gotten its expertise and training from manuals and the internet (BBC 2000). The group is allegedly self-financed (MITP Knowledge Base 2008). While some of them may be financed individually, 3000 individuals contribute resources to the ALF through the ALFSG or Animal Liberation Front Supporters Group (Monaghan 1999).

The group roughly began in 1976 with 30 individuals but has since expanded to what the group claims to be well over 2,500 activists with 100 of them especially dedicated (Monaghan 1999, 163). The requirements for membership of the group are only to be vegan and obedient (Monaghan 1999). The majority of the group is composed of young middle class professionals in North America and the UK (BBC 2000).

### **External Ties**

This group formed in 1976 when it splintered off from the Bands of Mercy, the armed wing of the Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA) (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Best 2004, 239; MITP Knowledge Base 2008). Other animal extremist groups in the UK such as Speak, SHAC, and the Justice Department do not officially collaborate with the ALF. (Independent UK 2004). The Animal Rights Militia splintered off from this group around 1982 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681).

### **Group Outcome**

The state has arrested and convicted Lee on several occasions including in 1976, 1977, and 1987 (Best 2004; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). British police have arrested several other members including 10 individuals in 1987 and Donald Currie (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Monaghan 2013, pg 944). Police have arrested numerous individuals over the years including 10 in 1987 and ALF’s top bomber, Donald Currie, in 2007 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681; Monaghan 2013, pg 944).

Britain took further extreme measures with Scotland Yard in 1984, lobbying the Research Defence Society and Victims of Animal Rights Extremism in 2004, and the

National Domestic Extremism Unit led by the Metropolitan Police Service in 2011(Monaghan 2013, pg 940-941).

This became successful with the use of Operation Forton (2005) and Operation Achilles (2007) which is believed to help bring half of all violent activists to prison (Monaghan 2013, pg 944). The FBI has also taken a number of actions against the ALF. The FBI have made a number of arrest against eco terrorists group including both the ALF and ELF. The FBI also began a “coordinated investigative approach” in 2001 and have over 34 FBI field offices with numerous cases on the ALF and ELF. The FBI also brought in Intelligence Information Reports and the Joint Terrorism Task Forces to further compact the animal rights groups. The latest Operation was Operation Backfire which convicted 9 of the 11 activists on trial.

The group last violent attack occurred in 2016 in Finland (GTD 2017). The group is still active today (GTD 2017; Vice 2017).

V. NORDISK RIKSPARTIET (NORDIC NATIONAL PARTY)

Torg ID: 1848

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Nordic State Party, NRP, Nordiska rikspartiet, National Socialist Fighting Federation of Sweden

Group Formation: 1956

Group End: 2009

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Nordic National Party is a neo-nazi political party formed for ex-Nazis in Sweden after World War II (Afton Bladet 1999). It was founded in 1956 by Göran A. Oredsson, who later married Vera Oredsson, the party secretary (Expo 2019). He called it the National Socialist Fighting Federation of Sweden, and in 1957 changed its name to the Nordic National Party (Expo 2019). The group's first attack was in 1974, when their militia, RAG, threw a smoke bomb into the Democratic Alliance's offices, in retaliation for the alleged vandalizing of NRP offices (Expo 2009).

### **Geography**

The group conducts its attacks in Sweden and specifically in Stockholm and Gothenburg (GTD 2018; Expo 2008; Fria 2013).

### **Organizational Structure**

The leader of the group was Göran A. Oredsson for most of the time that the party remained in existence (Expo 2009). In the 1970s, while Göran A. Oredsson wrote a book, his wife, Vera Oredsson, led the party (Expo 2009; Expo 2019). Göran A. Oredsson died in 2010, shortly after ending the NRP (Expo 2019). The party created a

militia called Riksaktionsgruppen (RAG) that carried out attacks in the 1980s (Expo 2019). The leader of RAG, Leif Larsson, left the NRP in 1989 and created the Association of Sweden's Future (Expo 2019).

### **External Ties**

Members of the NRP later joined the Sweden Democrats, a political party often accused of anti-Semitism (Stoddard 2016). Vera Oredsson, once a leader and prominent member of the NRP became an active honorary member in the Nordic Resistance Movement (Expo 2019).

### **Group Outcome**

In the 1980s, many NRP members were arrested and put on trial in connection to murder, harassment, and bombings, among other crimes (Expo 2009; Fria 2013). The group's last violent attack was the bombing of a railway station on December 30, 1991 in Stockholm (GTD 2018). In 2009, the group's founder and leader, Göran A. Oredsson announced that the party would be ending at the end of the year as it was being overshadowed by the Swedish Democrats, a political party with similar ideals (Expo 2009; Stoddard 2016).

Notes for Iris:

- members of the group defected to the Sweden Democrats because the NRP was losing support
- the Sweden Democrats positioned themselves as fascist but did try to distance themselves from the NRM

## **VI. NATIONALSOCIALISTISK FRONT (NSF)**

Torg ID: 2395

Min. Group Date: 1994

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20333. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified July 2018.  
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- "Here are the organizations that lead the terror against Sweden." Afton Bladet. 1999.  
<http://wwwc.aftonbladet.se/nyheter/9911/30/nazi/nazi10.html>

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- "Several former Nazis running for office as Sweden democrats: report." The Local. 2018. <https://www.thelocal.se/20180828/several-former-nazis-running-for-office-as-sweden-democrats-report>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: National Front, SvP

Group Formation: 1994

Group End: 2008

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Nationalsocialistisk Front was a fascist political party that formed in 1994 in Karlskrona (Afton Bladet 1999) It published a magazine called the True National Socialist (ibid). They became Sweden's largest neo-Nazi party (The Local 2018). They were suspected of one violent attack in July 1999 (GTD 2018). The attack was a bombing targeting the police in Malmo that both the Hell's Angels and the Nationalsocialistisk Front were suspected of also participating in (GTD 2018).

### **Geography**

The NSF had chapters across Sweden in cities like Klippan, Trollhättan, Örebro, Staffanstorps, Trelleborg, Ludvika, Tomelilla, Ljungby, Nybro, Haninge, Fagersta, Helsingborg, Västerås, Fagersta, Malmo (Afton Bladet 1999). The only attack they were suspected of took place in Malmo (GTD 2018).

### **Organizational Structure**

The organization had local organizations in around 20 cities (Afton Bladet 1999). These small chapters were anything from a large department to a single representative (Afton Bladet 1999). The founders of the group were self-described skinheads (Melzer and Serafin 2018).

### **External Ties**



They were suspected of one violent attack in July 1999 (GTD 2018). The attack was a bombing targeting the police in Malmo that both the Hell's Angels and the Nationalsocialistisk Front were suspected of also participating in (GTD 2018).

The NSF was connected to a violent organization known as Blood & Honor (Afton Bladet 1999). They also had ties to the political party the Sweden Democrats, as many of their members joined the Sweden Democrats after the NSF ended (The Local 2008). After the National Democrats political party was dissolved in 2004, many of its members joined the NSF (Melzer and Serafin 2018). The NSF is also a contributor to the formation of a group called the Svenskarnas Parti (SvP) (ibid).

### **Group Outcome**

The group was dissolved in 2008, after receiving 0.3% of the vote in the 2006 elections (The Local 2008). The last attack it was suspected of was the 1999 bombing in Molma (GTD 2018). After the party's end in 2008, the leadership decided to form a new organization, called Folkfronten, that they later renamed the SvP (Melzer and Serafin 2018).

## VII. REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS

Torg ID: 434

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Revolutionary Socialists." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3505. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1V9CUD1-49lrbu7Kt21VbxYxSKVqnPyAw0m-5e1W3xrM/edit>
- Searched ProQuest
  - Revolutionary socialists sweden attack
  - "Revolutionary socialists" sweden attack from 1999-01-01 to 1999-12-31
  - Revolutionary sweden attack malmo

### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 2000

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Revolutionary Socialists was first heard of when they distributed fliers in Malmo, Sweden (MIPT 2008). Their first attack also was conducted in Malmo after a conservative political party joined the government of Austria (ibid). Their ideology is unknown as were their specific political aims (ibid). MIPT claims the group is leftist based on their group name.

#### **Geography**

The Revolutionary Socialists conduct operations in Malmo, Sweden (MIPT 2008).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The leadership, membership, and funding are unknown.

#### **External Ties**

External connections are unknown.

#### **Group Outcome**

The group's only attack was the bombing in Sweden (MIPT 2008). It has been inactive since 2000 (ibid).

### VIII. ARISKA BRODRASKAPET (ARYAN BROTHERHOOD)

Torg ID: 2475

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20074>
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- Ralf Melzer and Sebastian Serafin. “Sweden.” Right-wing extremism in Europe: country analyses, counter strategies, and labor market-oriented exit strategies. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung. p. 30-31. <https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/dialog/10957.pdf>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: SMR?

Group Formation: 1996

Group End: 1999

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The White Aryan Resistance (VAM) was a neo-Nazi group formed in the early 1990s that split into several different white supremacist organizations in 1995 all fighting against the Swedish government (Counter Extremist 2019). The Aryan Brotherhood, a prison gang started in 1996, was allegedly one of these splinter groups (Afton Bladet 1999). The group’s first and only known attack was conducted on June 28, 1999 in Naska, Sweden, when a bomb exploded in a car of a journalist reporting on neo-Nazis (GTD 2018).

### **Geography**

The group was not transnational. Their only attack was in Naska, Sweden (GTD 2018)

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's twenty members were mostly all prisoners convicted of major crimes (Afton Bladet 1999a). They published a magazine called Aryan Brotherhood (ibid). They also operated an organization called Yellow Cross which raised money for war veterans, actually Nazis (ibid).

### **External Ties**

The White Aryan Resistance (VAM) is the group that existed prior to the Aryan Brotherhood (Counter Extremist 2019). In the mid 1990s, the group split into different organizations, one being the Aryan Brotherhood, and another, the Swedish Resistance Movement, or as it was later called, the Nordic Resistance Movement (ibid).

### **Group Outcome**

It is unclear why the group stopped using violence, but it had been inactive since its first attack, the car bombing in 1999 (GTD 2018).

Notes for Iris:

- what's the evolution? The timeline for the white supremacist networks is not totally clear.
- initial network started in 1990 and fragmented in 1995. Many members of the Aryan Brotherhood went into the NRM
- the NRM was a parallel organization that had a similar origin story but did not stem from the group

IX. GLOBAL INTIFADA  
Torg ID: 190  
Min. Group Date: 2002  
Max. Group Date: 2009  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Global Intifada." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4454. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1V9CUD1-49lrbu7Kt21VbxYxSKVqnPyAw0m-5e1W3xrM/edit>
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<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/5a1e/d5c9e49c1ec930c4807fddf3e2aa21fa74ba.pdf>
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gDrive.<https://search.proquest.com/docview/459680638?accountid=14026> (accessed July 29, 2019).
- Swedish security police arrest five global intifada associates. 2005B. BBC Monitoring European, Aug 26, 2005.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/459662127?accountid=14026> (accessed July 29, 2019). PDF. gDrive.
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<https://search.proquest.com/docview/431308277?accountid=14026> (accessed July 29, 2019). PDF. gDrive.

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2002

Group End: 2009

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Global Intifada was a left-wing, anti-capitalism, and anti-imperialism group that was formed in 2002 in Sweden (MIPT 2008; Poliakova n.d.). They opposed the Iraq war. In addition to opposing Sweden, they also attacked Polish and Danish targets (MIPT 2008). They are also allegedly inspired by the Palestinian Intifada (ibid). The Global Intifada's first attack was in 2003 against a Polish consulate in Sweden (BBC Monitoring European 2005).

### **Geography**

The Global Intifada's attacks were all conducted in Sweden, specifically in the cities of Sodertalje, Stockholm, Malmo, and Sundbyberg (GTD 2018; BBC Monitoring European 2005).

### **Organizational Structure**

The organization claims to be a system of small cells (BBC Monitoring European 2005).

### **External Ties**

The group does not have any links to other organizations, although they allegedly supported the Palestinian Intifada groups (MIPT 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

After the 2005 fire-bombing of the car of a Russian diplomat, five members of the Global Intifada were arrested by the Swedish Security police working with the Israeli intelligence (MIPT 2008; BBC 2005b). The organization last attack was in 2009, with a series of arsons at supermarkets in Sodertalje (BBC Monitoring Europe 2009). Fliers that said the Global Intifada was targeting stores carrying American products were found at the scene of a fire (ibid).

#### X. AL-QA?IDA ORGANIZATION FOR JIHAD IN SWEDEN

Torg ID: 1414

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Qaêida Organization For Jihad In Sweden, Al-Qaeda Organization For Jihad In Sweden, Al-Qaida Organization For Jihad In Sweden, Jihad In Sweden

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Al Qaeda Organization in Sweden." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4696. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.  
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<https://www.counterextremism.com/countries/sweden>

#### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005 (MIPT 2008)

Group End: 2005 (MIPT 2008)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Al-Qaida Organization for Jihad in Sweden conducted one attack in 2005 that took place in the city of Kista (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008). Three men threw a Molotov cocktail into an Iraqi polling station for expatriates to vote in the Iraq parliamentary elections (MIPT 2008). The group sent a letter written by someone claiming to be the spokesperson for Al-Qaeda in Sweden to a newspaper claiming responsibility for the attack (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018). They threatened people to not vote in these elections (MIPT 2008).

### **Geography**

Their only attack was committed in the city of Kista in Sweden (GTD 2018, MIPT 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group most likely had only the three members that conducted the attack on the polling station in Kista (MIPT 2008). The three men were of Nima Nikain Ganjin, Albert Ramic, and Andreas Fahlen (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

The group claimed to be a branch of Al-Qaeda, but it was later discovered that they were not an official part of it and were merely supporters of Al-Qaeda (MIPT 2008; GTD 2018).

### **Group Outcome**

Police arrested members after the attack. After the arrests and convictions of the three attackers in Kista, the group became inactive (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

- actual ties to Al Qaeda are really murky. They claimed to have pre-attack ties with the group, but during the court trial against the members, legal teams are unable to find any specific evidence to this group
- the one attack is not in line with al Qaeda's brand and is really small
- group only has three members

Country-Level Trends:

- lot of heterogeneity across cases

- prominent right wing network and white supremacist network
- even though there's a lot of ideologically-similar right wing groups there is not a lot of evidence they are strongly affiliated with each other
- lot of one hit wonders and weak operational capacity (e.g. Al Qaeda in Sweden only has 3 members)
- left-wing groups in the 70s followed by a backlash in the late 1980s/early 1990s