

Switzerland, 1970-2012
Last Updated: 14 June 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1394	GREEN CELLS		0	0
T491	THIRD OF OCTOBER GROUP		0	0
T691	EASTERN TURKISTAN YOUTH LEAGUE (SWITZERLAND)		0	0
T896	GROUP OF THE MARTYRS MOSTAFA SADEKI AND ALI ZADEH		0	0
T224	PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (PIRA)		1922	2011
T1246	PEYKAR		1963	1982
T360	PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)		1964	1995
T378	AL-JABNA AL-SHABIYYA LI-TAHRIR FILASTIN		1967	2012
T379	POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE - GENERAL COMMAND (PFLP-GC)		1970	2010
T99	BAADER-MEINHOF GROUP		1970	1977
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)		1971	1976
T702526	IBERIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT (MIL)		1972	1974
T219	INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY ACTION GROUP (GARI)		1973	1977
T263	PEOPLES DEFENSE FORCE		1974	2012
T702520	KRAUSE GROUP		1974	1974
T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T87	ARMENIAN LIBERATION ARMY		1975	1997
T327	NEW ARMENIAN RESISTANCE (NAR)		1977	1983
T535	WORLD PUNISHMENT ORGANIZATION		1982	1982
T907	POLISH REVOLUTIONARY HOME ARMY		1982	1982
T908	SOCIALIST-NATIONALIST FRONT (SNF)		1988	1988

T28	AL-QAIDA		1989	2012
T1400	INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE GROUP (GAMA'A AL-ADELA AL-ALAMIYA)		1995	1995
T181	FREEDOM FOR MUMIA ABU-JAMAL		1999	0
T2313	GREEN RENNET		1999	0
T431	REVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE		2000	2011
T175	FOR A REVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE		2001	0

Switzerland Part 1, 1970-1974
Last Updated: 14 June 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1394	GREEN CELLS		0	0
T491	THIRD OF OCTOBER GROUP		0	0
T691	EASTERN TURKISTAN YOUTH LEAGUE (SWITZERLAND)		0	0
T896	GROUP OF THE MARTYRS MOSTAFA SADEKI AND ALI ZADEH		0	0
T224	PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (PIRA)		1922	2011
T1246	PEYKAR		1963	1982
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T263	PEOPLES DEFENSE FORCE		1974	2012
T702520	KRAUSE GROUP		1974	1974

I. GREEN CELLS
Torg ID: 1394
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. "Lebanon." in Political Terrorism: A New Guide. Routledge. 1988. P. 605. https://books.google.com/books?id=Up4uDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA605&lpg=PA605&dq=GREEN+CELLS+switzerland+lebanon+schmid+jongman&source=bl&ots=RwSvMvMklm&sig=ACfU3U0IEX53RkuFT5X6Hy_QyOeejq4GYw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjamojTjoXqAhWjRzABHYxtApwQ6AEwAHoEAsQAQ#v=onepage&q=GREEN%20CELLS%20switzerland%20lebanon%20schmid%20jongman&f=false
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- Gonet, Pascal-Arthur. "Shiite Gets Life Sentence for Hijack, Murder." AP NEWS. Associated Press, February 24, 1989. <https://apnews.com/6b9f89b84b6c20da1df515ff8911bfb1>.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Unknown

Group Formation: 1987 (alleged)

Group End: 1987 (alleged). Although he was never extradited, Hariri spent 17 years in a Swiss prison, and was later deported.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Green Cells formed, but they first came to attention for an attack in 1987 (Schmid and Jongman 1988; MIPT 2008). The group only carried out one attack during its existence (Schmid and Jongman 1988; MIPT 2008).

In August 1987, the group tried to set fire to the Disarmament Pavilion of the Palais Wilson in Geneva, which housed the United Nations High Commissioner for human rights (MIPT 2008). Members of the Green Cells claimed responsibility for the attack and demanded that Switzerland release a Hezbollah member, Hussein Mohammed Hariri, from prison (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988).

Hariri previously hijacked an Air Afrique plane en route from Brazzaville, Congo to Paris, France, killing Xavier Beaulieu, a French citizen (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988; AP 1987; UPI 1987; AP 1989). The hijacker demanded to be flown to Beirut, Lebanon, and for West Germany to release the Hamadi brothers, one who was imprisoned in connection with the 1985 TWA hijacking (AP 1987; UPI 1987; AP 1989).

The Green Cells warned the Swiss not to extradite Hariri to France, and if they did, they would carry out attacks on Swiss targets in the Middle East (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988). Green Cells was considered a Shia Islamic group due to their support of Hezbollah (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group attacked targets in Geneva, Switzerland as well (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

Very little is known about their organizational structure. It is, however, believed that the group was made up of Lebanese Shia Muslims (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

The group justified their use of violence on behalf of freeing Hussein Mohammed Hariri, a militant who had ties to Hezbollah (MIPT 2008; AP 1987; UPI 1987). Hariri was also connected to Ahmed Kassir, a Hezbollah extremist who killed 62 people in a 1983 suicide attack in Tyre, Lebanon (AP 1987). Hariri was talked out of killing a second passenger from the control tower by Nabil Ramlawi, leader of a PLO office in Geneva (AP 1987). He was also a friend of Mohamed Ali Hamadi, who was jailed in West Germany for his role in the 1985 TWA hijacking (AP 1987; UPI 1987).

Group Outcome

Between 1984 and 1985, Hariri was moved from a Lebanese to Israeli prison, and was released in 1987 (UPI 1987). He was never extradited to France, but later spent 17

years in a Swiss prison (MIPT 2008). He was eligible for parole after 15 years, and was forced to pay \$657,000 in damages to the airliner (AP 1989). Green Cells only had one incident in 1987 and then disappeared (Schmid and Jongman 1988; MIPT 2008).

II. THIRD OF OCTOBER GROUP

Torg ID: 491

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Third Of October Group, 3 October Armenian Nationalism Movement, 3 October Movement, 3rd October Organization

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Third of October Group." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 259. 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>
- "3rd October Organization." FAS. 1998. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/asala.htm>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Group End: This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Geography

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This is an alias for the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008).

- III. EASTERN TURKISTAN YOUTH LEAGUE (SWITZERLAND)
Torg ID: 691
Min. Group Date: 0
Max. Group Date: 0
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Mohit Naya. The Invisible Wall of China. Vij Books. 2012. [https://books.google.com/books?id=p_epCQAAQBAJ&pg=PT172&lpg=PT172&dq=EASTERN+TURKISTAN+YOUTH+LEAGUE+\(SWITZERLAND\)&source=bl&ots=DIajldiUo9&sig=ACfU3U05Wm1fuwJSoN5oLtRiB2Aqqek_ig&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwixmpPcj4XqAhWPRDABHV0IA24Q6AEwAXoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=EASTERN%20TURKISTAN%20YOUTH%20LEAGUE%20\(SWITZERLAND\)&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=p_epCQAAQBAJ&pg=PT172&lpg=PT172&dq=EASTERN+TURKISTAN+YOUTH+LEAGUE+(SWITZERLAND)&source=bl&ots=DIajldiUo9&sig=ACfU3U05Wm1fuwJSoN5oLtRiB2Aqqek_ig&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwixmpPcj4XqAhWPRDABHV0IA24Q6AEwAXoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=EASTERN%20TURKISTAN%20YOUTH%20LEAGUE%20(SWITZERLAND)&f=false)

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is considered an alias for ETIM (China 2001; Naya 2012; Reveron and Murer 2013).

Group Formation: This is considered an alias for ETIM (China 2001; Nayal 2012; Reveron and Murer 2013).

Group End: This is considered an alias for ETIM (China 2001; Nayal 2012; Reveron and Murer 2013).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is considered an alias for ETIM (China 2001; Nayal 2012; Reveron and Murer 2013).

Geography

This is considered an alias for ETIM (China 2001; Nayal 2012; Reveron and Murer 2013).

Organizational Structure

This is considered an alias for ETIM (China 2001; Nayal 2012; Reveron and Murer 2013).

External Ties

This is considered an alias for ETIM (China 2001; Nayal 2012; Reveron and Murer 2013).

Group Outcome

This is considered an alias for ETIM (China 2001; Nayal 2012; Reveron and Murer 2013).

IV. GROUP OF THE MARTYRS MOSTAFA SADEKI AND ALI ZADEH

Torg ID: 896

Min. Group Date: 0

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Group of the Martyrs Mostafa Sadeki and Ali Zadeh." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4042. 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://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf
- Hamid Mohtadi and Antu Murshid. "A Global Chronology of Incidents of Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, and Nuclear Attacks: 1950-2005." Biological, Radioactive, and Nuclear Attacks." 2006.
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Group of the Martyrs Mostafa Sadeki and Ali Zadeh, Group of the Martyrs Mostafa Sadeki and Ali Zadeh (GMMSAZ)**

Group Formation: **1992 (alleged)**

Group End: **1993 (alleged); it's unknown why they stopped using violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Group of the Martyrs Mostafa Sadeki and Ali Zadeh was an Iranian group which conducted its first violent attack in February 1992, where members bombed the offices of Bioengineering AG (MIPT 2008; Mohtadi and Murshid 2006; Jones and Libicki 2008). The choice of the target, headquartered near Zurich, was alleged by American and Israeli government officials to have supplied bioweapons to Iran (MIPT 2008). It is believed that they were an Iranian dissident group in opposition to the regime (MIPT 2008). The group was said to have had a "nationalist" ideology (Jones and Libicki 2008).

Geography

GMMSAZ operated in Switzerland (MIPT 2008; Mohtadi and Murshid 2006; Jones and Libicki 2008). They bombed Bioengineering AG near Zurich twice, and the group destroyed a shipment bound for Iran at an unspecified location (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

GMMSAZ was an Iranian group (MIPT 2008; Jones and Libicki 2008). It is believed that they were an Iranian dissident group in opposition to the regime (MIPT 2008). Membership was estimated to be in the tens, but the precise number of militants was unclear (Jones and Libicki 2008, 185).

External Ties

Although there was no clear evidence that the organization had external ties, the sources of the attacks have been widely disputed (MIPT 2008). While several reports suspect the GMMSAZ's involvement in the bombings, others believe that Babak Komraddin, another Iranian dissident organization, was responsible (MIPT 2008). Some have also accused Israeli intelligence of conducting the attacks, but there is no evidence to support this claim (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

The group's final violent act took place on February 21, 1993 (MIPT 2008; Mohtadi and Murshid 2006). The same company's offices were bombed once more, resulting in approximately \$1 million damage (MIPT 2008; Mohtadi and Murshid 2006). Since then, the group has not attacked, and they are now inactive (MIPT 2008; Jones and Libicki 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-Could not identify Mostafa Sadeki and Ali Zadeh

- V. PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (PIRA)
Torg ID: 224
Min. Group Date: 1922
Max. Group Date: 2011
Onset: NA

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

Part 1. Bibliography

- Kristian Gleditsch, David Cunningham, and Idean Salehyan. "United Kingdom vs. Irish Republican Army." Non-State Actor Dataset Narratives. P. 409-411.
http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf
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<http://mackenzieinstitute.com/provisional-irish-republican-army-pira/>

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- Peter Taylor. “Paramilitaries in the troubles.” BBC. 2013. http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/topics/troubles_paramilitaries
- Tom Rowley. “Timeline of Northern Ireland Troubles: from conflict to peace process.” Telegraph. 2015. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/northernireland/11610345/Timeline-of-Northern-Ireland-Troubles-from-conflict-to-peace-process.html>
- “PIRA.” Albert Schmid and Jongman. Political Terrorism. Routledge. 1988. P. 633. gDrive PDF.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Sinn Fein, Oglaiigh na hEireann

Group Formation:

December of 1969

Group End:

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

Notes for Iris:

-between 1922 and 1969, their initial aim is to remove British forces from Northern Ireland who have been occupying the area since the first Irish revolt. After 1960, the Irish forces are debating over the best strategy to get rid of the British.

-all these different groups are continuously attacking the British forces so they suspend the Irish political rights which becomes the catalyst for the start of the PIRA → goes through 2005 (fighting)

-the PIRA and CIRA/RIRA are divided over different ideologies and resistance to peace talks (ideological)

VI. PEYKAR

Torg ID: 1246

Min. Group Date: 1963

Max. Group Date: 1982

Onset: NA

Aliases: Peykar, Organization For Fight For The Freedom Of The Working Classes, Peykar-E Tabaqeh-E Kargar

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Peykar." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4204. MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mBx1qQfhGZTLIRuKUqXI8vkLjmPD9Wum0zdoW1kVOE0/edit>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Iran: Information on the Paykar Organization, 1 September 1989, IRN1937, available at:
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6abaa44.html>
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Iran: Information on the Peykar (Paykar) group; its aims, objectives, leaders, activities and the government's response to its members, 1 March 1993, IRN13416, available at:
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aaf180.html>
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[https://books.google.com/books?id=rp5XCwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Razoux,+Pierre+\(2015\).+The+Iran-Iraq+War.+Harvard+University+Press.+Appendix+E:+Armed+Opposition&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjo1rDd_8vZAhUE5IMKHdJ-BDIQ6AEILDAA#v=onepage&q=peykar&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=rp5XCwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=Razoux,+Pierre+(2015).+The+Iran-Iraq+War.+Harvard+University+Press.+Appendix+E:+Armed+Opposition&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjo1rDd_8vZAhUE5IMKHdJ-BDIQ6AEILDAA#v=onepage&q=peykar&f=false)

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: People's Mojahedin Organization of Iran, PMOI, The Marxist-Leninist Branch of the People's Mojahedin organization of Iran, Bakhsh-e Marksisti-Leninisti-ye Sazeman-e Mojahedin-e Khalq-e, The Combat Organization on the Road for the Emancipation of the Working Class, Sazeman-e Paykar dar Rah-e Azadi-ye Tabaqeh-ye Kargar, Paykar organization

Group Formation: 1975 (splinter)

Group End: 1982 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1975 when it splintered from the Mujahedin-e-Khalq (MIPT 2008). The group formed in response to the Shah's arrest of several MEK leaders (MIPT 2008). It was a secular Marxist organization in contrast to the MEK (MIPT 2008; Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989; Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1993). It wanted to overthrow the Iranian government. The group is also considered traditionalist and dogmatic (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1993).

The group experienced oppression from the Iranian government both under the Shah and the Ayatollah (MIPT 2008). The group carried out a series of small guerrilla raids (MIPT 2008). They also took an Iranian consulate hostage in Switzerland in 1982 (GTD 2017; MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group carried out attacks in Northern Iran as well as in Geneva, Tehran, and provinces near the Caspian Sea (MIPT 2008; Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989). The group also reportedly carried out an uprising in the city of Tabriz, Azerbaijan (Razoux 2015).

Organizational Structure

The group recruited members from labor settings in factories and oilfields (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989). The group also recruited from urban centers (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989). The group reportedly attracted approximately 10,000 people from various universities at its rallies in 1980 (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989). However, it is unclear how many of these supporters were active members. Alizara Ashtiyani and Hossein Ahmadi were reportedly two leaders of the group. The Iranian government arrested many members in 1982 during the larger crackdown against opposition parties (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1998; Razoux 2015). The group reportedly had about 3,000 followers at its peak from 1980-1982 (Razoux 2015).

External Ties

The group is a splinter of the Mujahedin-e-Khalq (MIPT 2008; Razoux 2015). After many leaders from the group known as Mujahedin-e-Khalq were imprisoned when Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi cracked down on Mujahedin-e-Khalq, the group was formed (MIPT 2008). The group members are suspected to have joined with Mujahedin-e-Khalq, forming a movement to oppose Ayatollah (MIPT 2008). The group allegedly received funding from the United States (MIPT 2008).

The group did not join the National Council in 1981 (Canada IRB 1989).

Group Outcome

The group began to disappear after the Iranian Revolution. Some members are suspected to have joined with Mujahedin-e-Khalq, forming a movement to oppose Ayatollah (MIPT 2008).

When the Iranian president from 1980-1981, Hassan Bani-Sadr, went into exile, the group did not join the National Council of Resistance like other other groups embodying leftist ideals (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989). The government reportedly imprisoned or killed several members of the group after several Mojahedin guerilla groups carried out violent attacks in 1992 (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1989; Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1993).

The group reportedly experienced a crackdown in 1981 that led to much of its demise (Razoux 2015). Alizara Ashtiyani and Hossein Ahmadi were captured in 1982 effectively ending the group (Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 1998). An estimate in 1989 said approximately 1000 former members - mostly students - were living in exile in Europe (Canada IRB 1989).

Notes for Iris:

- they're originally on good terms with the Ayatollah's government, but then he turns on them and starts to crackdown
- they felt marginalized by the new government after Ayatollah comes to power so their aims shifted from overthrowing the Shah to overthrowing the Ayatollah.
- good example of major crackdown → demise of group
- temporary alliance during 1979 revolution falls apart quickly

- VII. PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (PLO)
Torg ID: 360
Min. Group Date: 1964
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: PLO

Group Formation: 1964

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

*Umbrella

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

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

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

Group Outcome

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

In 1987, the first Intifada erupted when an Israeli driver killed Palestinian workers (Al Jazeera 2008). In 1988, Arafat renounced terrorism and violence to achieve the group's goals and tried to steer the PLO towards a diplomatic solution (FAS 1998). The Intifada also helped make the Palestinian issue salient and drive negotiations (Barhoum n.d.). In 1993, the PLO signed the Oslo Accords with Israel (Barhoum n.d.; Robinson n.d.). This

helped lead to the creation of the Palestinian Authority, which is a de facto state (Zanotti 2011, 18). The group was particularly active during the Second Intifada from 2000-2004. In 2002, Israeli forces attacked Arafat's headquarters and forced him to flee to Paris where he eventually died in 2004 (Al Jazeera 2009; Robinson n.d.). Arafat's death led the group to partially disintegrate due to lack of strong leadership to replace it (Robinson n.d.). Today, Fatah remains a prominent organization and main face of the Palestinian Authority (Zanotti 2011, 25-26). The PLO umbrella organization has declined in prominence (Zanotti 2011, 25).

VIII. AL-JABNA AL-SHABIYYA LI-TAHRIR FILASTIN

Torg ID: 378

Min. Group Date: 1967

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine (Pflp), Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades, Abu-Ali Mustafa Brigades, Al-Jabha Ash-Sha'abiya Li-Tahrir Falastin, Al-Jabna Al-Shabiyya Li-Tahrir Filastin, Martyr Abu-Ali Mustafa Brigades Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine, Red Eagles, PFLP

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Halhul Gang, Halhul Squad, Palestinian Popular Resistance Forces, PPRF (Mackenzie Institute)

Group Formation: 1967

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PFLP formed in 1967 by George Habash to fight and destroy Israel after the latter began to occupy parts of the West Bank (BBC 2014). It formed as a merger between two unnamed left-wing faction (IB Times 2014). The group came to attention in 1968 with a series of prominent airplane hijackings and were the first group to employ this tactic (BBC 2014). It was primarily secular, but Habash argued the group was founded on Marxist-Leninist ideals (Global Security n.d., BBC 2014).

Geography

Today, the group primarily operates from the Gaza Strip attacking Israeli communities in the southern part of the country. It has also had prominent attacks in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Entebbe, Geha junction, Itamar, Ramallah, and Karnei Shomron (Global Security n.d., BBC 2014). Its headquarters were in Damascus, Syria as early as 1968(Global Security n.d.)

Organizational Structure

The PFLP is a faction of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) (BBC 2014). It was originally created by George Habash - a Christian doctor - and merged with the PLO in 1968 (Global Security n.d.) Habash stepped down in 2000 and was replaced by Abu Ali Mustafa. It has an armed wing known as the Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades which was particularly active during the Second Intifada (BBC 2014). The armed wing was led - at some point - by Abu Ali Mustafa and later Ahmed Sadaa (BBC 2014).

The group had an estimated 800 members at an unknown date with potentially more support throughout the West Bank and Gaza (Global Security n.d.) The group funds itself from local supporters as well as external sources in Libya and Syria.

The representative of the PFLP in Turkey is Hassan Tahrawi (PFLP 2013).

External Ties

The PFLP has a vast network of alliances including the German Baader-Meinhof organization and Japanese Red Army (BBC 2014). It fought against Hamas early on (BBC 2014). The group received external support from Syria, Libya, USSR, and China in the form of financial support, training, and an external base of operations.

The Turkish branch of the PFLP claims to have an alliance with Kurdish forces and parties in the country (PFLP 2013).

Group Outcome

The PFLP escalated during the First Intifada with Israel. After the fall of the Soviet Union and in-fighting between Palestinian groups during the First Intifada (Hamas, PIJ), the PFLP was very weakened and lost nearly all of its power and influence in the West Bank by 2000 (ADL n.d., IB Times 2014).

The US designated the group a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 1995 (Global Security n.d). The group became partially involved in politics in the 1990s when it sought to become a part of Arafat's government.

Israel killed Mustafa in 2001 and arrested Sadat in 2002 (Global Security n.d.). As of 2017, the group was continuing to fight Israel and Saadat claims the group will not enter negotiations with the Israeli government (BBC 2014). The group's last violent attack was in 2016 (GTD 2017).

- IX. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE - GENERAL COMMAND (PFLP-GC)
Torg ID: 379
Min. Group Date: 1970
Max. Group Date: 2010
Onset: NA

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

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-

Part 2. Basic Coding

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

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PFLP-GC formed in 1968 to establish an independent Palestinian state and overthrow the Israeli government (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It was not a PFLP splinter (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It adheres to Marxist-Communist ideology (Mackenzie Institute 2016). It first came to attention in 1970 for bombing a Swiss airliner (Mackenzie Institute 2016).

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

- X. BAADER-MEINHOF GROUP
Torg ID: 99
Min. Group Date: 1970
Max. Group Date: 1977
Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

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

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

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

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

The group formally ended in 1998. The group also issued a ceasefire in 1992, but its final, major act of violence occurred at a German prison in 1993. The group stopped using political violence, as radical leftist causes weakened following the

dissolution of the Soviet Union, the reunification of Germany, and various government countermeasures taken to decrease their influence.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

First Wave

The Baader-Meinhof Group, later-known as the Red Army Faction was founded in 1968 by Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof (Schmid and Jongman 1988; New York Times 1989). Their first violent incident was carried out by two figures, Andreas Baader and Gudrun Ennslin, who carried out an arson attack against a Frankfurt store in 1968, with the use of incendiary bombs (New York Times 1989; Weil 2017). The group originated as the result of growing student activist organizations and protests in Germany and Western Europe (BBC 2016; Schmid and Jongman 1988; New York Times 1989; Weil 2017).

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

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

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

devoted to freeing the imprisoned leaders (Weil 2017). Siegfried Haag became the leader of the group (Weil 2017).

Second Wave

By 1977, four leaders of the organization, Andreas Baader, Ulrike Meinhof, Jan Carl Raspe, and Gudrun Ennslin were found dead in their cells at Stammheim Prison, due to suicide (Weil 2017; New York Times 1989). The group subsequently renamed itself to the Red Army Faction in 1977 (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009). In 1977, two new leaders, Brigitte Mohnhaupt and Christian Klar emerged, and after failing to release several prisoners from the group, they turned to targeting American and NATO symbols (Weil 2017). They attempted to murder American generals Alexander Haig and Frederick Kroesen, and they bombed an American airbase in Ramstein (Weil 2017; Sloan and Anderson 2009; CIA 2008). When Klar and Mohnhaupt were detained, leaders Wolfgang Grams and Birgit Hogefeld overtook the RAF (Weil 2017). They opposed a German and European-led economic world order, so they focused on targeting bankers, diplomats, and other figures of financial importance (Weil 2017). The group also sought to establish a coalition with other violent, leftist groups in Western Europe, often claiming responsibility for the actions of their international counterparts, until they eventually lost influence and disbanded (Weil 2017).

Geography

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

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

Organizational Structure

Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof founded the group (New York Times 1989). Baader was born in 1943 (The Guardian 2008). He relocated to West Berlin with the prospect of avoiding service in the military (The Guardian 2008). There, he met his girlfriend, Gudrun Ennslin, who was the daughter of a Lutheran preacher (The Guardian 2008). She was unhappy with the ruling party, the Social Democrats, and also espoused radical socialist principles (The Guardian 2008). With the help of Baader, they travelled to Frankfurt and committed an arson attack against a department store (The Guardian 2008; Kushner 2002). Following their detainment, Ennslin met Ulrike Meinhof in prison, a radical, left-wing journalist who later took part in the RAF's activities (The Guardian 2008). Ulrike Meinhof was born in 1934 in Oldenburg, Germany to a middle-class family (Rafinfo n.d.). She went to the University of Münster, in 1957 where she became an influential spokeswoman for the SDS, and subsequently became part of the Communist Party (KPD) in 1958 (Rafinfo n.d.). Ennslin and Meinhof devised a scheme to release Baader from prison, and in 1970, he successfully escaped (New York Times 1989; Weil 2017). After these two leaders were arrested in 1972, Siegfried Haag, took over the group (Weil 2017). Her arrest in 1976 led to her succession by Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt (Weil 2017). Meanwhile, the original founders committed suicide in prison (Inquiries Journal 2017; New York Times 1989). Klar and Mohnhaupt were detained by authorities in 1982, and were thus replaced by Wolfgang Grams and Birgit Hogefeld until the group died down (Weil 2017). In 1970, the group conducted a string of bank robberies in order to finance itself (Kushner 2002, 66).

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

External Ties

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

The Baader-Meinhof Group also received support from East Germany in the 1980's, who provided them with asylum, training, and logistical aid (MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009). The Group also sought to form an alliance with Direct Action, the Communist Combatant Cells, and the Red Brigades of Italy (Weil 2017). Evidence showed that the RAF worked with other organizations, such as the Communist Combatant Cells in Belgium and Direct Action in France, as well as the First of October Antifascist

Resistance Group in Spain (GRAPO) (FAS 1998; MIPT 2008; Sloan and Anderson 2009; Schmid and Jongman 1988). They also worked together with the Palestinian PLFP to conduct aircraft two hijackings abroad (*Sloan and Anderson 2009, 574*).

Group Outcome

Many steps were taken to curb the threat of the RAF. Key members and leaders within the organization were repeatedly arrested by authorities (Weil 2017). In 1977, counterterrorism raids by the West German Grenzschutzgruppe (GSG-9) took place killing hijackers on a plane (Inquiries Journal 2017; Sloan and Anderson 2009; New York Times 2009). During their final days of violence, police officers clashed with RAF members, and Hogefeld was detained, while Grams was fatally shot by police (Sloan and Anderson 2009; Social History Portal n.d.). Investigative power to the German police was expanded in 1977 when the penal code was edited to permit checking personal communications, fortifying search procedures, and creating road checkpoints (Weil 2017). Interior ministers within Germany voted to form a counterterrorism police unit called the GSG-9 in 1972, whose members received extensive training (Weil 2017). Anti-terror laws in Germany were bolstered on numerous occasions. The West German government passed new statutes in 1971, which clearly defined what constituted acts of terrorism, such as stealing aircraft and taking hostages, and in 1976, the law was amended to punish membership in an extremist organization with prison sentences (Weil 2017). In 1977, lawyers who were sympathetic to extremist activity were prohibited from representing militants in court, as well as permitting the police to isolate inmates who were deemed a threat (Weil 2017).

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

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

XI. BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)

Torg ID: 108
Min. Group Date: 1971
Max. Group Date: 1976
Onset: NA

Aliases: Black September, Black September Organization (Bso), Munazzamat Aylul Al-Aswad

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Fatah

Group Formation: 1970/1971

Group End (Outcome): 1973 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Black September is a transnational terrorist organization, a special secret armed wing of Fatah, named after events of September 1970 (Fruchter-Ronen 2008, 255). It was formed in either late 1970 or early 1971 (Wolf 1973, 37). The group came to attention for their attack during the Munich Olympics in 1972 (Wolf 1973, 5). The group came about after the Jordanian King initiated a massive crackdown against Fatah in September 1970 (Wolf 1973, 6).

Geography

The group's ties to Egypt came about when they assassinated Wasfi al-Tall, Prime Minister of Jordan, on November 27, 1971 in Cairo (Fruchter-Ronen 2008, 255; Global Security). Black September operated out of Lebanon and used this base as an external sanctuary to conduct guerrilla raids and operations into Israel (Wolf 1973, 7).

Organizational Structure

Members were primarily well-educated, from upper-middle class backgrounds, and were born in refugee camps around Europe (Wolf 1973, 8). The group's first leader was Mohammad Mustafa Syein, a former deputy chief of staff to Yasir Arafat (Wolf 1973, 8).

External Ties

The group received training in Jordan at terrorist camps where they may have also interacted with members of the Weather Underground, the IRA, Dev Genc, and Nicaragua's Sandinistas (Wolf 1973, 37)

Group Outcome

Fatah allegedly disbanded Black September in 1973 as it tried to pursue diplomatic negotiations and garner international recognition (Ciment and Hill 2013, 74).

Note: The group is a wing of Fatah and should be combined with them.

XII. IBERIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT (MIL)

Torg ID: 702526

Min. Group Date: 1972

Max. Group Date: 1974

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Movimiento Iberico de Liberacion**

Group Formation: 1970

Group End: 1973 (disarm), 1974 (did not take responsibility for any more attacks)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 1970 by Oriol Sole Sugranyes (Gildea et al 2017). The group was an anarchist organization from the Catalonia region of Spain, but it also embraced situationist and left communist ideals (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 662; Kate Sharpley Resources 2009). It was originally formed to aid workers' struggles, which suggests the group wanted to overthrow the Spanish government (Kate Sharpley Resources 2009). but their first attack occurred as late as 1972 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group mostly attacked Barcelona, Spain, but also attacked Zurich, Switzerland on two occasions late 1973 and early 1974 (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

One of the main leaders of the group was Puig Antich, who was executed in 1974 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 662). Another leader of the group was Oriol Sole Sugranyes (Gildea et al. 2017). Much of the group was made up of Catalans (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 662).

External Ties

The group had no known external ties.

Group Outcome

The group announced that it would disband in 1973, as it lacked the proper infrastructure to maintain itself, but activists still performed some sporadic attacks by themselves (Kate Sharpley Resources 2009). The last attack occurred in late 1974, several months after Antich was executed (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- their political aims are unclear
- puig antich assassinates a gendarme figure and is put on trial
- notably, antich assassinates the leader → arrested ---> lack of leader might hurt the group and affect their decision to disband in 1973
- the group is transnational → but attacks not in a bordering state, but further away

XIII. INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY ACTION GROUP (GARI)

Torg ID: 219

Min. Group Date: 1973

Max. Group Date: 1977

Onset: NA

Aliases: International Revolutionary Action Group (Gari), Groupes D'action R_Volutionnaire Internationaliste

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Groupes d'action revolutionnaires internationalistes, Revolutionary International Action Group, Groupes d'action révolutionnaires internationalistes, Internationalist Revolutionary Action Groups

Group Formation: 1973 (violent), 1974 (official formation)

Group End: 1977 (stopped using violence on its own), 1979 (merger [specifics discussed in "External Ties" and "Group Outcome" sections])

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

When Groupes d'Action Révolutionnaire Internationaliste formed is disputed. Some sources indicate that GARI formed in May 1974 (MIPT 2008). Other sources indicate that the group had already begun to use violence by January 1973 (GTD 2018). GARI formed in either 1973 or 1974 (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008). It is possible that the group conducted attacks as early as January 1973, but officially formed in May 1974 (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008). The first attack attributed to GARI occurred on January 28, 1973, when the group detonated an explosive at the Paris branch of Popular Bank, a Spanish bank, causing the equivalent of approximately 3000 U.S. dollars of property damage (GTD 2018). No one was killed or injured in the bombing (GTD 2018).

GARI may have formed as a splinter of Mouvement ibérique de libération (MIL) [English: Iberian Liberation Movement], an anti-Franco group (Dartnell 2013, 74). In April 1974, Spanish law enforcement killed Puig Antich, a member of MIL (Dartnell 2013, 74). For this reason, other MIL members officially formed GARI, a group dedicated to bringing about the demise of the Franco regime in Spain (Dartnell 2013, 74). Throughout 1974 and the following years, GARI attacked Spanish leaders, businesspeople, and infrastructure in France, Spain, and elsewhere in Europe (GTD 2018; MIPT 2008; Dartnell 2013, 74). The group has conducted bombings, kidnappings, robberies, and assassinations (GTD 2018; Dartnell 2013, 74).

GARI was an anti-Franco group (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 2013, 74; Atkins 2004, 5). The group's main goal was the destruction of the Franco regime (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 2013, 74). GARI used violence to demonstrate its potency and great disdain for the governments and leaders of Spain, France, and Belgium (Dartnell 2013, 74). The group was center-seeking and sought to destroy the dictatorial government of Francisco Franco (MIPT 2008; Dartnell 2013, 74). The group attempted to force the governments of European countries like France and Belgium to change their foreign policies regarding Franco and the government of Spain (Dartnell 2013, 74). The group can be considered anarchist (MIPT 2008; Atkins 2004, 5). The group's ideology can be considered leftist (Dartnell 2013, 74). The group opposed capitalism (MIPT 2008). The group can be considered communist and socialist (MIPT 2008). The group reportedly opposed Leninism (Dartnell 2013, 74). GARI strived for "the liberation of Spain, of Europe and of the world" (MIPT 2008). Since many of the group's members were Basque militants, the group could be classified as a Basque nationalist group (MIPT 2008).

GARI conducted its only attack in Portugal on September 25, 1975, when the group detonated an explosive at the Spanish Embassy in Lisbon and conducted five other attacks simultaneously throughout Europe (GTD 2018).

Geography

GARI is predominantly based in southwestern France (Dartnell 2013, 73). The group was active in and conducted attacks in the French cities of Toulouse, Paris, and Lourdes (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Spain (MIPT 2008). One source indicates that the group's attacks in Spain could have occurred in Madrid and near the border between France and Spain (Dartnell 2013, 74). Nevertheless, the group's activities in Spain and the locations of said activities remain unclear. The group conducted attacks in Belgium in the cities of Brussels, Liege, and Antwerp (GTD 2018). The group conducted one attack in Andorra (GTD 2018). The group conducted one attack in the Netherlands in Den Haag (GTD 2018). The group conducted one attack in Portugal in Lisbon (GTD 2018). The group conducted one attack in Switzerland in Geneva (GTD 2018). The group conducted one attack in Turkey in Ankara (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The leader of GARI was Jean-Marc Rouillan (Dartnell 2013, 74). Nothing else is known about the group's leadership or organizational structure. Most members of GARI were French, Spanish, or both and may have previously fought for the MIL. Many were Basque militants (MIPT 2008). Many were Spanish expatriates who had resided in southwestern France since they fled from Spain due to the Spanish Civil War (Dartnell 2013, 73). GARI funded itself through robberies, especially in French cities like Toulouse and Béziers (Dartnell 2013, 73).

External Ties

Groupes d'Action Révolutionnaire Internationaliste allegedly had ties to Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) [English: Basque Homeland and Freedom] (MIPT 2008). ETA was an ethno-nationalist Basque separatist group that also operated in both France and Spain (Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.). ETA adopted Marxist positions and viewed revolutionary socialism as their ultimate goal (Encyclopædia Britannica n.d.). Moreover, since the membership of GARI was composed of Basque militants, it is likely GARI had ties to ETA (MIPT 2008). ETA allegedly was involved in GARI's bombing on a train from Madrid to Paris (MIPT 2008).

In 1979, Groupes d'Action Révolutionnaire Internationaliste and Noyaux armés pour l'autonomie populaire (NAPAP) [English: New Arms for Popular Autonomy or Armed Nuclei for Popular Autonomy] merged to form Action Directe (AD) [English: Direct Action] (Dartnell 2013, 73; Atkins 2004, 5; State Department 1989, 42-43). NAPAP was "a Maoist group of Parisian urban guerillas" (Atkins 2004, 5). AD was founded by Jean-Marc Rouillan, the leader of GARI, and Nathalie Menigon (Atkins 2004, 5). AD was based in Paris, Lyons, and somewhere in Belgium (Atkins 2004, 5-6; State Department 1989, 42-43). AD was committed to the destruction of societal institutions, the end of Western imperialism, the eradication of U.S. influence in Europe, and conducting attacks for anti-Zionist causes (State Department 1989, 42). The group ceased using violence in 1987 following a police crackdown on the group and arrests of key members (State Department 1989, 43).

Group Outcome

In September 1974, local police stopped GARI members, Michel Camillieri and Mario Innes Torres (Dartnell 2013, 74). Upon discovering that Camillieri and Innes Torres were members of GARI, they were arrested and subsequently imprisoned (Dartnell 2013, 74). In December 1974, more group members including the leader Jean-Marc Rouillan were arrested (Dartnell 2013, 74). These arrests significantly precluded GARI from conducting meaningful operations until a legal loophole saved the GARI (Dartnell 2013, 74). In 1976, a French court dismissed charges that GARI members threatened government authority (Dartnell 2013, 74-75). In May 1977, Rouillan, Camillieri, Innes Torres, and other group members were released (Dartnell 2013, 75).

GARI most likely stopped using violence in 1977 (GTD 2018). The group conducted its last recognized attack on May 22, 1977 when it detonated an explosive at the Paris branch of the Bank of Bilbao, a location it had previously attacked (GTD 2018; Dartnell 2013, 74).

In 1979, Groupes d'Action Révolutionnaire Internationaliste and Noyaux armés pour l'autonomie populaire (NAPAP) [English: New Arms for Popular Autonomy or Armed Nuclei for Popular Autonomy] merged to form Action Directe (AD) [English: Direct Action] (Dartnell 2013, 73; Atkins 2004, 5; State Department 1989, 42-43). NAPAP was "a

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Notes for Iris:

- what are the aims of this group? Mostly center-seeking to oppose Franco
- the group’s relationship with ETA was slightly unclear. It might have been strategically useful to put pressure on the
- ETA and GARI had ideological similarities, Basque membership similarity, both were transnational
- the group didn’t oppose Portugal, it opposed the Spanish Embassy

XIV. PEOPLES DEFENSE FORCE

Torg ID: 263

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

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

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: KADEK, Kurdistan Halk Kongresi (KHK)

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

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

Organizational Structure

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

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

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

External Ties

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

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

Group Outcome

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

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

XV. KRAUSE GROUP
Torg ID: 702520
Min. Group Date: 1974
Max. Group Date: 1974
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Anarchistische Kampforganisation (AKO), Krause Group, German Anarchist Fighting Organization**

Group Formation: 1974

Group End: 1975; Petra Krause, the group's leader, was captured and incarcerated.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but its first attack was in June 1974 (GTD 2019). The group was an anarchist group (Swiss National Science Foundation 2015; Crelinsten and Schmid 2012). The group was mostly an organization that sold weapons and other ammunition to armed groups (Crelinsten and Schmid 2012; Gyr 2017). Krause stole weapons from Swiss army depots in 1974 (Crelinsten and Schmid 2012).

Geography

The group was mostly based in Zurich (Gyr 2017). It did not conduct any transnational attacks.

Organizational Structure

Petra Kraus took over as leader of the anarchist group in 1974 (Crelinsten and Schmid 2012). She was a young anarchist of Italian and German nationality (Swiss National Science Foundation 2015). She was a Holocaust survivor, which some suspect contributed to her mental health problems (Swiss National Science Foundation 2015; Gyr 2017). She was supported by feminist and left-wing groups (Swiss National Science Foundation 2015). The organization was sometimes described as a “gang” rather than an organized group with set political motives (Gyr 2017; Crelinsten and Schmid 2012). Nothing else could be found about the organizational structure of the group.

External Ties

The Petra Krause gang allegedly supported many left-wing groups in Europe with weapons including the German RAF, Italian Brigade Rosse, and other militant movements in Spain, Ireland, Greece, and France (Gyr 2017).

Group Outcome

In 1975, Petra Krause was arrested on suspicion of smuggling ammunition for various terrorist groups in Europe (Crelinsten and Schmid 2012; Gyr 2017; Diplomatic Documents of Switzerland 1976). She participated in hunger strikes while in prison, which drew attention to her movement (Swiss National Science Foundation 2015). After Krause was captured, many activists, like the Entebbe hijackers, took to the street to protest for her release (Gyr 2017; Diplomatic Documents of Switzerland). However, their protests didn't work and supporters eventually ceased (Gyr 2017). She was later sent to a mental health hospital; she was released from prison in 1977 (Gyr 2017). She spent 3 years in solitary confinement working on her mental health issues (Gyr 2017). In 1981, Krause was sentenced to six years of prison (Steiger 2018). As of 2017, she has been living in seclusion in Milan (Gyr 2017).

Notes for Iris:

-Krause group was principally a supplier group for other left-wing militant groups within Europe

-weapons trafficker?

-major network node between left-wing groups, unclear if it had enough operational autonomy to conduct many attacks on its own

Switzerland Part 2, 1975-2012

Last Updated: 14 June 2020

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T87	ARMENIAN LIBERATION ARMY		1975	1997
T327	NEW ARMENIAN RESISTANCE (NAR)		1977	1983
T535	WORLD PUNISHMENT ORGANIZATION		1982	1982
T907	POLISH REVOLUTIONARY HOME ARMY		1982	1982
T908	SOCIALIST-NATIONALIST FRONT (SNF)		1988	1988
T28	AL-QAIDA		1989	2012
T1400	INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE GROUP (GAMA'A AL-ADELA AL-ALAMIYA)		1995	1995
T181	FREEDOM FOR MUMIA ABU-JAMAL		1999	0
T2313	GREEN RENNET		1999	0
T431	REVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE		2000	2011
T175	FOR A REVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE		2001	0

I. JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Torg ID: 248

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: JCAG-ARA, Armenian Revolutionary Army

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: JCAG, Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide, The Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1985 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide was a right wing, Armenian nationalist and separatist group (MIPT 2008; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 1; Gunter 2007, 110; Wilkinson 1983, 346; Chalk 2013, 383). JCAG was formed by the Dashnak Party, an Armenian political party that is more commonly known as the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, or ARF (MIPT 2008; Chalk 2013, 383). The group's main goal was to use violence to coerce the government of Turkey into accepting responsibility for the Armenian genocide of the early twentieth century, in which 1.5 million Armenians were killed (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii; Chalk 2013, 383). Moreover, JCAG reportedly attempted to make other countries around the world recognize the Armenian genocide (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii). The group strived for the formation of a separate and autonomous Armenian state (MIPT 2008). The group had profound enmity for Turkey, and accordingly, attacked Turkish interests and assassinated Turkish diplomats (MIPT 2008; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2; Gunter 2007, PAGE; Chalk 2013, 383). JCAG conducted its first attack on October 22, 1975, when three group operatives assassinated Danis Tinaligil, the Turkish ambassador to Austria (GTD 2018; Gunter 2007, 115; Chalk 2013, 383).

The group conducted its first attack in Portugal on June 7, 1982, when a group member fatally shot a Turkish administrative attache and his or her wife (GTD 2018).

Geography

JCAG conducted attacks throughout the world (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Austria in the city of Vienna (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in France in the cities of Paris and Marseilles (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Switzerland in the cities of Zurich and Bern (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Italy in the city of Rome (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Belgium in the city of Brussels (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in the United Kingdom in the city of London (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Spain in the city of Madrid (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in the Netherlands in the city of Den Haag (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in the United States in the cities of Los Angeles, New York City, Cambridge, Somerville, and Philadelphia (GTD 2018; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii). In the United States, the group maintained a particularly large presence in Los Angeles and elsewhere in California (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii; New York Times 1982). The group conducted an attack in Australia in the city of Sydney (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Denmark in the city of

Copenhagen (GTD 2018). The group conducted attacks in Portugal in the cities of Linda-a-Velha and Lisbon (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Canada in the city of Ottawa (GTD 2018; New York Times 1985). The group conducted an attack in Bulgaria in the city of Burgas (GTD 2018). The group conducted an attack in Turkey in the city of Istanbul (GTD 2018). The group allegedly conducted an attack in Lebanon in the city of Beirut (GTD 2018). The group allegedly conducted an attack in what was then Yugoslavia in the city of Belgrade (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

JCAG was a part of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, or ARF; JCAG often functioned as an armed wing of ARF (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2-4). The structure of ARF is hierarchical and pyramidal (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2). ARF consisted of many regional chapters throughout the world (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2-4). Each chapter was led by a central committee, which was generally responsible for that chapter's operations and members (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4). Each chapter's central committee reported to a geographic bureau, which consisted of about five of the most important ARF members of that region (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4). The geographic bureau made important decisions, received funding, and directed important facets of activities (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4). The entire ARF was led by the world bureau (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4). The world bureau was elected every four years by delegates from local chapters (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4). Nothing is known about the organizational structure or leadership of JCAG itself. JCAG consists of members of the Armenian diaspora around the world (MIPT 2008; Gunter 2007, 111). JCAG was funded privately and not by states (MIPT 2008). The group is primarily funded by the Armenian diaspora around the world (MIPT 2008; Chalk 2013, 383).

External Ties

The Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide had ties to Hai Heghapokhakan Dashnaktsuthium (MIPT 2008; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 2-4; Gunter 2007, PAGE; Chalk 2013, 383). Hai Heghapokhakan Dashnaktsuthium is more commonly known as the Dashnak Party, Armenian Revolutionary Federation, or ARF (Gunter 2007, 113). ARF, an Armenian political party, was the parent organization of JCAG (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, iii). JCAG was formed by the ARF in 1975 (MIPT 2008; Chalk 2013, 383). JCAG functioned as a military wing of ARF (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 4).

The Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide had a fierce rivalry with another Armenian group called Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, or ASALA (Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 5). ASALA, like JCAG, used violence to increase recognition of the Armenian genocide and to achieve liberation for the Armenian people (MIPT 2008; CIA/FOIA 1984, 1). Nevertheless, ASALA posed a larger threat to American

interests than JCAG did (MIPT 2008; CIA/FOIA 1984, 1). Unlike the right wing JCAG, ASALA was a Marxist and Leninist group, which had ties to the U.S.S.R. and Palestinian nationalist groups which attempted to form an independent Palestinian state (MIPT 2008; Central Intelligence Agency 1984, 6; CIA/FOIA 1984, 1; Chalk 2013, 383).

JCAG was succeeded by the Armenian Revolutionary Army, or ARA (MIPT 2008). Armenian Revolutionary Army was an alias that the Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide adopted in July 1983 (MIPT 2008; Gunter 2007, 110).

JCAG likely did not have ties to any governments.

Group Outcome

In a technical sense, JCAG's violent activities ended in 1983 (MIPT 2008). In July of that year, the Justice Commandos for the Armenian Genocide adopted the alias Armenian Revolutionary Army, or ARA (MIPT 2008; Gunter 2007, 110). The ARA used violence until 1985 (MIPT 2008; Gunter 2007, 110, 115-116; Chalk 2013, 383). For this reason, it can be determined that JCAG used violence after 1983, albeit under a different name. In March 1985, the group attacked the Turkish Embassy in the Canadian city of Ottawa (Gunter 2007, 115; Chalk 2013, 383). A security guard was killed (Gunter 2007, 115; Chalk 2013, 383). This was likely the group's last violent attack. The ARA reportedly has shifted its goals to campaigns in other places like Azerbaijan, where it is attempting to win Nagorno-Karabakh, a region in which many Armenians reside (MIPT 2008). It is unclear why the ARA ceased conducting attacks targeting Turkish diplomats and interests.

II. ARMENIAN LIBERATION ARMY

Torg ID: 87

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1977

Onset: NA

Aliases: Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia, Armenian Liberation Army, Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia (Asala), Hayastani Azatagrutyanyan Hay Gaghtni Banak, Hayastani Azatagrut'yan Hay Gaghtni Banak

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.nytimes.com/1983/08/01/world/armenian-terror-tangle-of-motives.html>
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<https://books.google.com/books?id=-wwPNjSnxcYC&printsec=frontcover&dq=kushner+terrorism&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjTtPf04IfiAhVDqp4KHbM9AgAQ6AEIQjAF#v=onepage&q=armenia&f=false>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Armenian Liberation Army, Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia (ASALA), Hayastani Azatagrutyan Hay Gaghtni Banak, Hayastani Azatagrut'yan Hay Gaghtni Banak, Popular Movements for the Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia (PMASALA), Orly Group, ASALA-RM

Group Formation: 1971 - 1975

Group End: 1997 (dissolved due to splintering and death of leader)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Hayastani Azatagrut'yan Hay Gaghtni Banak, commonly known as the Armenian Secret Army For The Liberation Of Armenia (ASALA), was founded between 1971 and January 1975 (Migliorino 2008, 154; Chalk 2013, 59; CIA n.d.). The group conducted its first attack in Beirut, Lebanon on January 20, 1975 (Gunter 2007). ASALA was the manifestation of a new wave of Armenian terrorism inspired by the 1973 killing of two Turkish attaches in Los Angeles by a 73-year old survivor of the Armenian genocide (Gunter 2007).

The primary goals of ASALA were to pressure the Turkish government into recognizing the Armenian genocide (Rubin and Colp Rubin 2015, 1376), enacting revenge on Turkey for their perpetration of the Armenian genocide, and establishing an independent Armenian state (Rubin and Colp Rubin 2015, 1376). The group ascribes to Marxism-Leninism as well as ethno-nationalism on behalf of the Armenian people (Sullivan 2011; Gunter 2007; Chalk 2013).

Geography

ASALA was founded in Beirut, Lebanon and maintained headquarters with the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) in Western Beirut (Wilkinson 1983) until 1982 when the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) invaded Lebanon in order to disrupt the PLO. ASALA's headquarters were then moved to Damascus, Syria (Migliorino 2008, 155). Additional reports state that ASALA has an additional base in Libya where it was allowed to train by Muammar Gaddafi's government (Lalevee 1983, 41). ASALA is a transnational organization, orchestrating attacks in almost two dozen countries across Europe, the Middle East, North America, and South America (GTD 2018). These attacks are generally conducted in metropolitan areas with dense populations.

Organizational Structure

ASALA was founded in 1975 by Hagop Hagopian and Hagop Tarakciyan in Beirut, Lebanon (GTD Perpetrator 305) with the support of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) (Migliorino 2008, 154), a faction of the Palestinian Liberation

Organization (PLO), and Black September (Gunter 2007, 117), the secret service branch of Fatah. Prior to starting ASALA, Hagopian, an ethnic Armenian born in Lebanon (Sullivan 2011), was a member of the PFLP (Gunter 2007, 117). ASALA received funding and support from a wide range of states and organizations.

In addition to external support from both state and non-state actors, U.S. officials have stated that ASALA has acted as a mercenary group in order to finance their terrorist operations (Washington Post 1988). At its inception, ASALA had six or seven members (Sullivan 2011) and later estimates placed membership in the group anywhere from roughly 100 to 300 members (Sullivan 2011; FAS 1998). Membership of ASALA consists of ethnic Armenians. A CIA report from 1984 states that the CIA believed ASALA to be managed by a central leadership committee while most academic sources credit Hagopian as the group's leader (Central Intelligence Agency 2010). However, the CIA report references Hagopian as a group leader chief spokesman. Due to redactions in the document, it is not possible to determine additional information regarding Hagopian and the group's leadership.

External Ties

ASALA receives funding and support from multiple state and non-state actors. At ASALA's onset, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine heavily supported the group by giving them protection and training (Migliorino 2008, 154). The leader of another Palestinian terrorist leader, Abu Iyad, chief of Black September, the secret service branch of Fatah, also reportedly supported the group during its inception (Gunter 2007). Both Syria and Libya have provided aid and safehaven for ASALA (Lalevee 1983, 41; FAS 1998). ASALA maintained close connections with the terrorist groups the New Armenian Resistance (NAR) (GTD n.d.) and the Kurdish Workers' Party (KWP) (Central Intelligence Agency 2010), both of whom ASALA has conducted joint operations with in Europe.

Following the displacement of ASALA's headquarters following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the attack on Orly Airport in France in 1983, ASALA splintered into two groups. One would be known as ASALA Revolutionary Movement (ASALA-RM), and the other, lead by Hagopian, would continue on as ASALA.

Group Outcome

Following the splinter of 1983, ASALA-RM attempted to establish itself as a political movement rather than a terrorist organization. However, members of ASALA-RM claim to have been targeted by ASALA hindering the group's ability to function (source). In addition, the leader of ASALA-RM, Monte Melkonian, was arrested in France in 1985, essentially killing the movement (Gunter 2007). Due to the loss of resources as a result of splinter of 1983 combined with the troubles of establishing itself in Syria, ASALA was forced to rely heavily on the Syrian government to remain afloat. Eventually the Syrians

took control of ASALA and ousted its leader Hagopian at the end of 1987 (Gunter 2007). ASALA did not launch a single attack during 1987 and only conducted a single attack following the expulsion of Hagopian in 1988.

The last confirmed attack undertaken by the ASALA was on February 2, 1988. In two additional incidents, occurring in 1991 (Los Angeles Times 1991) and 1997 (GTD n.d.), individuals claiming to be connected to ASALA claimed responsibility for the attacks, but their claims can not be substantiated and were likely lone wolf actors.

III. NEW ARMENIAN RESISTANCE (NAR)

Torg ID: 327

Min. Group Date: 1977

Max. Group Date: 1983

Onset: NA

Aliases: New Armenian Resistance (Nar), New Armenian Resistance

Part 1. Bibliography

- "New Armenian Resistance." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 262, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqgSsMTPnl3A/edit>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No Proposed Changes

Group Formation: 1977 (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008)

Group End: 1983 (Either disbanded or combined with ASALA) (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008; GTD 2017)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group first formed but the first violent incident of the NAR was in 1977 when they bombed a Turkish tourism office in Paris (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). This was followed with more attacks on Turkish banks and counters within Brussels, London, and Rome (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). This group is allegedly a faction of ASALA within Europe and, in relation to that, is also hypothesized to be communist leaning as well (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). Its goals and aims were to seek justice and retribution at Turkey for the Armenian genocide and to fight for the establishment of an independent Armenian state. They specifically targeted these Turkish foreign offices as they believed the diplomats deserved to be attacked as well (Armenian Reporter International 1967-1988). It also targeted foreign travel agencies (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 676). This group's ideology is ethno-nationalist because they promote the rights of Armenians (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Geography

This group is known and responsible for bombing travel agencies within Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 676). The group aimed specifically for Soviet, British, and Israeli travel agencies (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 676). There is no reliable source on the group's bases.

Organizational Structure

There is no known leader of the NAR nor any information on its group structure, funding, or size. Although not explicitly stated, the ethnic group is most likely comprised of Armenians (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

External Ties

The only information on external ties is that this group is alleged to be a faction of ASALA within Europe (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008).

Group Outcome

There is no known counterterrorism efforts by the state. The last known violent attack was in 1983 when they bombed a Turkish airlines office within Brussels (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). It either combined with ASALA (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008) or became inactive after an ASALA power struggle (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 676). As of 2012 the group's status is assumed to be inactive.

IV. WORLD PUNISHMENT ORGANIZATION

Torg ID: 525

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 1982

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "World Punishment Organization." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4316. 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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 - "World punishment organization"
 - World punishment organization geneva
 - Bank attack geneva from 1982-05-01 to 1982-06-30
 - Bank attack world punishment from 1982-05-01 to 1982-06-30
 - Bank attack armenian from 1982-05-01 to 1982-06-30

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **1982 (alleged)**

Group End: **1982 (alleged); reasons for inactivity are unclear.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The World Punishment Organization is allegedly an Armenian group which first came to attention for a 1982 bombing carried out against a bank in Geneva (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008). The group never justified their use of violence (MIPT 2008).

Geography

World Punishment Organization only operated in Geneva, Switzerland (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

The group likely consisted of Armenians (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

World Punishment Organization conducted a second bomb attack against a Geneva bank in 1982 (MIPT 2008). The group is now inactive (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008).

V. POLISH REVOLUTIONARY HOME ARMY

Torg ID: 907

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 1982

Onset: NA

Aliases: Polish Revolutionary Home Army, Insurgent Home Army, Poland National Liberation Front

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Polish Revolutionary Home Army." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4206. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
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https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1982/09/10/swiss-storm-embassy-free-captives/f5392fc1-e7db-4791-98d6-bbe07c171823/?utm_term=.5607e6f776fe

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Insurgent Home Army (MIPT 2008), Poland National Liberation Front (MIPT 2008)

Group Formation: 1982 (MIPT 2008, GTD 2018)

Group End: 1982 (MIPT 2008, GTD 2018)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

On September 5 1982, four members of the group seized the Polish Embassy in Bern, Switzerland (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The leader of the group, who identified as "Colonel Wysocki," released a message to the media threatening fatal violence if his demands were not fulfilled (MIPT 2008, New York Times 1988). The group sought the end of martial law, the freedom of political prisoners, the end of prison camps and repression in Poland (MIPT 2008). They claimed to possess 55 pounds of explosives and set a 48 hour deadline for their demands (MIPT 2008).

The gunmen demanded a ransom of 3 million Swiss francs (Washington Post 1982). Bern's antiterrorist squad was fully equipped with combat outfits, helmets, gas masks (Washington Post 1982, New York Times 1988). At 10:42 am, the bomb delivered through a food basket went off and the authorities went rushing in (Washington Post 1982, New York Times 1988). The bomb enabled the authorities to rush in (Washington Post 1982). All the gunmen were in camouflage and were forced out of the Embassy at gunpoint (Washington Post 1982). The entire operation took 12 minutes and no dynamite was found (Washington Post 1982). The members were carrying automatic rifles (Washington Post 1982; New York Times 1988). After the Polish government gave permission, the Swiss authorities were able to carry out the operation (Washington Post 1982). An embassy official who the attackers did not account for had escaped two days earlier covertly (Washington Post 1982).

Four days later, multiple hostages had been released and the group extended the timeline by another 48 hours (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1988; Schmid and Jongman 1988). Using force, Swiss officers took back the embassy using force and freeing the hostages (MIPT 2008). There were no casualties (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1988). It is unclear what the intentions of this attack or group are (MIPT 2008, New York Times 1988). The group were initially believed to be anti-communist (MIPT 2008). It is known Krszyk was a member of the Polish Secret Service until 1965 (MIPT 2008). After committing a robbery in Vienna in 1969, he was sentenced to nine years in prison (MIPT 2008). He apparently had only financial motives during this robbery but disguised it

under a movement (MIPT 2008). In 1997, he assisted the Warsaw government by spying on Polish refugees and was arrested by Swiss authorities as a result (MIPT 2008). It is believed he was working with the government to infiltrate the Solidarity movement undercover (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1988). Krusyk continued insisting the group was fighting for Polish freedom and was sentenced to six years while the other members served three (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988). There is no evidence as to what the actual motivation of the attack was (MIPT 2008).

Geography

The group conducted an attack in Bern, Switzerland (GTD 2018).

Organizational Structure

The group had reportedly been protesting against the Polish government and were in the Liberal Solidarity Movement (MIPT 2008). Switzerland refused and put the men on trial in Lausanne (MIPT 2008). These members were Florian Kruszyk, Krystof Wasilewski, Miroslaw Plewinski, and Marck Michalski (MIPT 2008). The group size is an estimated four members based on the attack (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

After Swiss officials caught the group members, Poland requested an extradition (MIPT 2008). The group had reportedly been protesting against the Polish government and were in the Liberal Solidarity Movement (MIPT 2008). The Solidarity trade union denied any knowledge of the group or any alliance with them (New York Times 1988).

Group Outcome

The Swiss government acknowledged the attack as criminal (New York Times 1988). The Swiss Minister of Justice assigned a special task force to organize the police and advise the government (New York Times 1988, Washington Post 1982). The Foreign Ministry spokesman, claimed the demands had reached the Polish Government, but there was no official response (New York Times 1988). It was estimated there was five gunmen and 12 or more hostages (New York Times 1988). The hostages were mostly embassy officials (New York Times 1988, Washington Post 1982). It was reported no gunshots were heard (New York Times 1988).

The Polish Home Army is similar to a group that organized the Warsaw Uprising in 1944 against Germany (New York Times 1988, Washington Post 1982). The leader of this group denied the existence of that army (New York Times 1988, Washington Post 1982). It was also reported that the leader identified himself as "Colonel Isorgski (New York Times 1988)." He claimed the group was founded in August 1982 and had 200 members across Western countries

(New York Times 1988). He also claimed this attack was one of many to come (New York Times 1988). The Swiss government was unable to enter the Embassy until Poland gave permission because of diplomatic protection (New York Times 1988).

The attack on September 6, 1982 is the only known attack of the group (GTD 2018). The attack ended on September 9, 1982 (**Schmid and Jongman 1988**). The weapons they had included TNT and automatic rifles (GTD 2018).

Notes for Iris:

- Colonel names for group leadership doesn't trigger any historical references
- the incident primarily seems financially motivated and no political opposition against the government
- mixed evidence about whether the group was actually politically motivated or not
- Poland in general just has one hit wonders. Solidarity movement denied involvement
- evidence of a strong police response as well

VI. SOCIALIST-NATIONALIST FRONT (SNF)

Torg ID: 908

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Socialist Nationalist Front (SNF)." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4267. 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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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Socialist-Nationalist Front, Socialist-Nationalist Front (SNF)**

Group Formation: **1988 (alleged)**

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the Socialist Nationalist Front formed, but it first came to attention as a violent group in November 1988. On November 18, 1988, the group bombed an Aeroflot office, a jewelry store, and several Arab and European banks in Geneva, injuring several people (AP 1988; GTD 2019; US State Department 1989; MIPT 2008). The group claimed responsibility to the attacks arguing that it used violence to protest “communist, capitalist, and Jewish interests” (AP 1988; MIPT 2008).

Geography

Socialist Nationalist Front conducted its attack in Geneva, Switzerland (AP 1988; GTD 2019; US State Department 1989; MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found regarding the organizational structure of this group.

External Ties

It was implied that the SNF had some connection to Neo-Nazi organizations due to the choice of their targets; however, Neo-Nazi groups usually do not oppose capitalism (MIPT 2008). Therefore, this was not a valid assumption.

Group Outcome

Police set up barricades in response to the attack, and in that same year, Switzerland passed general anti-terror legislation, such as the Protocol to the Montreal Convention of 1971 for Combating Illegal Acts Directed Against the Safety of Ships at Sea, the Convention on Combating Illegal Acts Directed Against the Safety of Ships at Sea, and collaborated with other members of the Council of Europe to create a committee on applying criminal law to acts of terrorism (US State Department 1989). It is unknown why the group suddenly stopped acting, and they are now inactive today (GTD 2019; MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-ambiguous political aims

-neo-Nazi ties seem based on anti-Semitism and name, but anti-capitalist ideology would contradict these ties. Also no evidence of clearly named groups with ties.
-responses to terrorism seemed very generic, no clear ties to group, and potentially part of general effort to bolster anti-terrorism law within Switzerland.

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

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

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

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

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

- VIII. INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE GROUP (GAMA'A AL-ADELA AL-ALAMIYA)
Torg ID: 1400
Min. Group Date: 1995
Max. Group Date: 1995
Onset: NA

Aliases: International Justice Group

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 1268. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified September 2019.
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1268>
- Douglas Jehl. "Islamic Militants War on Egypt Going International." New York Times. 1995.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1995/11/20/world/islamic-militants-war-on-egypt-going-international.html>
- "Militants Say They Killed Egypt's Envoy in Geneva." New York Times. 1995.
<https://www.nytimes.com/1995/11/16/world/world-news-briefs-militants-say-they-killed-egypt-s-envoy-in-geneva.html>
- "Egypt." Patterns of Global Terrorism 1995. US State Department. 1996.
https://fas.org/irp/threat/terror_95/termid.htm#Egypt
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<https://www.spokesman.com/stories/1995/nov/20/embassy-death-toll-rises-to-15-islamic-militants/>
- United States Department of State, U.S. Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices 1995 - Switzerland, 30 January 1996, available at:
<https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6aa3c24.html>
- "Extremisme Musulman." Equipe de recherche sur le terrorisme et l'antiterrorisme (ERTA). 2003.

https://web.archive.org/web/20050517205555/http://erta-tcrg.org/Incidents/extremisme_musulman.htm

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Any additional aliases you may have encountered

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

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

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

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

Geography

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

Organizational Structure

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

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

This section is where you would include information about the state's response to the group, if any, and how this affects the group. You will also identify whether the group is

still active, when it stopped using violence, and what happened to the group to cause it to stop using violence.

IX. FREEDOM FOR MUMIA ABU-JAMAL

Torg ID: 181

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Freedom for Mumia Abu Jamal." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3599. MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1V9CUD1-49Irbu7Kt21VbxYxSKVqnPyAw0m-5e1W3xrM/edit>
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<https://www.sccs.swarthmore.edu/org/l-word/dec97/aheidel.html>.
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/1843856976?accountid=11243> (accessed July 17, 2020).
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- The, Morning Call. 1999. OLD LIE MISLEADS ABU-JAMAL ALLIES: [FIFTH EDITION]. Morning Call, Nov 29, 1999.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/392947532?accountid=11243> (accessed July 17, 2020)
- Fraternal order of police condemns antioch college for featuring murderer at graduation. 2000. U.S.Newswire, Mar 29, 2000.
<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/450995382?accountid=11243> (accessed July 17, 2020).

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Unknown**

Group Formation: **1999 (alleged)**

Group End: **1999 (alleged); it's unclear why the group stopped using political violence. I infer that it's because in 1999, a man named Arnold Beverly claimed that he shot Faulkner as a contract killing, because he suspected him to be involved in graft and police corruption. Some members of Jamal's defense team believe that the affidavit was not credible. However, it's not proven this is the reason why the group disbanded.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

In November 1999, Freedom for Mumia Abu Jamal came to attention when it targeted the U.S. by bombing and vandalizing a consular center, a Chase bank, and an American Airlines facility (MIPT 2008; Sudbury Star 1999). The attacks were carried out in support of Mumia Abu-Jamal, an African-American journalist and DJ who was accused of having killed Philadelphia police officer Daniel Faulker in 1981, and faced the death penalty (The Morning Call 1999; Heidel 1997; Philadelphia Daily News 1999). This was the group's only known attack.

Some wanted a retrial, and defense lawyers argued that witnesses were manipulated into falsely suspecting Abu-Jamal to be the murderer, as it was believed that the prosecution tampered with and omitted evidence (MIPT 2008; Sudbury Star 1999).

Geography

Freedom for Mumia Abu Jamal operated in Zurich, Switzerland (MIPT 2008; Sudbury Star 1999; The Morning Call 1999; Philadelphia Daily News 1999).

Organizational Structure

No information could be found about the organizational structure of this group. It's very unlikely that Mumia Abu Jamal himself was part of this organization.

External Ties

Abu Jamal was one of the founders of the Black Panther Party Philadelphia chapter (Heidel 1997).

Group Outcome

In 1992, defense lawyer and civil rights advocate Leonard Weinglass became Mumia Abu Jamal's lead counsel (Heidel 1997). Those who backed Abu Jamal's cause in the United States condemned the bombings (MIPT 2008). Hollywood celebrities and former First Lady of France, Danielle Mitterand, supported Abu Jamal (Philadelphia Daily News

1999). Pam Africa, a major figure for a group called International Concerned Family and Friends of Mumia Abu Jamal, condemned the attacks and spoke against authorities for resisting court appeals to hold his retrial (Philadelphia Daily News 1999). In 2000, Gilbert Gallegos, president of the Grand Lodge, Fraternal Order of Police, requested for Antioch College to repeal Mumia Abu Jamal's invitation to speak at an event, quoting, "It amazes me that an institution of higher learning would give a platform to a murderer preaching violence as a means to an end" (U.S. Newswire 2000). It is unclear what specifically led to the diffusion of the group, but Freedom for Mumia Abu Jamal is inactive today (MIPT 2008).

Notes for Iris:

-the group seems different than the other Mumia Abu Jamal group due to time difference and geography

-1999: there was new evidence that the police officer had been killed by someone else which would have cast new light onto Mumia Abu Jamal's sentencing. This could have the potential catalyst for the group to form. (one hit wonder and then disappears)

X. GREEN RENNET

Torg ID: 2313

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- "Saboteurs cut power at WTO in Geneva." New York Times. 1999.
<https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/library/world/global/120499wto-geneva.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: **Green Rennet, Green Rennet Brigade**

Group Formation: **1999 (alleged)**

Group End: **1999 (alleged); it is unknown why the group stopped using political violence.**

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

There is extremely scarce information available about Green Rennet. All that is known is that in December 1999, members stormed an electrical center near the WTO Headquarters in Geneva, and cut the power to the building (New York Times 1999). Green Rennet claimed responsibility, saying that the WTO “had no consideration for people” (New York Times 1999).

Geography

This group operated in Geneva, Switzerland (*New York Times* 1999).

Organizational Structure

Little information could be found about the group’s organizational structure. The amount of members of the group is not precisely known, but it was reported that during the attack, two to three people broke into the electrical center (*New York Times* 1999).

External Ties

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

Group Outcome

Green Rennet has not been responsible for any further attacks after its sole incident in 1999 (New York Times 1999). The group is likely inactive today.

Notes for Iris:

-potential anti-globalization sentiment but nothing for certain

XI. REVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE

Torg ID: 431

Min. Group Date: 2000

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

*is 2011 attacks by the same group?

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Revolutionary Perspective.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3671. 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://docs.google.com/document/d/1V9CUD1-49lrbu7Kt21VbxYxSKVqnPyAw0m-5e1W3xrM/edit>
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<https://www.reuters.com/article/idINIndia-54468220110128>
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/453896858?accountid=11243> (accessed July 17, 2020). PDF. gDrive.
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/452669739?accountid=11243> (accessed July 17, 2020). PDF. gDrive.
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<http://proxygw.wrlc.org/login?url=https://search.proquest.com/docview/319304836?accountid=11243> (accessed July 17, 2020). PDF. gDrive.
- "Anti-militarists set off two bombs in Berne". *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*. April 25, 2000, Tuesday,.
<https://advance-lexis-com.proxygw.wrlc.org/api/document?collection=news&id=urn:contentItem:4043-HBB0-0094-N3C6-00000-00&context=1516831>. (accessed Jan 24, 2021). PDF. gDrive.

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: For a Revolutionary Perspective

Group Formation: unknown (first attack 2000)

Group End: 2011

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when Revolutionary Perspective formed, but the group carried out its first violent attack on April 25, 2000, when the group claimed responsibility for small explosions at Swiss senior intelligence coordinator Jacques Pitteloud's home and at the Swiss defense ministry's general secretariat offices (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2000). In a letter sent to media outlets, Revolutionary Perspective stated the attack was in protest to a Swiss military exhibition in Berne (Deutsche Presse-Agentur 2000). Revolutionary Perspective was described as a "left-wing extremist organization" (BBC 2000; Xinhua 2000). A decade later, a group by the same name Revolutionary Perspective expressed support for communism and the "fight against the dictatorship of capital" (Thomasson 2011). In a manifesto published in 2001, the group also criticized Turkey and Israel for attacking Kurdish guerilla groups, and expressed support for the Palestinian Intifada (MIPT 2008). The group also attacked the French consulate in Zurich in 2000, expressing anger at the imprisonment of members of the Spanish leftist group GRAPO in France (BBC 2000).

Geography

Revolutionary Perspective's attacks all occurred in the Swiss cities of Berne, Davos, and Zurich (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). While the group did not carry out attacks in other countries, it attacked the French consulate in Zurich in 2000, expressing anger at the imprisonment of Spanish leftist group GRAPO members in France (BBC 2000).

Organizational Structure

Little is known about Revolutionary Perspective's structure. It appeared to be loosely organized, taking credit for attacks via letters to news agencies, online blog posts, and manifestos (BBC 2000; MIPT 2008; Thomasson 2011).

External Ties

Revolutionary Perspective expressed support for other leftist militant groups, including the Spanish-based GRAPO. In November of 2000, members of Revolutionary Perspective threw explosive devices at the entrance of the French consulate in Zurich. In a letter to Swiss media, the group stated that the attack was a sign of solidarity with GRAPO members imprisoned in France (BBC 2000). In their 2001 manifesto, the group also expressed support for Kurdish guerilla fighters in Turkey, and the militants involved in the Second Intifada, which was ongoing in Israel-Palestine at the time (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

Revolutionary Perspective has not claimed credit for any violent attacks since 2001, when the group exploded a bomb outside the Swiss headquarters of an Israeli airline (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019; Haim Shapiro 2001). However, in 2011, a group claimed credit for an explosion at a hotel in Davos during the World Economic Forum with the name “For a Revolutionary Perspective” (Geitner and Nicholson 2011; GTD 2019). This group’s relationship to Revolutionary Perspective is unclear (MIPT 2008; GTD 2019). However, in a statement from 2001, Revolutionary Perspective wrote “No more summits in...Davos,” which hints at a possible link between the two groups (Haim Shapiro 2001). Revolutionary Perspective has not claimed credit for any violent attacks since 2011, when there was an explosion at a hotel in Davos during the World Economic Forum (Geitner and Nicholson 2011; GTD 2019).

Notes for Iris:

- 2011 note says “for a revolutionary perspective” so could be copy-cat attack
- 2011 attack is just one hit wonder

XII. FOR A REVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE

Torg ID: 175

Min. Group Date: 2001

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- “For a Revolutionary Perspective.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3595. 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>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This seems likely an alias for Revolutionary Perspective (MIPT 2008).

Group Formation: This seems likely an alias for Revolutionary Perspective (MIPT 2008).

Group End: This seems likely an alias for Revolutionary Perspective (MIPT 2008).

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This seems likely an alias for Revolutionary Perspective (MIPT 2008).

Geography

This seems likely an alias for Revolutionary Perspective (MIPT 2008).

Organizational Structure

This seems likely an alias for Revolutionary Perspective (MIPT 2008).

External Ties

This seems likely an alias for Revolutionary Perspective (MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

This seems likely an alias for Revolutionary Perspective (MIPT 2008).