

**United Kingdom Cases, Part 1: 1922-1972**  
**Last Updated: 29 October 2017**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T224	PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (PIRA)	31-Aug-71	1922	2011
T697	EUROPEAN LIBERATION FRONT		1948	0
T511	ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE		1966	2012
T481	TAKFIR WAL HIJRA		1966	2011
T378	POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE (PFLP)		1967	2012
T244	JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE		1968	1986
T778	OFFICIAL IRA		1969	1979
T73	ARAB LIBERATION FRONT (ALF)		1969	1980
T702502	PROTESTANT EXTREMISTS		1970	2001
T108	BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)		1971	1976
T2142	LOYALIST FREEDOM FIGHTERS		1971	0
T510	ULSTER FREEDOM FIGHTERS (UDA)		1971	2007
T702531	RED HAND COMMANDOS		1972	1995
T594	NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF CUBA (FLNC)		1972	1976
T104	BLACK DECEMBER		1973	1973
T329	RED BRIGADES		1974	1990
T223	IRISH NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY		1974	1998
T3	ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION		1974	1998
T702527	PROTESTANT ACTION GROUP		1974	1975

T116	CATHOLIC REACTION FORCE		1974	2001
T786	PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (NORTHERN IRELAND)		1974	1975
T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T87	ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF ARMENIA		1975	1997
T1297	SOLDIERS OF THE ALGERIAN OPPOSITION (SOA)		1975	1975
T702505	ARMY FOR FREEING SCOTLAND		1975	1975
T2151	INTERNATIONAL THIRD POSITION (ITP)		1976	0
T327	NEW ARMENIAN RESISTANCE		1977	1983
T292	MAY 15 ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE		1979	1984
T1289	SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (SNLA)		1980	2011
T659	ANIMAL RIGHTS MILITIA		1982	2011
T50	ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT		1982	2011
T961	2 APRIL GROUP		1983	1983
T2046	ANGRY BRIGADES		1983	1988
T140	IRISH CONTINUITY ARMY COUNCIL (ICAC)		1986	2009
T1744	IRISH PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (IPLO)		1986	1992
T1968	ULSTER RESISTANCE		1986	0
T1724	GUARDIANS OF THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION		1987	1987
T1648	BLACK LIBERATION FRONT		1988	1988
T1614	ANIMAL DEFENSE LEAGUE		1988	1988
T1808	MEIBION GLYNDWR		1988	1990
T28	AL QAIDA		1989	2012

T1857	ORGANIZATION OF MUJAHADIN OF ISLAM		1989	1989
T536	YEMEN ISLAMIC JIHAD		1990	1998
T351	ORANGE VOLUNTEERS		1990	2010
T739	JAMMU AND KASHMIR LIBERATION FRONT (JKLF)		1991	1993
T1881	RED COMMANDOS		1992	1992
T1967	COMBAT 18		1992	2010
T154	EARTH LIBERATION FRONT (ELF)		1992	2011
T806	SUPPORTERS OF SHARIAH		1994	0
T280	LOYALIST VOLUNTEER FORCES (LVF)		1996	2000
T2133	PROTESTANT VOLUNTEER FORCE		1997	0
T396	REAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY	15-Aug-98	1997	2012
T2361	LOYALIST ACTION FORCE		1998	2003
T1966	JUSTICE FOR PROTESTANTS		1998	0
T468	SOUTH LONDONDERRY PROTESTANT VOLUNTEERS		1998	2001
T402	RED HAND DEFENDERS		1998	2003
T1969	PROTESTANT MILITARY ALLIANCE		1999	0
T975	STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)		1999	0
T2462	WHITE WOLVES		1999	1999
T2	ABU HAFS AL-MASRI BRIGADES		2003	2011
T1353	AL-AHWAZ ARAB POPULAR DEMOCRATIC FRONT		2004	2006
T729	SECRET ORGANIZATION OF AL-QAEDA IN EUROPE		2005	2005
T1548	OXFORD ARSON SQUAD		2005	0
T2131	REAL IRA/ONH		2006	2012

T2506	REAL ULSTER FREEDOM FIGHTERS (UFF) - NORTHERN IRELAND		2010	2010
T1953	PROVISIONAL RSPCA		2011	2011
T2667	REPUBLICAN ACTION AGAINST DRUGS (RAAD)		2012	2012
T2678	THE NEW IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY		2012	2012

I. PROVISIONAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY (PIRA)

Min. Group Date: 1922

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: 1971

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

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Sinn Fein, Oglaiġ na hEireann, Direct Action Against Drugs (DADD)

Group Formation: 1969

Group End: 2005 (official end); 2011 (last recognized attack) (disarmament)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Provisional Irish Republican Army, PIRA, was a splinter group, which formed out of the old IRA in December 1969 or January 1970 and acted as an armed wing of Sinn Fein (Global Security n.d.; Reuters 2008; CFR 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group was a nationalist group as it fought for the geographical and political unity of Ireland and Northern Ireland (FAS 2005; CFR 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016). Its political aim was to unify Ireland and to use violence to 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 (CFR 2010; GTD 2017).

### **Geography**

The PIRA conducted its attacks in places that are typically considered part of the United Kingdom (GTD 2018). The group conducted frequent attacks, especially in Northern Ireland (GTD 2018). The PIRA occasionally conducted attacks in Ireland (GTD 2017). PIRA was mainly based in Northern Ireland, but did operate throughout Ireland and Great Britain (GTD 2017). The PIRA was a transnational group.

### **Organizational Structure**

PIRA was the armed wing of the politically driven group, Sinn Fein (FAS 2005). The group had a youth wing known as Fianna Eireann (Schmid and Jongman 1988). Nothing is known about the group’s membership. The group was organized under an established Army Council made up of 12 members, which reportedly 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 was Gerry Adams (Global Security n.d). Other leaders included John Stephenson, Rory O’brady, Leo Martin, Billy

McKee, Seamus Twomey, and Francis Card (Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group had 300 fighters in 1989 and 250 in 1991 (Non-State Actor Dataset Narratives 2013). The IRA consisted of volunteers who supported the elimination of British influence from Northern Ireland and the unification of Northern Ireland and Ireland (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan 2013, 409). 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 funding from the Irish diaspora in the United States (Gleditsch et al 2013). Most group 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 as an endorsement from Ireland (Gleditsch et al. 2013, 410; Schmid and Jongman 1988). The group provided weapons to the FARC (FAS 2004). These divisions shared the same motives as PIRA, but differed in a few beliefs, usually in tactics. 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 Belfast Agreement or 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). On July 28, 2005, the IRA Army Council announced an end to its armed campaign and began disarmament (CFR 2010). In 2006, the governments of the United Kingdom and Ireland stated the group had ceased conducting meaningful criminal or paramilitary operations (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 (GTD 2017).

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 were 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)

## II. EUROPEAN LIBERATION FRONT

Min. Group Date: 1948

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: European Liberation Front, European Liberation Front (Elf)

### Part 1. Bibliography

- Kevin Coogan. "Lost Imperium: the European Liberation Front (1949-54)." Patterns of Prejudice. 2002. 36:3, 9-23
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### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1949

Group End: 1954

### Part 3. Narrative

#### Group Formation

The European Liberation Front, or ELF, was started by an American expatriate by the name of Francis Parker Yockey in 1949 (Coogan 2002, 12). Yockey left Oswald Mosley's political union group to found his own division based on his fascist views. No information could be found on its first violent attack. ELF's purpose and motive was primarily ideological and based on a right-wing, neo Nazi ideology (Coogan 2002, 9-12). It is unclear what its political aims were beyond promoting fascism in European government (Coogan 2002, 16-17)

#### Geography

There is little information for this section because there is no evidence it ever undertook a violent attack. The group may have been a transnational group based on its political motives to promote fascism in Europe (Coogan 2002; Kaplan 2001, 364).

## **Organizational Structure**

Francis Parker Yockey was the leader and most important contributor to the European Liberation Front. He wrote *Imperium*, a book that described a new perspective on strategies after the war for European fascism. The book was supposed to be a manifesto for a fascist movement in Europe, but it never really materialized (Kaplan 2001, 364; Coogan 2002). I could not find any information regarding size estimates, membership, sources of funding, or organization structure (Coogan 2002, 1, 2, 3, 4).

## **External Ties**

The ELF primarily received criticism from external sources including neo-Nazis and older Hitler supporters. Opponents disagreed with ELF's ideology of cultural importance over racial importance (Coogan 2002, 2, 3, 5).

## **Group Outcome**

ELF lasted until 1954 when Tony Gannon moved the group to South America (Coogan 2002, 21). There is no evidence it ever conducted a violent attack. No information could be found about state responses.

Notes for Iris:

-re: political aims Yockey left a well-known union movement to write the manifesto. Main goal is to just disseminate the idea and start a fascist movement, but no clear political change associated with this or why it's specifically targeted against the UK

### **III. ULSTER VOLUNTEER FORCE**

Min. Group Date: 1966

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Ulster Volunteer Force (Uvf), Ulster Volunteer Force

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

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Shankill Butchers

Group Formation: 1966

Group End: June 27, 2009 (disarm?) or 2015 (last attack?)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Ulster Volunteer Force formed in 1966, as a Protestant Loyalist parliamentary group (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633; MIPT 2008). Their purpose was to oppose the IRA because of their willingness to support the abandonment of Northern Ireland from the UK (Council of Foreign Relations 2005). They did not oppose the British government, but sought to defend it. Their ideology was pro-British and unification (MIPT 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2005; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 635).

Their first public announcement of violence took place on May 21, 1966, announcing a war on the Irish Republican Army. This followed their first attack recorded later in 1966 which targeted four Catholics outside a pub, signifying a violent outbreak of sectarianism after the divide of Ireland (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 635; CAIN N.d.; Council of Foreign Relations 2005).

### **Geography**

The group’s base of operations and attacks are centered in Belfast, Northern Ireland, but it is also active in East Antrim, Portadown, and County Armagh (GTD 2017; CAIN n.d). Notably, the group conducts attacks in urban areas. The group is not transnational.

### **Organizational Structure**

The majority of members that made up the UVF, were local, Protestant men that lived in oppressed communities in Ulster, Northern Ireland (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 635; Council of Foreign Relations 2005). One violent faction of the group is known as the Shankill Butchers (MIPT 2008). The approximate size of the group members was around

1,500 in the 1970s and over hundreds of members during the 1990s(CAIN n.d). The group allegedly funded itself through drug trafficking and crime (MIPT 2008).

The leader of the original UVF was Edward Carson in the early 1910s and 1920s, which reached further organized development in 1966 (MIPT 2008). No information on Carson's experience could be found. There was no political wing (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

They allied with the Ulster Defence Association (UDA) until a dispute in 2001 (Council of Foreign Relations 2005; CAIN n.d.). Three major splinters from the UVF, were the Loyalist Volunteer Force (LVF) in 1966, the Orange Volunteers, and the Red Hand Defenders, which formed in 1998. The main reason for the formation of these splinters was the opposition to the declaration of a ceasefire after the IRA announced an end to their violent conduct (Council on Foreign Relations 2005; CAIN n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

In 1983, UK police arrested several UVF members (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 635). In 1991, the group joined the Combined Loyalist Military Command and declared a ceasefire in 1994 (CAIN n.d.; MIPT 2008). Despite the ceasefire, the UVF continued to use violence (GTD 2017; CAIN n.d.; MIPT 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2005). In 2005, the British government said they did not recognize the ceasefire due to these violations (MIPT 2008). In 2007, the group declared they would stop fighting due to a decrease in IRA attacks (MIPT 2008). In 2009, the group announced a unilateral disarmament (CAIN n.d.). The group is still attributed to attacks. The UVF's last recorded attack was on August 26, 2015, in Belfast, Northern Ireland (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- forms to combat the IRA
- government forces are insufficient? Trying to mimic the IRA's responses and use counter-guerrilla tactics to combat the group
- splinters also form because UVF originally agreed to disarm when the ceasefire happened. IRA didn't actually disarm which led to splinter forces continuing to fight
- context: the combined loyalist military command was an umbrella organization for all the paramilitary forces
- unclear stop date: it sounds like they're still active despite ceasefire pledge

- IV. TAKFIR WA HIJARA  
Min. Group Date: 1966  
Max. Group Date: 2011  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## Part 1. Bibliography

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- "Islamist militant group resurgent in Egypt," 2011, CNN, <http://edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/africa/08/09/egypt.islamists/index.html?iref=allsearch%29>

## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: "late 1960s"

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active)

## Part 3. Narrative

### Group Formation

The group was founded in Egypt by Shukri Mustafa either in the late 1960s, or sometime between the 1970's and 1980's, depending on the source; the group resurfaced in 2011 due to the death of Mubarak (Gleis 2005; MIPT 2008). The group was allegedly a splinter of the Muslim Brotherhood (Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010; Godsell 1981). The group rose up again in the aftermath of the Arab Spring (CNN 2011).

Mustafa was heavily influenced by the teachings of Sheikh Ali Ismael; Ismael argued Muslims and Islam were being suppressed by Egyptian President Nasser (Mili 2006). The group does not follow a specific ideology, but rather follows the words of organizational leaders, and punished people by torture who did not follow the way of the group. The group is still theorized to follow a fundamentalist Sunni Islamist ideology, which was then branded as takfiri (Mili 2006; Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004; Kimyungi N.d.; CNN 2011). Mustafa formed the group to punish apostates

and wage jihad (Mili 2006; MIPT 2008). He was anti-modernity and Salafi jihadi. Mustafa and his followers moved to the desert in order to practice Islam and get around what they deemed “illegitimate” Egyptian law. The group’s aim was to wage jihad, overthrow the existing governments, and create an Islamic state. The date of the group’s first violent attack is unknown.

## **Geography**

Al-Takfir wa al-Hira is a transnational terrorist group which provides support to different cells across Europe and northern Africa (Mili 2006; MIPT 2008; Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010; GTD 2017). The group originally formed in Egypt. The group has been active in Egypt’s Sinai as of 2011, and more specifically Sheikh Zuweid (TIMEP N.d.; Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2004; Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010)

The group conducted attacks in Benghazi, Libya; Rafah, Egypt; Mogadishu, Somalia; Kirkuk, Iraq; and Garaffa, Sudan (GTD 2017). The group re-emerged after the 2011 Egyptian Revolution in the Rafah and Sheikh Zuweid regions of the Sinai Peninsula (Daymon 2013; CNN 2011).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group was originally founded by Shukri Mustafa in Egypt (Gleis 2005; MIPT 2008; TIMEP N.d.; Kimyungi N.d.). Mustafa was heavily influenced by the teachings of sheikh Ali Ismael; Ismael argued Muslims and Islam was being suppressed by Egyptian President Nasser (Mili 2006). Mustafa formed the group to punish apostates, wage jihad, and create an Islamic caliphate (Mili 2006; CNN 2011). He was anti-modernity and Salafi jihadi.

During the 1980s and 1990s, Takfir cells emerged in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Kenya, and Morocco (Mili 2006). The group was composed of Egyptians, Syrians, Palestinians, Lebanese, and other Arabs (MIPT 2008). The group was led by Zakaria Miludi at an unknown time (Botha 2008). The group was more recently led by Abdel-Fattah Hasan Hussein Salem (TIMEP N.d.). The group was allegedly an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood (Australia: Refugee Review Tribunal 2010; Godsell 1981).

## **External Ties**

The group may have influenced the ideology of GIA in Algeria as well as Takfiris in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco (Mili 2006). It may also have had a tacit alliance with the GIA (MIPT 2008). The group was allegedly also linked to as-Sirat al-Mustaqim and Salafia Jihadia (Botha 2008).

## **Group Outcome**

In 1977, Mustafa was executed by Egyptian police after that the group went underground (Mili 2006). The group has periodically engaged in violence. It may have

influenced the ideology of GIA in Algeria as well as Takfiris in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco (Mili 2006). The group was attacked by a Lebanese group in 2000 that led to the death of several of its members (MIPT 2008). The group was responsible for five attacks on worshippers that started in 1994 (Mili 2006). The group was also linked to the death of Theo van Gogh in 2004 (MIPT 2008). On December 31, 2000, several Takfiri groups coordinated an attack (Mili 2006). As late as 2012, the group operated as a set of decentralized cells with little coordinated oversight (Daymon 2013).

The Egyptian government has typically “turned its head the other way” about violent activities in the Sinai and done little to address the concerns of Bedouins living in the Peninsula about economic discrimination (Daymon 2013). The group re-emerged after the 2011 Egyptian Revolution in the Rafah and Sheikh Zuwaïd regions of the Sinai Peninsula (Daymon 2013). It came to attention through a set of prominent attacks around El Arish, Egypt (CNN 2011). Egyptian intelligence officials said the group had members from Palestinian factions.

There is some confusion over whether Morocco’s Salafia Jihadia and Assirat al-Mustaqim are different from ATWAH because the ideology is so similar (Maroc Hebdo 2003; Mili 2008). It is also unclear whether Takfir refers to a single armed group or if it instead describes an ideology (Gleis 2005). Abdel-Fattah Hasan Hussein Salem was arrested in 2013 (TIMEP N.d.). The group was banned in Kazakhstan in 2014 (RFE/RL 2014). The group’s last violent attack was in 2013 in Libya (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- somewhat similar to Sunni Islam, but their own ideology
- attacks are typically in defense

#### V. POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE

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

#### Part 1. Bibliography

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- "PFLP, DFLP, PFLP-GC, Palestinian Leftists." Backgrounder. Council on Foreign Relations. 2005. <http://www.cfr.org/israel/pflp-dflp-pflp-gc-palestinian-leftists/p9128>

## **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 was 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 factions (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 (Global Security n.d.)

It's unclear exactly what the ties to Turkey are, but there is a bastion of support in Istanbul according to the PFLP official website (PFLP 2013).

### **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 has an estimated 800 members with potentially more support throughout the West Bank and Gaza (Global Security n.d.) It is currently led by Ahmed Jibril who was formerly head of the PFLP-General Command (Mackenzie Institute 2016). 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**

After the fall of the Soviet Union and fighting by more Islamist 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.). Today, the group continues to fight Israel and Saadat claims the group will not enter negotiations with the Israeli government (BBC 2014).

- VI. JEWISH DEFENSE LEAGUE  
Min. Group Date: 1968  
Max. Group Date: 1986  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Jewish Defense League (Jdl), Jewish Defense League

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- “Jewish Defense League.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 183, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
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### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1968

Group End: 1986 (GTD 2017)

Notes for Iris: possible merger with Kahane Chai - same leader, goal, location

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Jewish Defense League formed in 1968 as a result of the discrimination received by members of working people in the Jewish community, as well as Black residents in neighboring counties of New York. Their main goal is to protect the Jewish communities (MIPT 2008; SPLC n.d). Their first recorded attack took place on May 22, 1970 (GTD 2017). The group’s political aims can be classified as Nationalist, Separatist, or religious (MIPT 2005). They ascribe to a conservative Jewish ideology and Zionism (MIPT 2005; SPLC n.d.; ADL n.d.). Their ideology is right-wing (MIPT 2008; New York Times 1990).

#### **Geography**



The majority of the JDL's attacks took place in the United States, primarily in Los Angeles, New York City, and Jerusalem, with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom (GTD 2017). Kahane, the group's leader, was assassinated by an Arab extremist, in New York in 1990 (New York Times 1990; ADL n.d.). The group's origins were in Brooklyn, New York (ADL n.d.). All of their bases were located inside the boundaries of the United States. JDL is a transnational group.

### **Organizational Structure**

The leader of the JDL, was a middle aged ordained rabbi named Meir Kahane (New York Times 1990; ADL n.d.; SPLC n.d.). They are established as a right wing group, for their opposition toward unfair treatment and social hierarchy in the United States. They are a religious group of Jewish membership, with an unknown estimated count of members (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

There is no evidence of external support.

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known attack occurred in 1986 (GTD 2017). A similarly named group emerged in 2013 conducting attacks in Villeurbanne, France, but it is unclear if they are the same group (GTD 2017). The founder of the Jewish Defense League was assassinated in a Manhattan hotel in 1990 (New York Times 1990). After many group members were jailed, the amount of attacks declined during the late 1980s (MIPT 2008). The group continues to exist on a limited scale with group chapters in Australia, Canada, South Africa, Eastern Europe, Russia, and the United Kingdom (SPLC n.d.).

Notes for Iris:

-is the group in 2013 a different group? Unclear.

### **VI. OFFICIAL IRA**

Min. Group Date: 1969

Max. Group Date: 1979

Onset: NA

Aliases: Official Irish Republican Army (Oira), Official Ira, Official Irish Republican Army

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Official IRA." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3748, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>

- GTD Perpetrator 5169, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5169>
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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Officials, Stickies

Group Formation: 1969

Group End: 1979 (disarm)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Official IRA is a militant group, which formed in 1969 when it splintered from the IRA (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 Northern Ireland (FAS 2005; CFR 2010; Mackenzie Institute 2016; Crenshaw 2012). They also ascribed to a Marxist ideology (MIPT 2008). Its political aim was to unify Ireland and force the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland (Reuters 2008; Council on Foreign Relations 2010). In contrast to the PIRA, however, the OIRA hoped their efforts would initiate a larger class struggle and Marxist revolution (MIPT 2008). It is unknown precisely when they conducted their first attack.

### **Geography**

The Official IRA focused the majority of its attacks in the boundaries of the United Kingdom, but did attack in Ireland and specific cities such as Belfast and Londonderry (GTD 2017). Their bases were mainly stationed in Northern Ireland, but it did operate throughout Ireland and Great Britain (GTD 2017). The OIRA was a transnational group.

## Organizational Structure

They had a political wing known as the Workers Party (MIPT 2008). The OIRA was initially much larger in size than the PIRA, but many members of the OIRA left to join the PIRA. At that time, the chief of the IRA was Cathal Goulding, whose main goal for the group was to organize it into a political organization (CAIN n.d.; Crenshaw 2012). No information could be found about the background. It is unknown how many members were in the OIRA. Members were known to be Catholic (Crenshaw 2012).

## External Ties

There is no evidence of external support from state or non-state actors. The group had ideological disagreements with the PIRA and was also less violent than the PIRA (MIPT 2008; CAIN n.d.; Crenshaw 2012). The group opposed and fought against the INLA, which was a splinter of the group (MIPT 2008; INLA profile).

## Group Outcome

In 1972, the group declared a unilateral ceasefire potentially as a stopgap measure due to its perceived ineffectiveness (CAIN n.d.; MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2012). The political wing splintered from the OIRA in 1992 (CAIN n.d.). The OIRA's last attack was on September 8, 1979 in Belfast (GTD 2017), but the group finished disarming and demobilization in 2010 (CAIN n.d.; Crenshaw 2012).

Notes for Iris:

- PIRA and OIRA are splinter-cousins.
- OIRA and PIRA both wanted to expel British forces
- PIRA was more militaristic than OIRA
- they also had different beliefs; OIRA had a ceasefire in 1979 but didn't disarm until 2005. They were involved in the Good Friday agreement and trying to reach a peaceful resolution to the conflict

- VII. ARAB LIBERATION FRONT (ALF)  
Min. Group Date: 1969  
Max. Group Date: 1980  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Arab Liberation Front (Alf), Jabhat Al-Tahrir Al-'Arabiyya

## Part 1. Bibliography

- "Arab Liberation Front." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 151, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,

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- GTD Perpetrator 3229, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3229>
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- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Jordan: Current status of Jabhat al-Tahrir al-'Arabiyya (Arab Liberation Front); treatment of current/former members/supporters by the Jordanian authorities, 4 February 2005, JOR43348.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/42df611911.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: April 1969

Group End: early 1990s

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

ALF formed in April of 1969 with the aim of displacing Israel's government to establish an Arab state (MIPT 2008; Guidere 2008). It is unknown when ALF's first attack took place, but their first incident may have occurred as late as 1979 (GTD 2017). The group is known to be an ethno-nationalist terrorist group promoting Palestinian nationalism (MIPT 2008).

### **Geography**

All of the attacks conducted by the Arab Liberation Front were focused in Israel (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017). They were based in Iraq (Canada IRB 2005; Guidere 2012, 32). They had one attack in the UK in 1980 when they targeted the Iranian embassy (GTD 2017). The group is transnational.

### **Organizational Structure**

The leader of ALF was Zeid Heidar (Guidere 2012, 32). No information on his background could be found. The membership type was political. The group was made up of Iraqi Baathist party members, and former Al-Fatah members from Iran (Guidere 2012, 32; MIPT 2008). ALF had approximately 500 members (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

They received financial support from Saddam Hussein's Iraqi regime (MIPT 2008). The group also had an alleged alliance with the PLO (Guidere 2012; Canada IRB 2005).

### **Group Outcome**

ALF's last attack was in the early 1990s although specifics are unknown (Guidere 2012, 32). It was allegedly still active around 2002 providing financial assistance for the families of suicide bombers in Palestine (Canada IRB 2005). There have been no recorded reforms/counterinsurgency incidents. ALF has also been reported to have merged with the Palestinian Liberation Organization(PLO) in the year 1969 (MIPT 2008; Guidere 2012).

Notes for Iris:

- the group is pro-Palestinian, but primarily operates in Iraq
- members are Baathists/maybe part of a larger pan-Arab
- no evidence of politicized opposition to the British government and they only oppose the Israeli government
- did they merge with the PLO in '69 or continue operating as an independent group? Some say it splintered from the PLO and others say they merged with the PLO
- most likely it was just an alliance and did not seem to be subsumed by PLO during 'merger'

## VIII. PROTESTANT EXTREMISTS

Min. Group Date: 1970

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End: This name is too vague for research.

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **Geography**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **Organizational Structure**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **External Ties**

This name is too vague for research.

#### **Group Outcome**

This name is too vague for research.

## **IX. BLACK SEPTEMBER ORGANIZATION (BSO)**

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 1976

Onset: NA

Aliases: Black September Organization

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Jordanian Removal of the PLO," Global Security, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/jordan-civil.htm>
- Christopher Dobson. *Black September: its short violent history*. 1974 Macmillan: New York.
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- Iris Fruchter-Ronen, "Black September: The 1970-71 Events and their Impact on the Formation of Jordanian National Identity," Civil Wars, Vol. 10(3), 2008, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13698240802167991>

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[https://books.google.com/books?id=uox4CAAQBAJ&pg=PA74&lpg=PA74&dq=black+september+disbanded+1973+1974&source=bl&ots=d9GsYX1YAZ&sig=eSO9aqsI7Y17Ni mFMnf7t0qTwA4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjXltOR04\\_QAhUoh1QKHYNFCjsQ6AEINzAF#v=onepage&q=black%20september%20disbanded%201973%201974&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=uox4CAAQBAJ&pg=PA74&lpg=PA74&dq=black+september+disbanded+1973+1974&source=bl&ots=d9GsYX1YAZ&sig=eSO9aqsI7Y17Ni mFMnf7t0qTwA4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjXltOR04_QAhUoh1QKHYNFCjsQ6AEINzAF#v=onepage&q=black%20september%20disbanded%201973%201974&f=false)

## **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.

## X. LOYALIST FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Searched GScholar
  - "Loyalist freedom fighters"
  - Loyalist freedom fighters ireland
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  - Breen, Stephan. "Two arrested by Finucane murder police." Scotsman. 1999.  
<https://search.proquest.com/news/docview/326761660/D69D92E44CAC459APQ/3?accountid=14026>
  - Cowan, Rosie. "Feuding loyalists agree to peace deal." The Guardian. 2000.  
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  - Slater, Matt. "Boys waited in vain as father lay dead." Liverpool Echo. 2002.  
<https://search.proquest.com/news/docview/339996775/1963584BFC634E1BPQ/4?accountid=14026>
  - "No terrorist link to murder." Daily Mail. 2002.  
<https://search.proquest.com/news/docview/321134285/1963584BFC634E1BPQ/11?accountid=14026>

Note: 2002 incident appears to be staged.

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

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989 (Breen 1999)

Group End: December 15, 2000



## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is not known when the group formed or why it formed, but the group first came to attention for murdering a prominent Northern Ireland lawyer who represented IRA suspects in 1989 (Scotsman 1999). The group's incidents in 1999 are allegedly revenge for support for the IRA (Slater 2002). This suggests the group was anti-IRA although its aims or ideological goals beyond that are unclear.

### **Geography**

The main location/type of attacks is unknown, but a few attacks have occurred in Liverpool and Belfast (Daily Mail 2000; Breen 1999).

### **Organizational Structure**

The leader and experience of this group is unknown, but seem to have political ties with other loyalist parliamentary groups (Cowan 2000). The size estimation is unknown.

### **External Ties**

They seem to have been affiliated with the Loyalist Volunteer Force, and maybe even the Red Hand Defenders and Orange Volunteers (Cowan 2000). It is disputed whether this group exists or is an alias for another group.

### **Group Outcome**

It has been suggested that the ongoing disagreements between loyalist parliamentary groups, including the Loyalist Freedom Fighters, came to an end with an agreed peace deal as of December 15, 2000 (Cowan 2000). The group's last known violent incident is in 1999 (Slater 2002).

## **XI. ULSTER FREEDOM FIGHTERS**

Min. Group Date: 1971

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA

Aliases: Ulster Freedom Fighters (Uff), Ulster Defence Association (Uda), Ulster Defence Association/Ulster Freedom Fighters, Ulster Defense Association, Ulster Defense Association / Ulster Freedom Fighters, Ulster Defense Association/Ulster Freedom Fighters, Ulster Freedom Fighters

## Part 1. Bibliography

- "Ulster Freedom Fighters." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 122, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 628, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last modified June 2017, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=628>
- "Ulster Defense Association." Conflict Archive on the Internet. Ulster University. <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/uorgan.htm#uda>
- "Ulster Defense Association." Albert Schmid and Jongman. Political Terrorism. Routledge. 1988. P. 633. gDrive PDF.
- Derek Brown. "Who are the Ulster Freedom Fighters?" The Guardian. 2001. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2001/jul/10/northernireland.derekbrown>
- "A history of the UDA." BBC. 2011. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/northern\\_ireland/8442746.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/northern_ireland/8442746.stm)
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- Derek Brown. "Ulster Freedom Fighters - the thug in hoods." The Guardian. 2000. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2000/jun/20/northernireland.uksecurity>
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- "UDA re-emerges amid North Ireland's power-sharing crisis." The Guardian. 2015. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2015/oct/06/ulster-defence-association-re-emerges-amid-northern-irelands-power-sharing-crisis>

## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Ulster Defence Association, UDA, Red Hand Defenders, RHD, Ulster Defense Association

Group Formation: September 1971

Group End: 2015

## Part 3. Narrative

### Group Formation

The Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) formed in September 1971 (Crenshaw 2014; CAIN n.d.; BBC 2011). The Ulster Defence Association used UFF as a cover name to uphold the responsibility of killing the Catholics, so the members of the UFF wouldn't get caught (Guardian 2001; Crenshaw 2014).

The focus/main goal of the group was to defend Ulster Protestant areas and to oppose any affiliations of Irish Republicanism such as the PIRA (BBC 2011; CAIN n.d.; MIPT 2008). Their first attack occurred in 1972 (GTD 2017).

### **Geography**

The majority of the attacks made by the UFF took place in Belfast, Northern Ireland, with the exceptions of Belfast's suburbs like Newtownabbey (GTD 2017). Their militant troops were based in Belfast, Northern Ireland (GTD 2017). They are a transnational group and had attacks in both the UK and Ireland (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

The leader of the UFF was Charles Smith or Andy Tyrrie (Crenshaw 2014; CAIN n.d.). They had many political wings that formed during the 1970s, including the Ulster Democratic Party (Crenshaw 2014). The members of the UFF were primarily Loyalist, Protestants (CAIN n.d.). It also recruited working class members (CAIN n.d.). They had thousands of members later on, with an estimated 40,000 at their peak (CAIN n.d.). Group membership declined to several hundreds by 2007 (CAIN n.d.). Most of their financial support and weaponry came from the occurrences of counterfeiting activities, drug trafficking, and extortion (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

The UFF was a criminal alias for the UDA (Crenshaw 2014; Guardian 2000; MIPT 2008). The group opposed the IRA (CAIN n.d.; Crenshaw 2014). The group clashed with the UVF around 2000 (CAIN n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

After 1995, the amount of violent attacks that occurred decreased significantly, but still took place periodically until 2015 (GTD 2017). The group clashed with British troops in 1972-1974 (CAIN n.d.). In 2007, the group announced a ceasefire and decommissioned its weapons on January 6, 2010, shortly after the UVF's ceasefire (BBC 2011; CAIN n.d.; Irish Times 2015).

The UK government banned the group in 1992 (CAIN n.d.; BBC 2011). In 2015, the group claimed it was still active (Irish Times 2015). The last estimated incident took place on September 10, 2015 (GTD 2017). No concessions or reforms were granted.

Notes for Iris:

- the UDA committed a lot of violent attacks against the Catholics so they formed the UFF as an alias. They disguised themselves during the attacks and tried to deny culpability.
- the UDA was legal, but the UFF was banned in 1992 even though they're the same group
- they're not your traditional paramilitary group because they don't support the government - they and the government just have a common enemy
- the 2010 agreement was for all the other groups to disarm - since the UFF/UDA no longer had an enemy to fight, they decided to disarm as well

XII. RED HAND COMMANDOS  
Min. Group Date: 1972  
Max. Group Date: 2005  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### Part 1. Bibliography

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### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Combined Loyalist Military Command (CLMC)

Group Formation: 1972

Group End: 2007 (disarm)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Red Hand Commandos formed in 1972 with close ties and shared members with the UVF (CAIN n.d.; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633). The group's first attack was on February 8, 1972, in Belfast, United Kingdom (GTD 2017). Their political aim is to fight Irish republicanism and oppose groups like the IRA (CAIN n.d). Their ideology was loyalist and they opposed Irish republicanism (Belfast Telegraph 2017; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633).

### **Geography**

The majority of the attacks made by the RHC take place in the United Kingdom specifically in Belfast, with a few exceptions in Bangor and Comber. There have also been a couple of incidents that took place in Dundalk, Ireland in 1975 and 1976 (GTD 2017). The group is transnational.

### **Organizational Structure**

The RHC was set up by John McKeague in mid-1972 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633). The RHC received their support, primarily from Sandy Down and east Belfast (CAIN n.d.). It had ties with the UVF as well as the Loyalist Retaliation and Defence Group. It was also part of the Combined Loyalist Military Command (CAIN n.d. ; BBC 2017). Members were likely Protestant. No size estimates could be found.

### **External Ties**

It had unspecified ties with the UVF as well as the Loyalist Retaliation and Defence Group (CAIN n.d.; BBC 2017). It was also part of the Combined Loyalist Military Command (CAIN n.d.; BBC 2017). It opposed Sinn Fein and the IRA (Belfast Telegraph 2017; CAIN n.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

The group was banned in 1973 (CAIN n.d.). John McKeague was killed in 1982 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 633). Their last attack took place on September 28, 1995, in Bangor, United Kingdom (GTD 2017). The group formally disarmed in 2007 after pledging to do so in accordance with the October 1994 Combined Loyalist Military Command ceasefire agreement (BBC 2017). In 2017, the group had applied to have its proscription lifted and be recognized as a legal organization (BBC 2017; Belfast Telegraph 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- is this an independent group? A lot of members joined this group from separate areas than the UVF, but probably started an alliance of convenience later on
- they follow whatever the UVF is doing; much smaller than the UVF

XIII. NATIONAL FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF CUBA (FLNC)  
Min. Group Date: 1972  
Max. Group Date: 1976  
Onset: NA

Aliases: National Front For The Liberation Of Cuba (Flnc), Cuban National Liberation Front, Frente De Liberacion Nacional Cubana, Frente De Liberacion Nacional Cubana (Flnc)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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<http://www.elcorreo.eu.org/Puerto-RicoTerrorismo-de-derecha-La-conexion-cubano-puertorriquena?lang=fr>
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<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/belligerence/flnc-trinidad.htm>
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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3980>

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

Aliases: no other aliases found

Group Formation: 1973 (Mendez and Luis 2006; la Manresa 2009)

Group End: 1976 (GTD 2017)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The group first came to attention in 1973 as a merger between paramilitary and student activist groups to oppose the Cuban regime (Manresa 2009). It is unknown specifically when the group formed but it first came to attention in 1973, when various leaders of other groups attacked a fishing boat on the Cuban coast (Mendez and Luis 2006; GTD 2017). The group leaders were Frank Castro Paz and Rene Fernandez del Valle (Manresa 2009; Allard 2009). The group is an anti-Cuban militant group, which was opposed to the Castro regime (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group's ideology was right-wing (Manresa 2009).

## **Geography**

The group bombed the Cuban Embassy in Merida, Yucatan, Mexico (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group also conducted attacks in Cuba (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group was also active in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico (Manresa 2009). The group contained the arsenal in Puerto Rico and explosives in Miami (Allard 2009). The group worked with the C.O.R.U. umbrella to destroy a Cuban plane in Trinidad and Tobago (Allard 2009). It was also responsible for attacks in Jamaica, France, the UK, and Spain (GTD 2017). The group had a transnational base in the US (Allard 2009). It is transnational.

## **Organizational Structure**

The group is responsible for around 25 terrorist acts (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group bombed the Cuban Embassy in Mexico in 1974 (Mendez and Luis 2006). The group also bombed a Chilean refugee site in Mexico City (Mendez and Luis 2006).

The group had about 15 to 20 members (Manresa 2009). Some members came from the group "Halcones Dorados" (Golden Falcons), a paramilitary group (Manresa 2009). Others came from the "Agrupacion Abdala," a group mainly consisting of university students stationed in New York and New Jersey (Manresa 2009). The third group to join was "Accion Sindical Independiente" (Manresa 2009). Initial members were therefore a combination of students and ex-militants. In 1976, the group joined the umbrella organization named C.O.R.U. The group worked with the C.O.R.U. umbrella to destroy a Cuban plane in Trinidad and Tobago in 1977 (Allard 2009).

The group leaders were Frank Castro Paz and Rene Fernandez del Valle (Manresa 2009; Allard 2009). Reynol Rodriguez Gonzalez was in charge of the arsenal (Manresa 2009; Allard 2009). The group had a political and military wing (Manresa 2009).

## **External Ties**

Some members came from the group "Halcones Dorados" (Golden Falcons), a paramilitary group (Manresa 2009). Others came from the "Agrupacion Abdala," a group

mainly consisting of university students stationed in New York and New Jersey (Manresa 2009). The third group to join was “Accion Sindical Independiente” (Manresa 2009). In 1976, the group joined the umbrella organization named C.O.R.U.

### Group Outcome

The FBI and CIA closely tracked and reported on the group (Allard 2009). In 1980, Rene Fernandez del Valle was arrested by the FBI and imprisoned (Allard 2009). More information on whether the group is still active is unknown. The group’s last recorded attack was in 1976 in Merida, Mexico (GTD 2017). In 1976, the group merged to join CORU, an umbrella organization (Manresa 2009).

## United Kingdom Cases Part 2: 1973-1976

Last Updated: 19 November 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T104	BLACK DECEMBER		1973	1973
T329	BRIGATE ROSSE (BR)		1974	1990
T223	IRISH NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY		1974	1998
T3	ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION		1974	1998
T702527	PROTESTANT ACTION GROUP		1974	1975
T116	CATHOLIC REACTION FORCE		1974	2001
T786	PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (NORTHERN IRELAND)		1974	1975
T248	JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE		1975	1986
T87	ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF ARMENIA		1975	1997
T1297	SOLDIERS OF THE ALGERIAN OPPOSITION (SOA)		1975	1975
T702505	ARMY FOR FREEING SCOTLAND		1975	1975
T2151	INTERNATIONAL THIRD POSITION (ITP)		1976	0



- I. BLACK DECEMBER  
Min. Group Date: 1973  
Max. Group Date: 1973  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### Part 1. Bibliography

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[http://www.nytimes.com/1973/03/07/archives/terrorist-group-is-worrying-india-vigil-widened-after-threats-by.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/1973/03/07/archives/terrorist-group-is-worrying-india-vigil-widened-after-threats-by.html?_r=0)
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[https://books.google.com/books?id=vXJKCAAQBAJ&pg=PA42&lpg=PA42&dq=%22BLACK+DECEMBER%22+1973&source=bl&ots=d92jKwsHN&sig=c-aDz1PfgC7RzdmJBrXZxeUUrNg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiQkJ\\_p9JPXAhVCqVQKHUjBAKQQ6AEISTAL#v=onepage&q=%22BLACK%20DECEMBER%22%201973&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=vXJKCAAQBAJ&pg=PA42&lpg=PA42&dq=%22BLACK+DECEMBER%22+1973&source=bl&ots=d92jKwsHN&sig=c-aDz1PfgC7RzdmJBrXZxeUUrNg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiQkJ_p9JPXAhVCqVQKHUjBAKQQ6AEISTAL#v=onepage&q=%22BLACK%20DECEMBER%22%201973&f=false)
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<https://books.google.com/books?id=8JxPZmPNzulC&pg=PA428&lpg=PA428&dq=black+december+terrorism&source=bl&ots=gZc7F-MGyc&sig=5hEW5A4i2CE5g2x3oico3iPt8Mc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiGxuD39JPXAhUlrFQKHbl6CJ4Q6AEIQTAE#v=onepage&q=black%20december%20terrorism&f=false>

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1973

Group End: 1973

### Part 3. Narrative

#### Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it had its first violent incident in 1973 (GTD 2017; Rangan 1973). Black December opposed the Indian government; there is no evidence of politicized opposition to the Pakistani government (Rangan 1973). The

group pushed violently for the release of 90,000 Pakistani prisoners in India in the war of December 1971 (Rangan 1973).

### **Geography**

The exact locations of operation and sanctuaries were unknown for the group due to the short lifespan of the group. The group is transnational as Black December targeted Indian diplomatic sites in London and Kabul (GTD 2017; Parry 2013; Rangan 1973). It is unclear whether Black December was actually present in Pakistan or if it simply targeted Pakistani targets.

### **Organizational Structure**

There were at least three members of the group (Parry 2013, 428). Not much is known of the group's leader, membership, resources, or structure due to its secrecy and short life span.

### **External Ties**

Black December radically supported Pakistan as it fought for the release of thousands of Pakistani troops during the war of 1971 (Rangan 1973; Carlton and Schaerf 2015, 42). The Indian state responded with police defense of Indian politicians as well as government issued warnings to the public (Rangan 1973). The group seemed to copy the group Black September but there is no evidence of direct ties between the two groups (Rangan 1973).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known violent attack was in 1973 when it targeted an Indian plane in Kabul, Afghanistan (GTD 2017). It is not known why the group stopped using violence. British police shot two members as they tried to storm an Indian consul (Rangan 1973). The Indian and Pakistani government also took several measures. The Pakistani government issued a warning against the group to cease operations (Rangan 1973). The Indian government increased police numbers and presence patrols around the Prime Minister, Cabinet members, and soft targets in Mumbai and New Delhi (Rangan 1973).

The end of the group was not explicit, but its activity ceased two years after the war ended in December of 1971 (GTD Perpetrator 3591 2017).

- II. RED BRIGADES  
Min. Group Date: 1974  
Max. Group Date: 1990

Onset: NA

Aliases: Red Brigades, Brigade Rosse (Br), Red Brigade

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- “Red Brigades.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 76, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 570. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=570>
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### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Red Brigades

Group Formation: 1969

Group End: 1984

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

Brigate Rosse, also referred to as the Red Brigades, formed in 1969 (FAS 1998; Martha Crenshaw 2012; Global Security. N.d.), while others more specifically mention the date October 20, 1970 (Sundquist 2010). It was a splinter of the Political Metropolitan

Collective, a non-violent leftist organization (Global Security n.d.). Its purpose was to overthrow the Italian democratic government (Crenshaw 2012; Global Security. N.d.). The first recorded attack of the Red Brigades took place on September 17, 1970, in Milan (Crenshaw 2012). They were a Marxist-Leninist group (MIPT 2008; Sundquist 2010).

## **Geography**

Almost all of the Red Brigade attacks took place in Italy, specifically in big cities like Rome, Florence, and Milan with exceptions in smaller cities like Novara and Lecce. RB's bases were in Italy (GTD 2017). The group is transnational because it had one attack in London in 1980 and another attack in France in 1976 (GTD 2017).

## **Organizational Structure**

The Red Brigade was formed by Renato Curcio, a Catholic activist from the University of Trent, along with his other Catholic activist friends (Sundquist 2010; Global Security n.d.). The first members were Catholic students from the University of Trent, the PCI, and former militants (Global Security n.d.). The group had a hierarchical organization and was a politico-military organization (Global Security n.d.). The group shrunk to only 300 members by about 2004 (BBC 2004). The group had approximately 50 members when it formed (Crenshaw 2012; Global Security n.d.). Other sources claim the group had approximately 1,000 supporters around 1978-79 (Global Security n.d.; Crenshaw 2012). The group recruited from labor organizations (Crenshaw 2012).

## **External Ties**

The Red Brigades allegedly received weaponry from the PFLP (Crenshaw 2012). The group had connections to other leftist groups in Europe like the Red Army Faction and Action Directe (FAS 1998; Crenshaw 2012).

## **Group Outcome**

In 1984, the group suffered a serious splinter when it broke into two factions: the Communist Combatant Party (the New Red Brigades) and the Union of Combatant Communists (Global Security n.d.; MIPT 2008). Police arrested Renato Curcio and his partner Franceschini, in 1974 (Crenshaw 2012). French and Italian police worked together to arrest the group's members in 1989 (FAS 1998). The group began to lose support when their attacks targeted popular Italian politicians (Sundquist 2010, 65). The last attack conducted by the Red Brigades took place on January 5, 1992 in Lecce, Italy (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- MIPT 2008 source is way off and refers to a separate group.
- no politicized opposition to UK government
- political aims: it's unclear what the Western Alliance specifically entails, but likely NATO or some other agreement
- they had a lot of popular support for their goals, but this started to falter when they began to splinter in the late 1980s
- they splintered over organizational disagreements and many of them went into the New Red Brigades
- no evidence that "political shock" of USSR matters - it's all about their internal politics and not lack of access to external support from state sponsors

### III. IRISH NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: Irish National Liberation Army (Inla), Arm Saoirse Naisiunta Na Heireann, Arm Saoirse N\_isi\_nta Na H\_ireann, People's Republican Army (Pra)

#### Part 1. Bibliography

- "INLA." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 54, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 416. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=416>
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- GTD Perpetrator 5174. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5174>
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- Gus Martin. "Irish National Liberation Army." SAGE Encyclopedia of Terrorism. 2011. PDF.

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Catholic Reaction Force (CRF), People's Liberation Army (PLA), People's Republican Army (PRA)

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1998 (disarmament)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

When Arm Saoirse, also referred to as the Irish National Liberation Army, or INLA, formed is disputed. Some sources state that the group formed in 1974 (MIPT 2008; McDonald 2009). Other sources state that it formed in 1975 (FAS 2004; CAIN n.d.). INLA formed when it splintered from the Official Irish Republican Army, or OIRA, after OIRA's self-imposed 1972 ceasefire (CAIN n.d.; FAS 2004). INLA's first attack took place on February 25, 1975 (GTD 2017). The group's main political aims are to reunify Ireland and remove British forces from Northern Ireland (CFR 2008; Global Security n.d.). It was not large, but responsible for some of the most notorious incidents during the Troubles (FAS 2004; MIPT 2008; CAIN n.d.; CFR 2008; Global Security n.d.). The group's ideology is republican and Irish nationalist (BBC 2010; FAS 2004; CAIN n.d.).

### **Geography**

INLA conducted attacks in Ireland and the United Kingdom (GTD 2017). The group was primarily based in Belfast, Northern Ireland (GTD 2017). Member support came from Belfast and County Derry (CAIN n.d.).

### **Organizational Structure**

The leader of the group was Seamus Costello (MIPT 2008; McDonald 2009). The political wing of the INLA was known as the Irish Republican Socialist Party (FAS 2004; McDonald 2009). The INLA was the military wing (FAS 2004). The group was small and had less than 50 activists at an unknown date, but likely had hundreds of supporters (FAS 2004; BBC 2010). Member support primarily came from Belfast and County Derry (CAIN n.d.). The group funded itself through criminal and drug activities around 2008 (Fletcher 2008; BBC 2010). Most of its original members were ex-militants from the OIRA (CAIN n.d.).

## External Ties

INLA allegedly received weapons and funding from external supporters in the United States of America (FAS 2004; Global Security n.d). The group allegedly received weapons and military training from Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization (FAS 2004; Global Security n.d.).

## Group Outcome

The IRA assassinated Costello in 1977 (McDonald 2009). The group declared a ceasefire after the Good Friday Agreement and disarmed. Its last formal attack was in 1998 (GTD 2017). It still perpetrated several violent attacks afterwards operating as a criminal organization in 2008 (MIPT 2008; BBC 2010).

Notes for Iris:

- they're a splinter of the OIRA
- the main difference between them and the OIRA is (1) their criminal activities and (2) their political organization
- a lot of members already had fighting experience from being in the OIRA originally
- compared to the PIRA, they had similar ideological goals/aims.

## IV. ABU NIDAL ORGANIZATION

Min. Group Date: 1974  
Max. Group Date: 1998  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Abu Nidal Organization (ANO), ANO, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Arab Revolutionary Council, Fatah Al-Majlis Al-Thawri, Fatah Al-Qiyadah Al-Thawriyyah, Fatah Revolutionary Council, Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC/ANO), FRC/ANO, Revolutionary Organization Of Socialist Muslims, Revolutionary Council, Revolutionary Council of Fatah, Al-Fatah Revolutionary Council, Fatah-the Revolutionary Council, Black June, Arab Revolutionary Brigades, Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims, Black September, Egyptian Revolution, Arab Fedayeen Cells, Palestine Revolutionary Council, Organization of Jund al Haq, Arab Revolutionary Council.

## Part 1. Bibliography

- "Abu Nidal Organization," Mackenzie Institute, 2015, <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/abu-nidal-organization-ano-k-fatah-revolutionary-council-ar-ab-revolutionary-brigades-revolutionary-organization-socialist-muslims-2/>

- “Abu Nidal Organization (ANO), aka Fatah Revolutionary Council, the Arab Revolutionary Brigades, or the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims,” Council on Foreign Relations, 2009, <http://www.cfr.org/israel/abu-nidal-organization-ano-aka-fatah-revolutionary-council-arab-revolutionary-brigades-revolutionary-organization-socialist-muslims/p9153>
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- “Abu Nidal Organization,” Country Reports on Terrorism 2010, US State Department, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2010/170264.htm>
- “Abu Nidal Organization,” Encyclopedia of Terrorism, Ed. Gus Martin, Sage 2011, 5-6

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1974

Group End (Outcome): 2002 (loss of leadership)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

ANO was founded in 1974 by Sabri al Banna as a splinter from the PLO (Martin 2011, 5). The group fought to destroy Israel in order to create a separate Palestinian state (Martin 2011, 5; CFR 2009). It was more extremist than Fatah, which in 1974 announced it would be willing to support a two-state solution (Martin 2011, 5). The group was heavily influenced by the Baathists in Iraq (Martin 2011, 5). It came to attention in 1974 following a hijacking of a TWA airplane (Mackenzie Institute 2015).

### **Geography**

The group operated out of Baghdad, but was involved in attacks throughout Iraq, Israel, and Europe.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group constructed a vast operation of resources in Iraq, Syria, and Libya. It had both a political and a military wing; the former was also responsible for recruitment, propaganda, and financing (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Banna helped the group partially fund itself through the establishment of a trade and investment company in Warsaw, which engaged in arms deals during the Iran-Iraq War (Mackenzie Institute 2015). The



group had approximately 500 members and was active in 20 countries across northern Africa, the Middle East, and Europe (Martin 2011, 5). Banna may have “coup-proofed” parts of his organization in 1989 to remove dissidents (Martin 2011, 5).

### **External Ties**

ANO operated out of Baghdad and received external support from Saddam Hussein in exchange (Martin 2011, 5). The group also received external support from Libya and Syria (FAS 2004). The group was expelled from Baghdad in 1983, but was allowed to return after the Iraq-Iran war ended (CFR 2009). In 1999, Egypt and Libya expelled ANO from operating in the country (Mackenzie Institute 2015). Libya did so in order to secure some sanctions relief (CFR 2009). The Jordanian government responded to ANO with threats to kill Banna and his family if he did not cease operations (Martin 2011, 5). Iraqi and Libyan support for the ANO fell after the Cold War and Banna was forced to retrench to Egypt (Martin 2011, 6).

### **Group Outcome**

Banna was killed in 2002 (Martin 2011, 5). The group is thought to be inactive with former leadership hiding in Lebanon (CFR 2009).

Note: Banna seems to have a cult of personality, loss of external support/base is devastating.

## **V. PROTESTANT ACTION GROUP**

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 5172. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5172>
- “Protestant Action Force.” Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.D.  
<http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/porgan.htm#paf>

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

Aliases: Protestant Action Force, PAG, PAF

Group Formation: This is an alias for the UVF (CAIN n.d.).

Group End: This is an alias for the UVF (CAIN n.d.).

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for the UVF (CAIN n.d.).

#### **Geography**

This is an alias for the UVF (CAIN n.d.).

#### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for the UVF (CAIN n.d.).

#### **External Ties**

This is an alias for the UVF (CAIN n.d.).

#### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for the UVF (CAIN n.d.).

## VI. CATHOLIC REACTION FORCE

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Catholic Reaction Force, Catholic Reaction Force (Crf)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "INLA." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 54, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBg0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 5174. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=5174>

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

Aliases: This is an alias for the INLA.

Group Formation: This is an alias for the INLA.

Group End: This is an alias for the INLA.

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for the INLA.

#### **Geography**

This is an alias for the INLA.

#### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for the INLA.

#### **External Ties**

This is an alias for the INLA.

#### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for the INLA.

## VII. PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY (NORTHERN IRELAND)

Min. Group Date: 1974

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: People's Liberation Army (Northern Ireland), People's Liberation Army (Pla) (Northern Ireland)

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "INLA." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 54, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 416. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=416>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

Group End: This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

### **Geography**

This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

### **External Ties**

This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for the Irish National Liberation Army (T223)

## VIII. JUSTICE COMMANDOS FOR THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1986

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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

Aliases: JCAG

Group Formation: 1975

Group End (Outcome): 1985 (Gunter)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

JCAG was formed in 1975 by the Armenian Revolution Federation (ARF) in order to fight for the creation of an independent Armenian state (CIA/FOIA 2). It arose in 1975 due to concerns by ARF officials that ASALA, a rival Armenian terrorist organization, was drawing away too many potential recruits from the ARF (CIA/FOIA 2). The group is right-wing and anti-Communist in contrast to ASALA (CIA/FOIA 2). It justified its attack as 'revenge' for the 1915 genocide (Lindsey 1982).

### **Geography**

The group had an attack in Los Angeles, Istanbul, Paris, Madrid, Rome, and The Hague (Lindsey 1982; GTD).

### **Organizational Structure**

JCAG is thought to be the military wing of ARF. It tends to target Turkish diplomats and is thought to have strong counter-surveillance operations to increase its effectiveness which is somewhat unusual among these groups (CIA/FOIA 2). ARF also has a youth wing. JCAG members are thought to have been recruited through the youth wing then become a JCAG "operative" (CIA/FOIA 2). The leader of JCAG was Apo Ashjian until 1982 when fellow ARF members killed him (Gunter 2007, 116).

### **External Ties**

JCAG fights and competes for support with ASALA members (CIA/FOIA 2). It purposely avoided targeting international targets and focused on Turkey only.

### **Group Outcome**

JCAG ended its operations in 1985 for two reasons. First, its leader, Apo Ashjian, was killed in 1982 by ARF members when he advocated merging with ASALA (Gunter 2007, 116). Second, ARF calculated the violence was causing more trouble than it was advancing their cause in terms of recruitment and legitimacy (Gunter 2007, 116).

## **IX. ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY FOR THE LIBERATION OF ARMENIA**

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

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

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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- "Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia," CIA/FOIA, n.d., released 2013, [http://www.foia.cia.gov/sites/default/files/document\\_conversions/89801/DOC\\_0005462031.pdf](http://www.foia.cia.gov/sites/default/files/document_conversions/89801/DOC_0005462031.pdf)
- Michael Gunter, "Armenian Terrorism: A Reappraisal," *Journal of Conflict Studies*, 2007, <https://journals.lib.unb.ca/index.php/JCS/article/viewFile/10546/13296>
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- "Recent Trends in Palestinian Terrorism," Bruce Hoffman, RAND, 1984, <http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/papers/2005/P6981.pdf>

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

Aliases: Orly Group

Group Formation: 1975

Group End (Outcome): 1992 (splinter, leadership, other?) [J&L say 1997 but no evidence for that]

### **Group Formation**

ASALA was formed in 1975 and had its first attack in 1975 (CIA/FOIA iii; GTD 2017). The group ascribes to a Marxist ideology (CIA/FOIA iii). It fought for an independent Armenian state as well as reparations from the Turkish government for the 1915 genocide (FAS 1998).

### **Geography**

ASALA was based out of Beirut until 1982 (CIA/FOIA, 2). It primarily targeted Turks, but did so in France, US, and Turkey (FAS 1998).

### **Organizational Structure**

ASALA's leader was Hagop Hagopian (FAS 1998). The group primarily engages in indiscriminate violence against diplomats, noncombatants, security officials, Turkish, and non-Turkish individuals (CIA/FOIA). CIA argues that there is not much popular support for the group among the Armenian community and churches have, in fact, disavowed it (CIA/FOIA 9). It had a "few hundred members and sympathizers" (FAS 1998).

### **External Ties**

ASALA has an external base in Lebanon and is thought to receive some external support from Syria (CIA/FOIA). The group has ties to the PFLP and PFLP-GC (FAS 1998).

### **Group Outcome**

Initially, the Turkish government did very little to counter ASALA, but began investing in counterterrorism squads after other European leaders called them out on it (CIA/FOIA 9). Hagopian was assassinated in 1988 (FAS 1998). The group began to splinter by 1983 and was relatively inactive by 1990 (CIA/FOIA, FAS 1998). Their last known attack was in 1992 (FAS 1998).

- X. SOLDIERS OF THE ALGERIAN OPPOSITION (SOA)  
Min. Group Date: 1975  
Max. Group Date: 1975  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Soldiers Of The Algerian Opposition (Soa), Soldiers Of The Algerian Opposition

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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<https://books.google.com/books?id=Up4uDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA502&lpg=PA502&dq=%22Soldiers+Of+The+Algerian+Opposition%22&source=bl&ots=RwKuRqLjie&sig=rMUo5MUpwjqMWjtAOBRKY21dgCs&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwirv76j4tzXAhVN4mMKHfOxCqsQ6AEILTAB#v=onepage&q=%22Soldiers%20Of%20The%20Algerian%20Opposition%22&f=false>
- John Entelis. “Algeria: The Revolution Institutionalized.” Routledge. 2016.  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=gqtYCwAAQBAJ&pg=PT225&lpg=PT225&dq=%22soldiers+of+the+algerian+opposition%22&source=bl&ots=bbO04c\\_5gB&sig=OTzAUfJdb7oBJKUnwKGOTF8g5mw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjC9rmM49zXAhVD92MKHUA4BakQ6AEINTAE#v=onepage&q=%22soldiers%20of%20the%20algerian%20opposition%22&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=gqtYCwAAQBAJ&pg=PT225&lpg=PT225&dq=%22soldiers+of+the+algerian+opposition%22&source=bl&ots=bbO04c_5gB&sig=OTzAUfJdb7oBJKUnwKGOTF8g5mw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjC9rmM49zXAhVD92MKHUA4BakQ6AEINTAE#v=onepage&q=%22soldiers%20of%20the%20algerian%20opposition%22&f=false)

## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Soldat de l'Opposition Algérienne, SOA, SAO

Group Formation: August 1975

Group End: 1975

## Part 3. Narrative

### Group Formation

It is unknown when the Soldiers of the Algerian Opposition formed, but it first came to attention in August 1975 when it bombed Algerian embassies in Europe (Entelis 2016; Korean Times 1975; Schmid and Jongman 1988, 502). The group's aim was center-seeking because it opposed Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and wanted him to step down (Entelis 2016; The Korea Times 1975). The group's first attack was recorded to have taken place on August 18, 1975 in Bonn, West Germany (GTD 2017). The group's political aims seem to be of a center seeking group.

### Geography

All of the attacks by the SAO take place in Europe, with one recorded to be in West Germany, one in the United Kingdom, and one in Italy (GTD 2017). There is no information on the SAO's bases. The group is transnational.



## Organizational Structure

Although it hasn't been confirmed, one of the leaders of the SAO was rumored to be Col. Tahar Zbiri, an ex-Algerian military official exiled from Algeria after a failed coup in 1967 (Entelis 2016). There is no information on potential wings, membership type, or size estimates.

## External Ties

No evidence of external support from other state or non-state actors.

## Group Outcome

The group's last attack seems to have taken place on the same day of their first attack, August 8, 1975 (GTD 2017). It is unknown as to why they ended their activity and any concessions or counterinsurgency incidents that took place.

### XI. ARMY FOR FREEING SCOTLAND

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 1975

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=4688>
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<https://books.google.com/books?id=pVDdAAAAQBAJ&pg=PA40&lpg=PA40&dq=%22army+for+freeing+scotland%22&source=bl&ots=sNW1L7e7JA&sig=ECaO0K1jaUloP4kXdKfCBuMdCXE&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjNo7va5NzXAhUO6mMKHUGTCG4Q6AEI0jAE#v=onepage&q=%22army%20for%20freeing%20scotland%22&f=false>

#### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Tartan Army

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1975

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Army for Freeing Scotland formed in 1975 to help Scotland create an independent state and secede from the United Kingdom (The Guardian 1976). The group's first attack took place in June 1975 (GTD 2017; Guardian 1976). Their political aims resemble one of an autonomy seeking group.

### **Geography**

Although the number of attacks were very few, all of them took place in minor districts of the United Kingdom, such as the Fife District or Glasgow (GTD 2017). Therefore, the group is not transnational.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was known to be Raymond Lester, a shipyard apprentice who started his own violent group against the United Kingdom. The group was described as a Tartan army because members were Scottish (The Guardian 1976; Routledge 2013). Lester recruited two other dock workers to help him; the group's size estimate was one to three people (Guardian 1976).

### **External Ties**

There is no evidence of external support from other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

The group claimed responsibility for their attacks (GTD 2017). The group ended in 1975 when Lester got arrested by forces and was sentenced to jail in 1976 (Guardian 1976). The courts also arrested two other members (Guardian 1976). It is possible the group only had three members and disappeared due to repression. The group's last attack took place on September 23, 1975, in Kinfauns, United Kingdom (GTD 2017).

- XII. INTERNATIONAL THIRD POSITION (ITP)  
Min. Group Date: 1976  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: International Third Position (Itp), International Third Positionists, International Third Positionists (Itp)

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

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<https://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P2-18715980.html>
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<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/politics/6408915/BNP-history-of-the-far-right-in-Britain.html>
- “Here are the far-right extremist groups still operating in the United Kingdom.” Metro (UK). 2017.  
<http://metro.co.uk/2017/09/14/here-are-the-far-right-extremist-groups-still-operating-in-the-uk-6926869/>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: ITP

Group Formation: 1982

Group End: 2001 (Unknown)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The ITP is an umbrella hate group that formed in the early 1980s as a splinter of the political organization called the National Front. The NF lost support after a 1979 election and, consequently, splintered (Telegraph 2009). The ITP’s ideology was fascist, nationalist, and extreme right-wing. The group is an umbrella (Scotsman 1999). This consisted of opposition against homosexuals, Jews, and immigrants (The Scotsman 1999). Their political aims were ambiguous and aimed at hate crimes or intimidation (Telegraph 2009). There is no evidence that the group conducts violent attacks.

### **Geography**

There is no information on the locations of their attacks. In 1997, in a small town in Spain called Utiel, the ITP purchased seven houses in the village as a small right-wing training camp for members (The Scotsman 1999).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group was formed by a former group organizer of The National Front, named Nick Griffin. Griffin later merged ITP with the BNP, a splinter of the NF, around 1995 and became the new leader (Telegraph 2009). By 2001, Jason Wilcock had replaced John Tyndall as leader (Sunday Mirror 2001). The group's wings are political and its members consist of white supremacists who looked up to leaders such as Mussolini and Hitler (Sunday Mirror 2001).

### External Ties

The group is explicit. The group is an umbrella and works with the BNP and the Scottish Distributionist Movement (Scotsman 1999; Telegraph 2009).

### Group Outcome

No information could be found about whether the group is still active. The group was active as late as 2001, but there is no evidence about any violent attacks (Sunday Mirror 2001).

Notes for Iris:

-no evidence group is violent

## United Kingdom Cases, Part 3: 1977-1989

Last Updated: 10 December 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T327	NEW ARMENIAN RESISTANCE		1977	1983
T292	MAY 15 ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE		1979	1984
T1289	SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (SNLA)		1980	2011
T659	ANIMAL RIGHTS MILITIA		1982	2011
T50	ANIMAL LIBERATION		1982	2011
T961	2 APRIL GROUP		1983	1983
T2046	ANGRY BRIGADES		1983	1988
T140	IRISH CONTINUITY ARMY COUNCIL (ICAC)		1986	2009

T1744	IRISH PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (IPLO)		1986	1992
T1968	ULSTER RESISTANCE		1986	0
T1724	GUARDIANS OF THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION		1987	1987
T1648	BLACK LIBERATION FRONT		1988	1988
T1614	ANIMAL DEFENSE LEAGUE		1988	1988
T1808	MEIBION GLYNDWR		1988	1990
T28	AL QAEDA		1989	2012
T1857	ORGANIZATION OF MUJAHADIN OF ISLAM		1989	1989

I. NEW ARMENIAN RESISTANCE

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/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 3268. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3268>
- Albert Jongman and Alex Schmid. "Turkey." Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data. Routledge. 1988. p. 676. [https://books.google.com/books?id=NgDks1hUjhMC&printsec=frontcover&dq=schmid+jongman&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjIzsyC24LYAhULHGMKHVCPA\\_AQ6AEIKTAA#v=onepage&q=new%20armenian%20resistance&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=NgDks1hUjhMC&printsec=frontcover&dq=schmid+jongman&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjIzsyC24LYAhULHGMKHVCPA_AQ6AEIKTAA#v=onepage&q=new%20armenian%20resistance&f=false)
- "New Armenian Resistance Claims Turkish Consulate Bombing in Luxembourg." 1983.Armenian Reporter International (1967-1988), Mar 10, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/371397404?accountid=14026>.

**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 composed 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 are 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.

- II. MAY 15 ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE  
Torg ID: 292  
Min. Group Date: 1979  
Max. Group Date: 1984  
Onset: NA

Aliases: MAY 15 ORGANIZATION FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE, ARAB ORGANIZATION OF MAY 15

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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

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

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1979

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

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

#### **Group Formation**

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

### **Geography**

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

### **Organizational Structure**

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

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

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

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1979

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

### **III. SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (SNLA)**

Torg ID: 1289

Min. Group Date: 1980

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Scottish National Liberation Army, Scottish National Liberation Army (Snla)



## Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2854. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
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- "Who are the tartan terrorists?" BBC. 2002.  
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[http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/12704665.SNLA\\_terrorist\\_gets\\_12\\_years\\_for\\_conspiracy/](http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/12704665.SNLA_terrorist_gets_12_years_for_conspiracy/)
- "Government SNP files sealed for 50 years Party alleges Wilson government instigated 'dirty tricks' campaign to deal with threat of nationalist upsurge." Scotland Herald. 2005  
[http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/12483569.Government\\_SNP\\_files\\_sealed\\_for\\_50\\_years\\_Party\\_alleges\\_Wilson\\_government\\_instigated\\_apos\\_dirty\\_tricks\\_apos\\_campaign\\_to\\_deal\\_with\\_threat\\_of\\_nationalist\\_upsurge/](http://www.heraldscotland.com/news/12483569.Government_SNP_files_sealed_for_50_years_Party_alleges_Wilson_government_instigated_apos_dirty_tricks_apos_campaign_to_deal_with_threat_of_nationalist_upsurge/)
- "Six years for tartan terrorist," BCC, 2009,  
[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/scotland/glasgow\\_and\\_west/8106870.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/scotland/glasgow_and_west/8106870.stm)

## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Tartan Terrorists, Dark Harvest Commando (van Dijken 2016, p. 32) and (VICE 2017)

Group Formation: 1970s (Independent UK 2002)

Group End: 2002 (last incident/repression when leader arrested)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The SNLA formed in 1979 when it left the Scottish National Party following a failed 1979 referendum to secede (van Dijken 2016, p. 32). The group first started targeting “settler” companies in the 1970s and early 1980s (Independent UK 2002). The first major violent incident of the SNLA was in 1981, when they used marzipan as hoax explosives to primarily target major political figures (Vice 2017). This moved on to a formally launched campaign by 1982 (Vice 2017). This group was a leftist separatist group with the aims to free Scotland from the UK (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 682; BBC 2002; Carrell 2015; Dijken 2016; Vice 2017). All of their attacks caused no fatalities and the majority of their attacks targeted important figures. At the height of their operations in 1983, there were 27 Tartan Terrorist attacks (Vice 2017). The SNLA has also written a letter claiming to be socialist and aiming to liberate the Scottish (Vice 2017).

#### **Geography**

The location of the attacks were all in the United Kingdom and primarily in London (Vice 2017) (GTD 2017) and Edinburgh (Herald Scotland 1893). By terrorizing these high-profile targets, their locations of attack revolved usually around the cities and urban areas (Vice 2017). This group is not transnational and only operated within Great Britain as shown by where all their operations happened. There is no information on any bases of the SNLA.

#### **Organizational Structure**

The SNLA was led and founded by Adam Busby (Scotland Herald 2005). Adam Busby was recruited previously by Frederick Boothby for the Army of the Provisional Government (Scotland Herald 2005) and was also a soldier for the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Independent UK 2002). The SNLA also briefly made headlines in 1983 through Andrew McIntosh (Scotland Herald 1983) and Adam Busby Jr. in 2010 (BCC 2009). These two both made their headlines while Busby was being tried and jailed (Guardian UK 2015). The group had at least 3 members due to 3 people being arrested (Dijken 2016, p. 42) and could have had as many as 5 to 6 members (Scotsman 2002).

#### **External Ties**

This group was allegedly allied with the Army of the Provisional Government as well as the 1320 Club (Scotland Herald 2005). This group had no external support from the state

or non-state actors. There are questionable reports that Adam Busby was a false flag for Scottish Nationalism and is alleged to be a Special Branch agent (Vice 2017).

### **Group Outcome**

Being a small militant group the UK effectively used small investigation and local authority to take down the SNLA. This includes organizations like the Scotland Yard who help lead the investigations against the terrorist group (Djiken 2016). What helped deflate the strength of the SNLA was the belittlement by the media and minimal influence the group had on the public (Djiken 2016). That along with the arrest of their leader Adam Busby left the group in a quieted state. Adam Busby fled to Dublin in 1983 to avoid criminal charges but finally was arrested in 1997 by the Irish police (BCC 2012). The group's last violent incident was a failed acid attack in 2002 (GTD 2017; Vice 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- masters dissertation makes interesting argument about minimizing “performative power” to limit group’s ability to attract support
- why do they fall apart? Media deflated the presence of the group by ‘mocking’ the group
- majority of attacks do not actually cause any damage, but still symbolically targeted English settlers in Scotland and major political figures like Margaret Thatcher
- counterinsurgency strategy is to undermine the group’s credibility as an effective source

#### IV. ANIMAL RIGHTS MILITIA

Torg ID: 659

Min. Group Date: 1982

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Animal Rights Militia, Animal Rights Militia (Arm)

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## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No additional aliases

Group Formation: 1982 (Splinter from ALF) (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681)

Group End: 2010 (Last violent attack) (GTD 2017)

## Part 3. Narrative

### Group Formation

This group splintered from the Animal Liberation Front at an unknown date due to ideological disagreements over whether to harm civilians (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). It is unknown when ARM forms, but it first came to attention in 1982 for an attack where it sent letter bombs to four British political leaders (Monaghan 2013, pg 936; BBC n.d.; New York Times 1982). The targets included Michael Foot, Roy Jenkins, David Steel, Timothy Raison, and Margaret Thatcher (BBC n.d.). Specifically targeting animal research facilities (Monaghan 2013, pg 936), their aim was to liberate animals under inhuman science experiments.

## **Geography**

The group began in the United Kingdom, targeting opposing political figures within London (BCC 1982). This extended to scientists and shops around the UK for the next few years (Monaghan 2013, pg 936). This group became transnational when it bombed a warehouse in San Jose, California in 1987 (Liddick 2006, 44). They have continued to cause havoc within Canada and Sweden as well (Google Books 2006). There are no well-defined bases of the ARM (Monaghan 2013).

## **Organizational Structure**

Just like the ALF, the ARM is a leaderless resistance that depends on individual cells committing their own actions (Monaghan 2013 pg 934). The group consists of animal activists who are willing to use violent for their cause (Monaghan 2013, pg 934-935). This group started with the ALF and then splintered off (Monaghan 2013, pg 936). The funding and size of the group are unknown.

## **External Ties**

This group splintered from the American Liberation Front (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). Other than that, there is no known information on other support or alliances.

## **Group Outcome**

The last known violent attack appeared in 2010 when it claimed responsibility for attacking a biotechnology center in France (GTD 2017). The state has responded in several ways such as sending the Scotland Yard in 1982 to investigate (Pittsburgh Post Gazette 1982) and arresting individuals connected to ARM in 2000 (BBC 2000). It is unknown what happened to the group after this last incident.

Notes for Iris:

- the group is violent and does not protect humans
- the group targeted political figures and animal research facilities
- their political aims are retribution for attacks on animal rights
- the group is pretty small and decentralized - has no clear leader
- group encourages individuals to carry out attacks and retroactively claim responsibility
- note from Justin: Steven Best coins the term "extensional self-defense" to define the ideology of ARM. This methodology justifies violence and bombing since the animals are unable to defend themselves. Humans act as "proxy agents" to carry out the justice defenseless animals are unable to do.

## V. ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT

Torg ID: 50  
Min. Group Date: 1980  
Max. Group Date: 2011  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Animal Liberation Front (Alf), Animal Liberation

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: ALF

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

Group End: 2012

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

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

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

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

### **Geography**

The group targets areas known as “urban sprawls” or populated areas that have negative environmental impact (FBI 2004). This group also targets laboratories and research facilities (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). In 1982, the group founded a US

branch (MIPT 2008). This group became transnational in 1982 when it set a veterinary lab in California on fire. It has now spread across the globe and conducted attacks in the Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, France, Australia, Mexico, Finland, and Germany (GTD 2017). The only known base is a training camp in Britain held by both Speak and SHAC. The camp featured 300 militants including many from the U.S (Independent UK 2004).

### **Organizational Structure**

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

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

Even though it was founded by Ronnie Lee, the group still claims to be a leaderless resistance that depends on the individual cells to commit their own actions (Monaghan 2013, pg 934). The group is said to also have gotten its expertise and training from manuals and the internet (BBC 2000). The group is allegedly self-financed (MITP Knowledge Base 2008). While some of them may be financed individually, 3,000 individuals contribute resources to the ALF through the ALFSG or Animal Liberation Front Supporters Group (Monaghan 1999).

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

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**



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

Britain took further extreme measures with Scotland Yard in 1984, lobbying the Research Defence Society and Victims of Animal Rights Extremism in 2004, and the National Domestic Extremism Unit led by the Metropolitan Police Service in 2011 (Monaghan 2013, pg 940-941).

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

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

Notes for Iris:

-relation between ALF and Band of Mercy?

-UK decides in the early 2000s to mobilize a larger response to all the animal rights group (including ALF, SHAC, etc.) - create "national extremism unit" to combat terrorism. Massive counterinsurgency operations in 2005 and 2007 which leads to the arrest of half of all members

-individual cells provide the group a lot more flexibility to continue operations despite counterinsurgency ops

VI. 2 APRIL GROUP  
Torg ID: 961  
Min. Group Date: 1983  
Max. Group Date: 1983  
Onset:

Aliases: None

## Part 1. Bibliography

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Second of April Group

Group Formation: 1983

Group End: 1983 (unknown)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group first formed but its first violent attack occurred in March 1983 when they attacked Navy Headquarters in London (GTD 2017). The group's name is derived from the day the Argentine forces invaded the Falkland Islands on April 2nd 1982 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, p. 682). The group's aim seems to be to protest the Falkland Invasion given the timing of their attacks (Schmid and Jongman 1988, p. 682)

### **Geography**

The group had attacks in London while claiming to send Margaret Thatcher letter bombs. This group is also transnational as it conducted three attacks within Buenos Aires (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no known information on the founder or leader of this group. There is also no information on the wings, membership, or size of this organization.

### **External Ties**

There are no known allies or support of this group.

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last incidents were in March and April 1983 when it targeted a British school in Buenos Aires and the Prime Minister's office in London (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group after this incident and it is not heard from again.

VII. ANGRY BRIGADES  
Torg ID: 2046  
Min. Group Date: 1983  
Max. Group Date: 1988  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Angry Brigade, Angry Brigades

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### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: The Stoke Newington Eight (Schmid and Jongman 1988, pg 681; Guardian 2002; Guardian 2014; Clutterbuck 2012; Carr and Stuart 2010, pg 174)

Group Formation: 1970 (Clutterbuck 2012; Campbell 2014)

Group End: 1986 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 680-681)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This group was inspired by political activist movements from 1968 including the March 22 movement and the rallies in May (Carr and Stuart 2010, pgs 16-18). The most notable demonstration was in Grosvenor Square when Tariq Ali claimed that members of the Brigade told him their interest in bombing the Embassy (Horspool 2009).

It is unknown precisely when the group formed. The group's first known violent attack occurred on May 22, 1970, when the group planted an IED at a police station in Paddington, London (Clutterbuck 2012). This continued with 8 bombings by 1971 and a grand total 25 by 1972. The Angry Brigade was an anarchist organization aimed at popular revolution and destruction of the state (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 680; Clutterbuck 2012; Guardian 2014). The group targeted politicians, military centers, and soft targets like a fashion show in London (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 680). Notably, the attacks never caused any human injury (Guardian 2002).

### **Geography**

The majority of the attacks happened in London (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 680; Clutterbuck 2012) with attacks in Wakefield and Leeds in its later years (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 680). Synonymous with the Stoke Newington Eight, the group was captured within what was probably their meeting ground in a Stoke Newington flat (Guardian 2002). This group is not transnational as attacks occurred in the UK (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 680).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is not much known about the leader or original founder, but the four most famous individuals within the group were John Barker, Hilary Creek, Anna Mendelssohn, and Jim Greenfield, who were the four convicted after the results of the Stoke Newington Eight trial. Members of the group were students (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 680; Guardian 2014).

There are no known wings of the group. The best size estimate of the group is at least 12 individuals, as this was the number of members convicted by 1972 (Clutterbuck 2012).

### **External Ties**

There is no known support or external ties to this group.

## Group Outcome

The state took a great deal of measures to be able to quickly take down the group within the first year of its campaign. The state created the Bomb Squad, now an anti-terrorist squad, with the sole purpose of capturing the group (Guardian 2002, 2014). In 1971, British forces arrested eight members of the group (“the Stoke Newington Eight”) and convicted 4 of them (Guardian 2002, 2014; Carr and Stuart 2010; Clutterbuck 2012). In total, 12 members of the group were arrested with 5 convicted, 5 acquitted, and 2 having the charges revoked (Clutterbuck 2012). The convicted served 10 year prison sentences, ending in 1982 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681).

This group came back to attention when it launched several new attacks between 1982 and 1986 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). The last violent attack was a bomb attack towards an American Express in London in 1986 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 681). As of 2012 this group is inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- group considered one of the first “urban terrorist” movements in UK and modeled after Action Directe in France
- anarchist rebel against class structure → copy-cat Baader Meinhof and Action Directe
- slightly unclear whether the group in 1982 is the same organization or an affiliate of the Irish Republican Socialist Movement

## VIII. IRISH CONTINUITY ARMY COUNCIL (ICAC)

Torg ID: 140

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: Continuity Irish Republican Army (Cira), Continuity Army Council, Continuity Ira, Irish Continuity Army Council (Icac)

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: No additional aliases

Group Formation: 1986 (FAS 2004; Council on Foreign Relations 2008; Global Security n.d.)

Group End: 2017 (Irish Times 2017)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Republican Sinn Fein originally splintered from the IRA's Sinn Fein in 1986 (FAS 2004). ICAC formed in 1994 as the “clandestine armed wing of Republican Sinn Fein” (FAS 2004; Council on Foreign Relations 2008). The Republican Sinn Fein that included the ICAC broke off when the IRA decided to accept seats in the Parliamentary elections which dissidents believed were an act of conceding the divide of Ireland (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group's aim is to carry out the original IRA's goal of ridding British control in the entirety of Ireland (FAS 2004). The ideology of the ICAC is Irish Republicanism (FAS 2004).

### **Geography**

The location of most of the group's attacks occurred in Northern Ireland. The group is transnational because it attacked a boxing site in Dublin, Ireland in 2016 (Newsweek

2016; GTD 2017). Though not explicitly stated, it can again be inferred that the group's bases are located within Northern Ireland (Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no known official leadership of the group. The group is alleged to be the military wing of Republican Sinn Féin, but Republican Sinn Féin denied this claim (Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d). This group only had about 50 core activists at an unknown date (Global Security N.d; FAS 2004). Members came from the Real IRA and original Sinn Fein organization (Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d). The group's funding is alleged to be from individual supporters in the United States (Council on Foreign Relations 2008). It has also allegedly acquired arms and materials from the Balkans (FAS 2004).

### **External Ties**

The group is alleged to be the military wing of Republican Sinn Féin, but Republican Sinn Féin denied this claim (Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d). The group's funding is alleged to be from individual supporters in the United States (Council on Foreign Relations 2008). It has also allegedly acquired arms and materials from the Balkans (FAS 2004). It also allegedly cooperates on attacks with the Real IRA (FAS 2004). The group also claims to have a large arsenal of weapons taken from IRA dumps (Conflict Archive on the Internet. N.d). There is no other known support or alliances.

### **Group Outcome**

The state has taken a number of effective methods to combat the group. In 1997, under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, the Continuity Army Council IRA was condemned that members would face up to 10 years of imprisonment (Global Security N.d). The group was also affected by the Executive Order 13224 in December 2001 that impeded American terrorist funding (FAS 2004). The most recent violent attack was in 2007 where they attacked a boxing weigh-in in 2016 that left 1 dead (Newsweek 2016). The group also made headlines in 2017 where the group's leadership claimed to end its armed campaign (Irish Times 2017). As of 2012, the group was active and violent but seems to have become nonviolent in 2017.

Notes for Iris:

- Sinn Fein denied this group's existence? Might have been ideological?
- compared to IPLO, this group persisted for a long time
- didn't officially disarm until 2017
- received external support from US sympathizers (potentially a diaspora)
- they've transitioned to be a nonviolent campaign

IX. IRISH PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ORGANIZATION (IPLO)

Torg ID: 1744

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Catholic Reaction Force

Group Formation: 1986

Group End: 1992 (splinter and attacks by the IRA)



## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group precisely formed but the group splintered off from INLA (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632) and was a faction of the Irish Republican Socialist Party (Gillespie 2017, 159). The group's first violent attack was in 1986 when it killed 12 people in an internal feud (GTD 2017). This feud began from the IRSP and Irish National Liberation Army campaign from 1986 to 1987 (Gillespie 2017, 159). The group is known for drug trafficking and sexual violence (Monaghan 2004, 442). The group's goal is to forcefully disband the IRSP and Irish National Liberation Army and thus it can also be inferred that their ideology is Irish Republicanism (Gillespie 2017, 159).

### **Geography**

The majority of the group's attacks occurred within the United Kingdom, but the group is transnational since its first attack was in Ireland (Gillespie 2017, 159). It is unknown where its base is located but it is most likely located within the UK.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group was founded and led by Jimmy Brown who already had an extensive background. Brown was already accused of multiple murders and became a leader of the Irish People's Liberation Army before splintering off (Irish Times 2004). He was gunned down during the internal feud of the "Army Council" and "Belfast Brigade" factions within the group in 1992 (Gillespie 2017, 160). There are no known wings of the group. The group allegedly funded itself through drug trafficking (Gillespie 2017, 159). There is no reliably accurate estimate of the group size. Many group members were originally members of the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) (Ulster University. N.d; Gillespie 2017). IRSP is a political wing.

### **External Ties**

The group formerly splintered from the INLA (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 632; Gillespie 2017, 159). The two internal splinters within the group were the "Army Council" and "Belfast Brigade" (Gillespie 2017, 160). There is no known external support or state support.

### **Group Outcome**

The group suffered large problems from in-fighting between the "Army Council" and "Belfast Brigade" (Gillespie 2017, 160) and the death of their leader Jimmy Brown (Gillespie 2017, 159). Furthermore, in 1992, the IRA conducted a mass operation

against the group killing one person and wounding several more (Gillespie 2017, 160). This resulted in the group splintering and disbanding (Gillespie 2017, 160). There have been no actions by the state and it seems it was dealt entirely by the IRA. The last violent attack was the internal feud in 1992 that led to the death of Jimmy Brown (Independent UK 1992). As of 2012 the group is inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- splinter from INLA, but then targeted them with attacks
- IPLA also suffered from internal divisions and splintered in 1992
- state took very little action against the group
- their actions were designed to take out the competition in order to consolidate resources  
→ spying (“mole shakeup”)
- maybe little politicized opposition
- Republican Socialist Collective was claimed to be the political wing but I could find no credible sources on this.

#### X. ULSTER RESISTANCE

Torg ID: 1968

Min. Group Date: 1986

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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<http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/uorgan.htm>
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<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/urm.htm>
- “A spectre from the past back to haunt peace.” Belfast Telegraph. 2007.  
<https://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/sunday-life/news/a-spectre-from-the-past-back-to-haunt-peace-28401321.html>
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[http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/november/15/newsid\\_2539000/2539849.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/november/15/newsid_2539000/2539849.stm)

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: No additional aliases

Group Formation: 1986 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 635; Global Security N.d; Belfast Telegraph 2007; Guardian 2017)

Group End: 2007 (Global Security N.d; Belfast Telegraph 2007)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This group formed on November 10, 1986, during a massive meeting in Belfast, Ireland (Ulster University N.d.; Global Security N.d.; Guardian 2017). It had 2,000 members (Guardian 2017). The group's ideology focused on promoting Ulster loyalists (Ulster University. N.d). Their political aim was to oppose the Anglo-Irish agreement of 1985, which granted the Irish government a role in the Northern Ireland conflict resolution (Schmid and Jongman 1988, pg 635; BBC n.d.). The group's first violent incident was in 1986 when Peter Robinson, later first minister of Northern Ireland, along with 500 other loyalists led a sudden attack in the County Monaghan village of Clontibret to help the DUP anti-protest. The main result was Robinson being fined (Global Security N.d).

### **Geography**

The group was largely present in Northern Ireland to protest the Anglo-Irish treaty and never really became transnational (Global Security N.d.). The only event that has occurred outside of Northern Ireland is the arrest of Noel Little, James King and Samuel Quinn in Paris (Guardian 2017). The location of its bases is unknown.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was Ian Paisley, the leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, as well as Peter Robinson and Ivan Foster (Ulster University N.d.). Ian Paisley was the co-founder of the Democratic Unionist Party in 1971 (Ulster University. N.d). He has been involved in several Ulster movements including the United Ulster Unionist Council in 1973, the strike of May 1977, a counter demonstration in 1978, and numerous other events that emphasized Ulster loyalism long before the Ulster Resistance was even formed (Ulster University. N.d). The group had the political backing of the DUP in 1986 by Ian Paisley until he disowned them when the group was linked to illegal activity

(Ulster University N.d.). The group had between 500-2,000 members in 1986 (Guardian 2017; Global Security n.d.).

The group funded itself through arms sales (Global Security N.d). The group consists of Ulster loyalists who were known for wearing red berets. The group was organized in nine battalions and it can be inferred that the majority of the group is either Northern Irish or British (Ulster University N.d.).

### **External Ties**

The group is most well-known for an alliance with the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) and Ulster Defence Association (UDA) in 1987. Together, the alliance helped facilitate a successful arms transfer in 1987 (Guardian 2017; Global Security n.d.). The VZ58s smuggled by the Ulster Resistance would result in about 70 attempted murders in Northern Ireland (Guardian 2017).

In the late 1980s, some members of the group splintered off to form a second group called the Resistance (Ulster University N.d.).

### **Group Outcome**

The state took immediate and effective measures against the Ulster Resistance starting in 1986. The DUP continued as a political party and is still active today (Guardian 2017).

The state seized the UDA's arms after they arrested UDA leader, Davey Payne (Guardian 2017). In November 1988, 10 members of the Ulster Resistance were captured along with one of the arms dumps near Markethill (Guardian 2017). One of the most well known arrests was in 1989 when Noel Little, James King, and Samuel Quinn were arrested in Paris (Guardian 2017).

The group's last confirmed attack was in 1986 when members attacked a village (Global Security n.d.). The last known "violent" attack was a threat to use violence in 2007, but no attack ever materialized (Belfast Telegraph 2007). The aim of the resurgence was to oppose any state intimidation efforts against Protestants (Guardian 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- Ulster Resistance is an actor in the Northern Ireland conflict
- group started as a series of rallies → escalate
- this group is surprisingly large
- limited violent attacks
- this group is mostly a sponsor rather than a violent militia
- this group is not active after 2007; 2007 - threat to use violence rather than an actual attack

-leadership command here is unique (multiple chains of command) and very complicated

## XI. GUARDIANS OF THE ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

Torg ID: 1724

Min. Group Date: 1987

Max. Group Date: 1987

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### Part 1. Bibliography

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- "Terrorist name surface in crash probe." UPI. 1988.  
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- Jim Muir. "Who bombed Flight 103? Numerous groups have track record, ability, and motive." Christian Science Monitor. 1988.  
<https://www.csmonitor.com/1988/1230/oterr.html>

Note: we know this group can't be real (or responsible for pan am 103) given Qadaffi's admission of responsibility?

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No aliases found

Group Formation: 1987 (GTD 2017; UPI 1988)

Group End: 1987 or 1988 (Los Angeles Times 1988; UPI 1988; Christian Science Monitor 1988) depending on how you arbitrate the Pan Am flight

### Part 3. Narrative

#### Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but first came to attention for 2 attacks in 1987 (GTD 2017). The group claimed responsibility for assassination attempts against Iranian dissidents who opposed Ayatollah Khomeini (UPI 1988). The group is most known for its controversial part in the Pan Am Flight 103 bombing on 21 December 1988 (Los Angeles Times 1988). A caller claimed responsibility for the attack on behalf of the group even though officials later attributed the attack to Libya (Los Angeles Times 1988).

Its goal was to seek revenge for a U.S missile attack on a civilian Iranian jetliner during the Iran-Iraq War (Christian Science Monitor 1988).

### **Geography**

The group conducted attacks in London (GTD 2017). It also hijacked a plane in transit from Frankfurt, West Germany so they are also transnational (Los Angeles Times 1988). They were also alleged to claim a 1984 Air France hijacking (UPI 1988). There are no known bases for the group.

### **Organizational Structure**

There are no known leaders or wings of the group. There is also no known size estimate. Members may have been from the Middle East due to the accent of the member who reported the plane crash (Los Angeles Times 1988).

### **External Ties**

Iran denied sponsoring the group despite its goal (Christian Science Monitor 1988). It has also been linked as an alias for the Islamic Holy War group (Los Angeles Times 1988).

It was later revealed Qaddafi provided support and resources for the Pan Am bombing. There were multiple claims of responsibility for the attack. The US also included Abu Nidal's Revolutionary Council of Fatah, the PFLP-GC, and the Palestine Liberation Front as possible suspects (Los Angeles Times 1988).

### **Group Outcome**

The last known violent attack was the downing of Pan Am Flight 103 in 1988 (Los Angeles Times 1988; UPI 1988; Christian Science Monitor 1988). Due to the controversy surrounding the Pan Am Flight 103, U.S., Scottish, Israeli, and many other European and Middle Eastern authorities worked together on a probe to properly piece together a definite suspect yet no one group was entirely confirmed (Los Angeles Times 1988). The group was not heard from again and it likely dissolved.

Notes for Iris:

- The group at least existed in 1987, but its role in 1988 is unclear.
- Los Angeles Times is the only source, which speculated on relationship to Hezbollah

## XII. BLACK LIBERATION FRONT

Torg ID: 1648

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3747>
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<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0306396816642984>
- Marie Angelo, Anne. "'We All Became Black': Tony Soares, African-American Internationalists, and Anti-imperialism." University of Sussex. 2015.  
<http://sro.sussex.ac.uk/54258/>
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### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: BLF (Angelo 2015; Waters 2016)

Group Formation: 1971 (Waters 2016, pg 31)

Group End: 1988 (Disappearance) (GTD 2017)

### Part 3. Narrative

#### Group Formation

The group first formed in 1970 or 1971 by Tony Soares when the North London branch splintered from the Black Panthers Movement due to the increase of Marxists and Trotskyites within the parent (Tuck and Gates 2014; Angelo 2015, pg 96). Changing the North London branch into the Black Liberation Front, the group still held close connections with the U.S. Black Panthers and rallied considerably for their roots in Africa (Angelo 2015, pg 96). It was a militant ethno-nationalist group fighting for a separate state (Tuck and Gates 2014). The group is most known for its widely influential newspaper *Grassroots* (Waters 2016, pg 31). Its first violent attack was in 1988 when the group conducted an attack against the police in the United Kingdom (GTD 2017).

The group's ideology is Maoist (Angelo 2015, pg 96; Waters 2016, pg 31). The group is also claimed to have been influenced by Malcolm X (Tuck and Gates 2015, pg 198). The group claims to not be interested in revolution or destruction of society but only concerned with the survival of black people in their homelands and Britain (Angelo 2015, pg 96). Leaders of the Black Liberation Front also rally against homelessness and legal injustice (Waters 2016, pg 23)

### **Geography**

The violent attacks conducted by the group were all located within the United Kingdom (GTD 2017). It is not explicitly stated, but since the group originated from the North London Black Panther branch, the group probably operates around that area (Tuck and Gates 2014; Angelo 2015). The group's influence was international. The editor of *Grassroots*, Ansel Wong, spearheaded extra education for children in the US (Waters 2016, pg 25).

### **Organizational Structure**

Tony Soares was the founder and leader of the group. Tony was already largely involved within black leftist political organizations before creating the BLF. Tony was previously in a number of black leftist organizations before being one of the original members of the Universal Coloured People Association (Angelo 2015, pg 96). Afterwards, he joined the North London Branch of the Black Panthers Movement (Angelo 2015, pg 96).

Another known member is Ansel Wong, the editor of the group's newspaper *Grassroots* (Waters 2016). Stage 1 was the publishing arm of the group (Angelo 2015, pg 99). The group claims to be entirely self organized and funded (Waters 2016, pg 23). There is no known estimate of the group's size. The group recruited new members through word of mouth (Waters 2016, pg 25).

### **External Ties**



The group claims to have support from the Socialist Workers Party and unspecified links with Libya (Waters 2016, pg 23). The group is also closely linked to the U.S. Black Panthers (Angelo 2015). Tony Soares was closely linked with Robert F. Williams, one of America's civil rights leaders (Angelo 2015).

### **Group Outcome**

When the state started to crackdown on the group, the writers of *Grassroots* had to employ pseudonyms to avoid detection (Waters 2016, pg 23; Tuck and Gates 2015, pg 198)

The UK eventually arrested Soares in 1973 and punished him with 200 hours of community service (Angelo 2015, pg 100). The group disappeared after the two attacks in 1988 and it is not heard from again (GTD 2017). As of 2012, the group is inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- this group is only associated with one violent incident, which occurs years after their main activity → all on the same day, directed at police
- reason for splinter: ideological differences. Soares didn't want to mix Marxism/Trotskyism and black rights movements because ordinary people couldn't relate

### XIII. ANIMAL DEFENSE LEAGUE

Torg ID: 1614

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 1988

Onset: NA

Note for Iris: I am really not sure about this group. The reason is that there is info about them existing in the US and Canada but these are all really either in the 2000s or the 1960s. There are arguments on this being transnational but the only evidence of the British one existing is GTD. So this group could either be defined as one loose group of anyone going by this name or each individual by countries.

Aliases: None

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

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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3752>
- Searched Proquest
  - "Animal defense league" maidenhead
  - "Animal defense league" united kingdom 1988

- Search gScholar
  - Animal defense league
  - "animal defense league" united kingdom 1988

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None found

Group Formation: 1988 (GTD 2017)

Group End: 1988 (GTD 2017)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group first formed or what its aims or ideology was but the first and only violent attack was in 1988 when the group attacked a British business in Maidenhead (GTD 2017)

### **Geography**

The only known attack by the group was in Maidenhead, United Kingdom (GTD 2017) making the group not transnational. The group also has no known bases.

### **Organizational Structure**

There are no known leaders, wings, members or accurate size of the group.

### **External Ties**

There are no known alliances of support for the group.

### **Group Outcome**

There are no known actions by the state and the group disappeared after the only attack in 1988 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

-this might be an umbrella for the larger animal rights cells in different cities, but there's no evidence that these cells are linked because of group formation

-no link to UK (no politicized opposition)

-this is probably an alias or umbrella

XIV. MEIBION GLYNDWR  
Torg ID: 1808  
Min. Group Date: 1988  
Max. Group Date: 1990  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 2163. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=2163>
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- Helen Carter. "Police take fresh look at Sons of Glyndwr." Guardian (UK). 2004.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/uk/2004/mar/11/helencarter>

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Sons of Glyndwr (BCC 2017)

Group Formation: 1979 (The Guardian 2004; BCC 2004; BCC 2017; Daily Post 2015)

Group End: 1990 (BCC 2004; BCC 2017; Daily Post 2015)

### Part 3. Narrative

#### Group Formation

It is unknown when the group first formed, but the group's first violent attack was on December 13, 1979, when they torched 4 buildings in one night (Daily Post 2015). The group's name was influenced by Owen Glendower; they are an ethno-nationalist Welsh group (Independent 1993). The group's goal was to protest the Welsh heartlands being sold to wealthy Englishman to become holiday homes (BBC 2017). Another goal was theorized by Elfyn Llwyd that British security services carried out these attacks to discredit Welsh nationalist votes but this was criticized by many politicians (BBC 2014).

## **Geography**

All of the group's attacks were in the United Kingdom, so the group was not transnational (GTD 2017). There are no known bases of the group except. One member was arrested in 1993 in his flat in Llangefni, Wales (Daily Post 2015).

## **Organizational Structure**

There are no known leaders or wings of the group. There are no size estimates or known memberships of the group. This actually makes sense as former detectives hypothesized that what made the group so elusive was that the organization was a small group who hid their tracks very well (Daily Post 2015).

## **External Ties**

There is no known support or alliances. A member of Parliament speculated support is the British security services but again, this theory was heavily criticized and denied (BBC 2004).

## **Group Outcome**

The state deployed security forces, such as the North Wales police and MI5, to combat the threat, which led to the capture of Sion Aubrey Roberts (Daily Post 2015). Roberts was sentenced to 12 years in prison after authorities found bomb-making equipment. There is quite a lot of doubt surrounding the arrest though, as the conviction meant that Roberts was only seven when the arson attacks began (Daily Post 2015). An offer of 50,000 by the North Wales Police went unclaimed as well (Daily Post 2015).

In 1990 songwriter Bryn Fon was arrested for having hidden packages in his wall but the charges were dropped (BBC 2017). In 2004, the North Wales police planned to reopen the investigation (The Guardian 2004). It ended the investigation in 2017 due to lack of progress (BBC 2017). After its last attack in 1990, the group disappeared (GTD 2017). As of 2012, the group is inactive.

Notes for Iris:

-interesting quote from Independent: “The letters, sent to 19 families, were from the militant Welsh nationalist group Meibion Glyndwr - the Sons of Glendower. They warned the families to leave Wales by St David's Day - 1 March - or be burned out.

-“The militants are waging a war of nerves, a war in which rational dialogue has become the first casualty. Professor Matthew Seaman, 84, one of four English residents on the Lleyn peninsula, who has received threats, describes Meibion Glyndwr as 'a boil on the bum'. No one knows whether the militants are bluffing. There have been some 200 fire bombings over the past 10 years, but previously the Meibion Glyndwr - named after Owen Glendower, the 15th- century self-styled Prince of Wales who led an abortive rebellion against Henry IV - have always struck without any warning.”

-their goals are pretty limited - just want to oppose settler immigration from England into Wales

-the campaign goes on for a long time; Roberts was probably just a member of the group and not a founding leader or anything

#### XV. AL QA'IDA

Torg ID: 28

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

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

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

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

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

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

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

### **Geography**

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

### **Organizational Structure**

Al-Qaida was headed by Osama Bin Laden, who was their sole leader until his assassination in 2011 (although rumors exist that he died earlier or didn’t die at all) (CFR 2012). He was from Saudi Arabia and had helped fight the Soviets in the Afghanistan war (Crenshaw 2015). He was replaced by Ayman al-Zawahiri in 2011. (Crenshaw 2015; CFR 2012). The group used a complex system in which members reported to couriers who reported to other couriers eventually making their way up to the head who was initially Bin Laden (RAND 2008). This is what we call a decentralized or cell-based organizational structure. Funding for the organization came from many places, including donations (FTO 2005). The group had different councils to deal with different aspects. For example, they had a “military committee” to deal with “military” matters, and a

“consultation council” to plan out terrorist attacks and deal with financial matters (PBS N.D). They have no formal political wing (BAAD 2015). Al-Qaida can be considered an umbrella group that consisted of many other terrorist groups within (ibid; Global Security N.D). The organization had an estimated 75 members when it was first formed and up to 18,000 at its peak in 2004 (Crenshaw 2015). Today, it is thought to have less than 1000 members, but these estimates vary (Crenshaw 2015; BAAD 2015).

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

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

## **XVI. ORGANIZATION OF MUJAHADIN OF ISLAM**

Torg ID: 1857

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/people/salman-rushdie-iranian-state-media-renew-fatwa-on-satanic-verses-author-with-600000-bounty-a6887141.html>
- Searched ProQuest
  - “Organization of mujahidin of islam”

- "ORGANIZATION OF MUJAHADIN OF ISLAM"

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1989 (unknown)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

In 1989, author Salman Rushdie published the Satanic Verses, which triggered massive criticism from Ayatollah Khomeini (Osborne 2016). In 1989, the Khomeini issued a call for followers to kill Rushdie in response (Osborne 2016). This group came to attention in 1989 for trying to assassinate Salman Rushdie in London, UK (GTD 2017). The attack was not successful.

### **Geography**

This group came to attention in 1989 for trying to assassinate Salman Rushdie in London, UK (GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

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

### **External Ties**

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

### **Group Outcome**

The group last came to attention in 1989 for trying to assassinate Salman Rushdie in London, UK (GTD 2017). It is unknown what happened to the group or if it even was a group. Although this group failed, Iranian leaders continued to call for Rushdie's death two and a half decades after this attempt (Osborne 2016).

## **United Kingdom Cases Part 4, 1990-1998**



**Last Updated: 29 December 2017**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T536	YEMEN ISLAMIC JIHAD		1990	1998
T351	ORANGE VOLUNTEERS		1990	2010
T739	JAMMU AND KASHMIR LIBERATION FRONT (JKLF)		1991	1993
T1881	RED COMMANDOS		1992	1992
T1967	COMBAT 18		1992	2010
T154	EARTH LIBERATION FRONT (ELF)		1992	2011
T806	SUPPORTERS OF SHARIAH		1994	0
T280	LOYALIST VOLUNTEER FORCES (LVF)		1996	2000
T2133	PROTESTANT VOLUNTEER FORCE		1997	0
T396	REAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY	15-Aug-98	1997	2012
T2361	LOYALIST ACTION FORCE		1998	2003
T1966	JUSTICE FOR PROTESTANTS		1998	0
T468	SOUTH LONDONDERRY PROTESTANT VOLUNTEERS		1998	2001
T402	RED HAND DEFENDERS		1998	2003

I. YEMEN ISLAMIC JIHAD

Torg ID: 536

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 1998

Onset: NA

Aliases: Islamic Jihad Organization (Yemen), Yemen Islamic Jihad

**Part 1. Bibliography**

**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases:

Group Formation: 1990

Group End: 1994

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

Yemen Islamic Jihad formed in 1990. The organization relied on fighters who had traveled to Afghanistan to fight against the Soviet Union.

#### **Geography**

#### **Organizational Structure**

The organization relied on fighters who had traveled to Afghanistan to fight against the Soviet Union.

#### **External Ties**

The organization had ties to al-Qaida and Egyptian Islamic Jihad.

#### **Group Outcome**

The group eventually merged with EIJ in 1994.

## II. ORANGE VOLUNTEERS

Torg ID: 351

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: Orange Volunteers (Ov), Orange Volunteers

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

- "Orange Volunteers." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 79, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>

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<http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/oorgan.htm#ov>
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[http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/static/northern\\_ireland/understanding/parties\\_paramilitaries/orange\\_volunteers.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/static/northern_ireland/understanding/parties_paramilitaries/orange_volunteers.stm)
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[http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/static/northern\\_ireland/understanding/themes/loyalist\\_splinter.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/static/northern_ireland/understanding/themes/loyalist_splinter.stm)
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<https://fas.org/irp/world/para/ov.htm>
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<https://www.newsletter.co.uk/news/call-for-orange-volunteers-to-end-attacks-1-1888095>

Note: treat 1998 as ‘reemergence’ of an earlier group?

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Red Hand Defenders (RHD), UVF, Ulster Volunteer Force

Group Formation: Early 1970s

Group End: August 15, 2009 (unknown)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

According to MIPT (2008) and Cain (2017), the Orange Volunteers formed in the early 1970s and re-emerged after a dormant period in 1998 (Crenshaw 2012; BBC 2005; FAS 2002).

It is unknown what caused its re-emergence, but might have been related to the formation of the Real IRA after the signing of the Good Friday Accords (MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2012; FAS 2002). Its first violent attack occurred as late as 1974 during the Ulster Workers Council strike (CAIN n.d.). The reemerged OV’s first attack took place on November 16, 1998 (GTD 2017).

The OV was a Loyalist Protestant group with an aim to maintain the current political status of Northern Ireland, its ties to Great Britain, and oppose the IRA (MIPT 2008; CAIN 2017). The group's aim after 1998 was to protest the Good Friday Accords (FAS 2002; Crenshaw 2012).

### **Geography**

The majority of the attacks by the OV took place in Northern Ireland and their bases were located there as well (GTD 2017; FAS 2002). The group is not transnational.

### **Organizational Structure**

The leader of the Orange Volunteers was Bob Marno, an ex-military officer in the 1970s (CAIN 2017). The group was composed of former Loyalist members and Protestant fundamentalists from the Loyalist Volunteer Force, the Ulster Volunteer Force, Red Hand Defenders, Ulster Defence Association, and the Ulster Freedom Fighters (CAIN 2017; Crenshaw 2012; BBC 2005). The group was composed of 20 members around 1998 (FAS 2002; Crenshaw 2012).

### **External Ties**

The source of the OV's funding is unknown. Their membership support and spread of ideas took place through alliances with similar groups (CFR 2005; BBC 2005). The group likely coordinated attacks or shared members with the Red Hand Defenders (MIPT 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

The group temporarily disbanded by the 1980s or 1994 (FAS 2002; Crenshaw 2012). It re-emerged after the signing of the Good Friday Accords in 1997 (Crenshaw 2012). The UK government banned the group at an unknown date (BBC 2005b). The government cracked down on the group in 1999 (MIPT 2008). The group declared a ceasefire and plans to disarm in 2001 (FAS 2002; MIPT 2008). In 2003, the group reneged on the agreement and resumed committing attacks (MIPT 2008). The OV's last attack took place on August 15, 2009 (Newsletter 2009; GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

-alias for UVF? The original group was likely an independent group, but the 1998 re-emergence seems like an alias for the UVF because it contains members from the other groups

-there is a massive demobilization and disarmament by the loyalist groups in 2009, which could be a part of this group

### III. JAMMU AND KASHMIR LIBERATION FRONT (JKLF)

Torg ID: 739

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1993

Onset: NA

Aliases: Jammu And Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), Jammu And Kashmir Liberation Front

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

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- Zulfiqar Ali. "Pakistani militants 'hijacking' Kashmir cause." BBC. 2010. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-11425831>

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

Aliases: Jammu And Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), Jammu And Kashmir Liberation Front

Group Formation: The Group first became active in Birmingham, UK in May 1977 (Canada IRB 2016; Canada IRB 2003; SATP n.d.)

Group End: 1994, the group splintered and called a cease-fire (Canada IRB 2016).

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The secular separatist group was founded in 1977 in Birmingham, UK in order to form an independent Kashmir with a democratic representative government (Canada IRB 12 July 2016; Canada IRB 2003; SATP n.d.). JKLF formed as a an offshoot of Jammu and Kashmir National Liberation Front (JKNLF), a pro-independence political party when the chapter in Birmingham broke off from the Plebiscite Front to form its own group (Canada IRB 2003; SATP n.d.). Prior to the group's initial inception in 1971, the leaders of the organization planned the hijacking of an Indian Airlines aircraft as part of the Plebiscite Front; however, the first official attack is considered the kidnapping of Indian Deputy High Commission in Birmingham on February 3, 1984 (SATP n.d.).

### **Geography**

JKLF has inactive cells in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden (FAS 1999; Canada IRB 2003). The New York branch, while nonviolent, staged demonstrations outside the UN building in the late 1990s (FAS 1999). The branches in Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, and Hong Kong provide monetary aid (FAS 1999; Canada IRB 2003). The most active branches and largest cells of JKLF are Birmingham in the UK and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) (SATP n.d.). The Districts and Tehsils of Azad Kashmir in Gilgit, a part of Kashmir India, Pakistan, and Diamer and Skardu Districts of Gilgit-Baltistan and in the main cities of Pakistan were/are all occupied by JKLF (FAS 1999).

### **Organizational Structure**

JKLF originally formed in Birmingham under the leadership of Amanullah Khan, a founder of JKNLF, a political party that branched off the Plebiscite Front (SATP n.d.). Amanullah Khan and Hashim Qureshi controlled operations from London while Farooq Haider and Mohammed Muzzafar were in charge in PoK. Amanullah Khan, as well as many of the leaders of JKLF, had been in and out of jail for suspected terrorist activity and murder in the UK, Pakistan, and India throughout the late 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and early 1990s. Ashfaq Majid Wani, the JKLF army commander was killed during a clash with Indian troops in March 1990 (Canada IRB 1991). JKLF originally began with three wings: political, which operated mostly in the UK and aimed to get international support for a plebiscite vote to liberate Kashmir; diplomatic, which operated mostly out of Kashmir and lobbied for Pakistani support; and armed struggle against Indian security forces in Kashmir at the LoC (SATP n.d.). In April 1987, Tahir Hameed started a fourth branch, the Jammu Kashmir Students Liberation Front which primarily organized protests and official meetings (FAS 1999).

No Information available about group size.

JKLF's primary source of funding was ISI and the Pakistani government; however, after the Pakistani government began to fund more pro-Pakistan groups instead of pro-Kashmir groups, expatriates of the Mirpur community in PoK have been a primary source of funding (Canada IRB 2016; SATP n.d.) In March 1994, after Yasin Malik was released from jail, he formed a non-violent JKLF and by 1996 all members of Amanullah Khan's JKLF, that were at the time led by Shabbir Siddiqui, were killed (Canada IRB 2016; SATP n.d.).

### **External Ties**

JKNLF, the political party that the organization originally splintered from, has always remained tied to JKLF. Since 1994, JKLF has been considered an important member of the All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC), a coalition of 24 organizations that want to liberate Kashmir. In its initial stages, despite dispute over the merit of a plebiscite in deciding Kashmir's fate, ISI and the Pakistani government allegedly supported JKLF by arming and training their militant wing (Ali 2010).

### **Group Outcome**

Between 1977 and 1990, the Indian Government took armed action on the LoC against JKLF and killed and arrested many of their leaders; however most were let go due to lack of evidence or sanctuary provided by the US (Canada IRB 2016). In March 1994, Malik renounced violence as a method to attain freedom and in September 1995, formed a different JKLF (Canada IRB 2016; SATP n.d.). By 1996, the last members of Amanullah Khan's organization were killed (SATP n.d.) The Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Army reportedly splintered off of Malik's organization and established an armed wing that was first reported in February 2003 (Canada IRB 2003). HM, an organization created to check JKLF's power in J&K, consists of mostly ex-JKLF members (Canada IRB 2003). Reportedly, a new JKLF has formed FRAQ - the Free (Mohammed) Riaz and Quayyam (Raja) campaign, a cause created by JKLF which led to the formation of The Justice Party in Birmingham (Prasad 2002).

- IV. RED COMMANDOS  
Torg ID: 1881  
Min. Group Date: 1992  
Max. Group Date: 1992  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 1779. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1779>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: This is likely an alias for Red Hand Commandos.

Group Formation: This is likely an alias for Red Hand Commandos.

Group End: This is likely an alias for Red Hand Commandos.

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This is likely an alias for Red Hand Commandos given the time period, target, and name.

### **Geography**

This is likely an alias for Red Hand Commandos.

### **Organizational Structure**

This is likely an alias for Red Hand Commandos.

### **External Ties**

This is likely an alias for Red Hand Commandos.

### **Group Outcome**

This is likely an alias for Red Hand Commandos.

- V. COMBAT 18  
Torg ID: 1967  
Min. Group Date: 1992  
Max. Group Date: 2010  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## **Part 1. Bibliography**



- GTD Perpetrator 20130. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
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<http://www.dw.com/en/reports-banned-neo-nazi-group-combat-18-active-in-germany-again/a-37297774>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 2017 (Active)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

Combat 18 was formed in 1992 as a wing of the British Nationalist Party (BBC 1999). They were a right-wing neo-Nazi group that opposed electoral politics as a means to achieve change (Independent 1998; Metro 2017). The group's first attack was in 1997 in Denmark (BBC 1999). The group is fascist and center seeking (Independent 1998; BBC n.d.).

### **Geography**

Combat 18's first attack took place in Brixton, London (GTD 2017). It is unknown of the location of their bases. The group is transnational and conducted attacks in Germany and Australia (DW 2017; GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group was formed by a one-time leader, Charlie Sargent, who was imprisoned in 1998 due to a violent murder against one of his fellow Combat 18 members (BBC 1999; Metro UK 2017). The group was originally the armed wing of the right-wing British National Party (BBC 1999). It is organized in a series of cells modeled after a right-wing terror group in the USA known as the Order (Independent 1998). The group is mostly cocaine dealers and illegal debt collectors (Independent 1998). It also recruited working-class members to join it (Independent 1998). The group started with around 12 members, but became more popular after their levels of violent activity increased (Independent 1998). By 1999, the group had 40 to 200 members (BBC 1999).

### **External Ties**

The group explicitly claims responsibility for its attacks. It created an alliance with other right-wing groups known as the National Socialist Alliance (Independent 1998).

### **Group Outcome**

Police arrested and sentenced Charlie Sargent to life in prison in 1998 (BBC 1999). Germany banned the group in 2000 (DW 2017). The group partially splintered in 2002 leading to the creation of another group known as the Racial Volunteer Force (Metro 2017). The group's last known attack was on February 4, 2010 (GTD 2017). It reemerged in Germany in 2013 (DW 2017). UK police shut down the group's website in 2014 (Metro 2017). The British National Party shut it down in 2016 after failing to pay its electoral dues (Metro 2017). The group was still active in 2017 (DW 2017; Metro 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- in comparison to the ITP, this group does not have a training camp, it doesn't seem as violent, and it seems more decentralized because it operates in cells
- both these groups are transnational
- this group was likely more popular than ITP because it was the armed wing of a political party (fewer organizational challenges than ITP) and also still persists to this day

## **VI. EARTH LIBERATION FRONT (ELF)**

Torg ID: 154

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Earth Liberation Front (Elf), Earth Liberation Front, North American Earth Liberation Front

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- “Earth Liberation Front.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 41, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnl3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20147. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20147>
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- Bron Taylor. “Religion, violence and radical environmentalism: From earth first! to the Unabomber to the earth liberation front,” Terrorism and Political Violence, 10:4. 1998. pp 1-42. <http://thanatos.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Religion-violence-and-radical-environmentalism-From-earth-first-to-the-Unabomber-to-the-earth-liberation-front.pdf>

## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 2015

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Earth Liberation Front was formed in 1992 in Brighton, England, due to a protest against unfair animal rights and harm to the environment (MIPT 2008; Joosse 2007; UMD 2017). It was a splinter from the Earth First! Movement (Taylor 1998; MIPT 2008). Their first attack took place on December 24, 1995, in Eugene, Oregon (GTD 2017). Their ideology is anarchist-environmentalist and they advocate against environmental damage (MIPT 2008; Taylor 1998).

### **Geography**

The Earth Liberation Front was formed in 1992 in Brighton, England, due to a protest against unfair animal rights and harm to the environment (MIPT 2008; Joosse 2007; UMD 2017). The majority of the ELF's attacks took place in the United States and in other countries such as Mexico, Greece, and Canada (GTD 2017). Their bases originated in England, but moved to the United States in the 1990s (Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health 2002; MIPT 2008). They are a transnational group.

### **Organizational Structure**

Many members originated from the former ecology terrorist group, Earth First! (Joosse 2007). Bari, unlike other members of Earth First!, encouraged violence against unethical ecological movements. The group has no defined leadership or organization (Joosse 2007, 354; Loadenthal 2013). It operates in cells (Joosse 2007, 354). ELF has also been rumored to serve as a domestic network, sharing members with ALF rather than its own independent group (New York Times 2002; START 2012, 3; Loadenthal 2013; Taylor 1998 pp 11). It is unknown how many members were in the group. The group was self-funded by individual members (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

The group was self-funded as the group members worked alone (MIPT 2008). The group also allied with the Animal Liberation Front for conducting attacks and propositions (New York Times 2002, FBI testimony, MIPT 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last attack was in 2015 (GTD 2017). The group limited attacks to businesses and government rather than certain citizen targets (GTD 2017). This ultimately brought down the need for response by the police, so that they could focus on more violence inclined activity. Although there haven't been any recent attacks in the

past couple of years, it can be assumed that the group is still active in ensuring ethical and proper care of the natural environment, as needed (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- super amorphous organizational structure
- encourage violence against anti-environmentalist
- group works in cells and does not receive any external support
- in the beginning, the group primarily operated against citizens and property, but tactics shifted over time against government and businesses (overall large umbrella movement)
- why can't the police repress them? Compared to other groups, their aim is really minimalist, they don't try to harm civilians, and the police doesn't care about them
- possible organizational structure? Because it is so easy to become a member

## VII. SUPPORTERS OF SHARIAH

Torg ID: 806

Min. Group Date: 1994

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Supporters Of Shariah, Supporters Of Shariah (Sos)

### Part 1. Bibliography

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- Philip Sherwell "Abu Hamza verdict: The hate preacher of Finsbury park who tried to plead he was a friend of the west." Telegraph (UK). 2014.  
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/northamerica/usa/10841236/Abu-Hamza-trial-The-hate-preacher-of-Finsbury-Park-who-tried-to-plead-he-was-a-friend-of-the-West.html>
- "Abu Hamza profile." BBC. 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-11701269>
- "Abu Hamza al-Masri." Counter Extremism Project. n.d.  
<https://www.counterextremism.com/extremists/abu-hamza-al-masri>

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Saviors of Shariah

Group Formation: 1994

Group End: 2004 (arrest of Hamza)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Supporters of Shariah is an Islamist extremist group formed in 1994 (Pantucci 2014). The group's aim was to support jihadi causes and activities perpetrated by other militant groups (Counter Extremism Project n.d.; Pantucci 2015). It is unknown when their first attack took place because there is no evidence the group was ever violent.

#### **Geography**

The group supported jihadist attacks in other countries (Counter Extremism Project n.d.). The group primarily operated in Britain and staged locations at the Finsbury Park mosque in London (Counter Extremism n.d.).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The leader of the Supporters of Shariah was Mustafa Kamel Mustafa, or Abu Hamza. He was an Imam at the Finsbury Park mosque and had previously fought with the mujahideen in Afghanistan (Woodward 1990; Sherwell 2014). In the early years of the group, Abu Hamza received financial support from his disability payments from the Britain tax with which he spent on building mosques in London, and later received more political jihad support in the US and London (Telegraph 2014). Hamza primarily recruited members from the Finsbury Park mosque to assist (Woodward 1999; Sherwell 2014). No information about group size was found.

#### **External Ties**

The group allegedly provided training and logistical support for other militant groups like the Islamic Army of Aden (Counter Extremism n.d.; Pantucci 2015).

#### **Group Outcome**

Authorities arrested Hamza in 2004 (BBC 2015; Counter Extremism n.d.). In 2006, he was tried and sentenced by British courts (Counter Extremism n.d.; Sherwell 2014). He was extradited to the US for his affiliation with Al-Qaida in 2012 (Counter Extremism n.d.). Abu Hamza was finally sentenced to life in prison in January 2015, after many

years of imprisonment (Counter Extremism Project n.d). There is no evidence the group was ever violent.

Notes for Iris:

- no evidence that group is ever violent
- but they haven't been active since Hamza's arrest

#### VIII. LOYALIST VOLUNTEER FORCES (LVF)

Torg ID: 280

Min. Group Date: 1996

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: Loyalist Volunteer Forces (Lvf), Loyalist Volunteer Force (Lvf)

#### Part 1. Bibliography

- "Loyalist Volunteer Forces." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 68, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
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[44FBD0AQhFMAY#v=onepage&q=LOYALIST%20VOLUNTEER%20FORCES%20\(LVF\)&f=false](https://www.44FBD0AQhFMAY#v=onepage&q=LOYALIST%20VOLUNTEER%20FORCES%20(LVF)&f=false)

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Red Hand Defenders, Loyalist Freedom Fighters, Orange Volunteers (Crenshaw 2012)

Group Formation: 1996

Group End: 2005 (disarm), February 24, 2013 (suspected)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Loyalist Volunteer Force is a Protestant parliamentary group that formed in 1996 when it splintered from the UVF (CAIN n.d.; FAS 2003; BBC 2010). Their aim was to oppose the terms of the Good Friday Agreement (Chalk 2013; MIPT 2008; FAS 2003; CAIN 2017; Crenshaw 2012). The group's first attack took place on May 13, 1997, in Randalstown, Northern Ireland (GTD 2017). The group's ideology is loyalist and Protestant (MIPT 2008; BBC 2010).

### **Geography**

The majority of attacks conducted by the LVF occurred in Northern Ireland, with a few exceptions in Ireland (GTD 2017). Their bases were located in Northern Ireland (BBC 2010; Chalk 2013). The group is not transnational.

### **Organizational Structure**

The founder of the LVF was Billy Wright, better known as "King Rat". He was a former member of the UVF till 1996 when he was expelled from the terrorist group for the unauthorized assassinating a Roman Catholic taxi driver (Chalk 2013; Guardian 2005). Members came from the Ulster Volunteer Force (Crenshaw 2012). The LVF was supported by political wings such as the UDA (CAIN 2017; Irish Times 1997). The group had no formal political wing (BBC 2010). The group was estimated to be made up of around 300 former UVF Protestant members (MIPT 2008; Chalk 2013).

### **External Ties**

The group claimed explicit responsibility for its attacks. The group partially disarmed in 1998 and gave its weapons to the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning in December 1998 (CAIN 2017). The group clashed with the UVF



starting in 1999 (BBC 2010). The group coordinated attacks with Johnny Adair's C Company Battalion (Crenshaw 2012).

### **Group Outcome**

The LVF's last attack took place on February 24, 2013 (GTD 2017). The group partially disarmed in 1998 and gave its weapons to the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning in December 1998. The British government banned the group in 1997 (CAIN 2017). In 2005, the LVF announced it would again disarm (MIPT 2008; CAIN 2017). The group's last confirmed attack was in 2000 (GTD 2017). The group is suspected of participating in an attack in 2013 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- a lot of the groups in this period formed in reaction to the Good Friday Agreement. The UVF obeyed the peace agreement, but several of these splinters did not
- this group is very violent - the UVF primarily targeted the PIRA/IRA
- they were most violent around when they formed, but then eventually dissipated

## **IX. PROTESTANT VOLUNTEER FORCE**

Torg ID: 2133

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Search Proquest
  - "Protestant volunteer force"
  - Protestant volunteer force united kingdom
- Search gScholar
  - "Protestant volunteer force"
  - Protestant volunteer force united kingdom

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

Aliases: No information could be found about this group.

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

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

### **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

No information could be found about this group.

### **Geography**

No information could be found about this group.

### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about this group.

### **External Ties**

No information could be found about this group.

### **Group Outcome**

No information could be found about this group.

## **X. REAL IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY**

Torg ID: 396

Min. Group Date: 1997

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: 1998

Aliases: Real Irish Republican Army (Rira), Real Ira, Real Ira (Rira), Real Irish Republican Army, True Ira, Volunteers Of Ireland

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "True IRA." Terrorist Organization Profile No. 91, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20377. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20377>
- "Real IRA." Glossary. Conflict Archive on the Internet. Last updated 2017. <http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/othelem/organ/rorgan.htm#rira>
- "Real Irish Republican Army." Intelligence Resource Program. FAS. Last updated 2004. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/nira.htm>

- Anthony Cordesman. "Real IRA." Terrorism, Asymmetric Warfare, and Weapons of Mass Destruction. Greenwood 2002.  
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<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/nira.htm>
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<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-irish-army-group-facts/factbox-the-real-ira-idUSTRE5271XD20090308>
- United States Department of State, Country Reports on Terrorism 2016 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: Real IRA (RIRA), 19 July 2017, available at:  
<http://www.refworld.org/docid/5981e3c43.html>
- David McKittrick. "The Big Question: How active is the real IRA and what can the security forces do about it?" Independent (UK). 2009.  
<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/the-big-question-how-active-is-the-real-ira-and-what-can-the-security-forces-do-about-it-1774003.html>
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<https://www.forbes.com/sites/riskmap/2013/08/14/lurking-not-acting-real-ira-remains-a-threat/#28bb00576f88>
- Amanda Ferguson. "Real IRA is ninth richest terror group in the world." Belfast Telegraph. 2014.  
<https://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/news/northern-ireland/real-ira-is-ninth-richest-terror-group-in-the-world-30748913.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: New Irish Republican Army (NIRA), 32 County Sovereignty Committee; 32 County Sovereignty Movement; Irish Republican Prisoners Welfare Association; Real Oglagh Na hEireann

Group Formation: 1997 (US State Department 2016; Reuters 2009; CAIN n.d.) or 1998 (FAS 2004; MIPT 2008)

Group End: 2015 (Active)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The RIRA was a militant group, which formed in 1997 (US State Department 2017; Reuters 2009; CAIN n.d.) when it splintered from the Provisional Irish Republican Army

(FAS 2004; MIPT 2008). The group splintered because it opposed the Good Friday Agreement and a ceasefire negotiation (MIPT 2008). It is often referred to as a “political pressure group” (MIPT 2008; Global Security n.d; RefWorld 2017). The group’s ideology can be identified as nationalist and separatist because it fights for the geographical and political unity of Ireland and North Ireland (FAS 2004; CAIN n.d.; Cordesman 2002). Their political aim was to unify Ireland and force the removal of British forces from Northern Ireland. Their first attack was allegedly in 1997 (CAIN n.d.).

## **Geography**

The majority of the attacks conducted by the RIRA took place in or near London, England. They are a transnational group, conducting attacks in Ireland and the United Kingdom (FAS 2004; Forbes 2013; GTD 2017). There is no evidence of an external base.

## **Organizational Structure**

The group’s leader was Michael McKeivitt, who was jailed for 20 years for encouraging terrorist activity. Despite his imprisonment, the RIRA continued their violent attacks (MIPT 2008; FAS 2004; Independent CO. 2009). The RIRA had a political wing known as the 32 County Sovereignty Movement (Global Security n.d.; FAS 2004; Independent CO 2009). Their membership consisted of former members of the PIRA (Cordesman 2002; MIPT 2008; CAIN 2017). The number of members has fluctuated with different sources. The popular count reports 100-200 members at an unknown date (MIPT 2008; FAS 2004; US State Department 2017). They also received funds from American “sympathizers” and training and arms from Libya (Global Security n.d; FAS 2004; MIPT 2008).

## **External Ties**

The RIRA claimed responsibility for their attacks. They received public support from Dundalk and the Newry area. It has been suspected that the RIRA received some kind of ambiguous support from their close links to the 32-County Sovereignty Committee as well as the CIRA (CAIN n.d.). They also received funds from American “sympathizers” and training and arms from Libya (Global Security n.d; FAS 2004; MIPT 2008).

## **Group Outcome**

The group’s last suspected attack took place in 2016 (US State Department 2017). Police arrested six individuals in 2015 (US State Department 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- "political pressure group" general reference to continued activities and unwillingness to disband
- political wing latched on and was not a direct creation of the real IRA
- the group had unspecified political links with the 32 County Sovereignty, but it's unclear what this entails
- the support from the U.S. came from individuals and the support came from the Libyan government
- in contrast to the CIRA or the OIRA, this group is pretty independent and does not have as many ties to other groups

## XI. LOYALIST ACTION FORCE

Torg ID: 2361

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20281. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20281>
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[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/northern\\_ireland/3108814.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/northern_ireland/3108814.stm)

### Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is an alias for the UDA (Newsletter 2011).

Group Formation: This is an alias for the UDA (Newsletter 2011).

Group End: This is an alias for the UDA (Newsletter 2011).

### Part 3. Narrative

### **Group Formation**

This is an alias for the UDA (Newsletter 2011).

### **Geography**

This is an alias for the UDA (Newsletter 2011).

### **Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for the UDA (Newsletter 2011).

### **External Ties**

This is an alias for the UDA (Newsletter 2011).

### **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for the UDA (Newsletter 2011).

## **XII. JUSTICE FOR PROTESTANTS**

Torg ID: 1966

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Search ProQuest
  - “Justice for protestants”
  - Justice for protestants united kingdom
- Only result is Sinn Fein propaganda
  - “Death squad has South African weapons.” An Phoblacht. 1998.  
<http://www.anphoblacht.com/contents/4328>
  - “Pastor questioned over loyalist attacks.” An Phoblacht. 1999.  
<http://www.anphoblacht.com/contents/4900>

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

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Unknown

Group End: Unknown

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Justice for Protestants was a group that was active at an unspecified date in the 1990s, supporting the Orange Order of Drumcree in Northern Ireland (An Phoblacht 1998). Their first attack and reason for formation is unknown.

#### **Geography**

With ties with the Orange Volunteers and support for a Northern Ireland order, it can be assumed that the majority of their attacks and bases were located in Northern Ireland (An Phoblacht 1998; An Phoblacht 1999). It is unknown whether the group is transnational.

#### **Organizational Structure**

Although there is no outspoken leader of the Justice for Protestants, an active leader named Pastor Clifford Peebles, an ex member of Fait, had initiated many parades for the Orange Drumcree cause. Peebles (An Phoblacht 1999).

#### **External Ties**

The group claims explicit responsibility for its attack. There is no evidence of external ties.

#### **Group Outcome**

It is unknown when the group ended, or when it's last attack took place.

### XIII. SOUTH LONDONDERRY PROTESTANT VOLUNTEERS

Torg ID: 468

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: South Londonderry Volunteers (Slv), South Londonderry Protestant Volunteers

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- “South Londonderry Volunteers.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 114, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
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- “Loyalist terror group ‘not behind’ alerts.” BBC. 2002. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/northern\\_ireland/1840016.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/northern_ireland/1840016.stm)
- “Security forces defuse 10 pipe bombs.” BBC. 2002. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/northern\\_ireland/1835575.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/northern_ireland/1835575.stm)
- “Children at risk from pipe bombs, GAA warns.” Irish Times. 2001. <https://www.irishtimes.com/news/children-at-risk-from-pipe-bombs-gaa-warns-1.323986>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

### **\*likely alias for UVF**

Aliases: South Londonderry Protestant Volunteer Force, South Londonderry Volunteers, Ulster Defence Association, Ulster Volunteer Force (suspected)

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 2001

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 1998 in opposition to the Good Friday Agreement (MIPT 2008). Their political aims are to oppose the IRA (MIPT 2008). They are a pro-government paramilitary organization and suspected of being an alias for the UDA or the UVF, instead of its own independent group (MIPT 2008). The group’s first attack took place on August 22, 2001, which did not result in any recorded injuries/fatalities (Irish Times 2001; GTD 2017).

### **Geography**

The two attacks recorded of the South Londonderry took place in two small villages in Northern Ireland: Gulladuff and Garvagh (GTD 2017). Their bases seem to have been located in Northern Ireland. The group is not transnational.

### **Organizational Structure**



It is unknown who the leader of the SLPV was but it has been suspected that the group was run by members of the UVF and the UDA after their “ceasefire” to avoid any trouble (MIPT 2008; BBC 2002). There are an unknown number of members, but they seem to have been Loyalists.

### **External Ties**

They were an explicit group.

### **Group Outcome**

The group’s last attack took place in 2002 (BBC 2002). Its reason for ending is unknown.

Notes for Iris:

- the UVF called a ceasefire in 1997, but in order to avoid breaking the terms of the agreement they used this as an alias
- they have very few attacks under this name; their attacks were really small
- operating in the same areas/same goals
- unclear timing for 2001 attacks
- most loyalist groups disarm in late 2000s, but Irish republican still active

#### **XIV. RED HAND DEFENDERS**

Torg ID: 402

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2003

Onset: NA

Aliases: Red Hand Defenders (Rhd), Red Hand Defenders

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

- “Red Hand Defenders.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 93, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wUBq0Pukf3ftXRUIK3E6TM8aJsJoZTiqtgSsMTPnI3A/edit>
- GTD Perpetrator 20378. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20378>
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[=0ahUKEwi5\\_KflzbfYAhUE3SYKHhOCn84HhDoAQg3MAM#v=onepage&q=true%20ira&f=false](https://fas.org/irp/world/para/rhd.htm)

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Ulster Freedom Fighters, UFF

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 2003

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown precisely when the group formed. The Red Hand Defenders emerged in 1998 as a Loyalist Parliamentary group that were used as a cover name for the UFF, UDA, and the LFFV terrorist groups. It later developed as its own independent group after the named groups announced their ceasefire (CAIN 2017; FAS 2003). The group’s first attack took place on January 28, 1999 (GTD 2017). The aims of the group were to defend Ulster Protestant areas and to oppose Irish Republican groups such as the RIRA (Cordesman 2002; Guardian 2002; CFE 2005).

### **Geography**

The majority of the group’s attacks took place in Northern Ireland (GTD 2017). Their bases were located in Northern Ireland (FAS 2003). The group is not transnational.

### **Organizational Structure**

The group’s leader is unknown. The RHD had ties to the UFF, UDA, and the LFFV (CAIN 2017; FAS 2003). The group has around 20 Protestant Loyalist members. Members had

paramilitary experience from being in previous organizations such as the UFF (FAS 2003; CAIN 2017; Cordesman 2002). The political wing may have been the UFF (Guardian 2002).

### External Ties

The group claimed responsibility for its attacks. The Red Hand Defenders emerged in 1998 as a Loyalist Parliamentary group that were used as a cover name for the UFF, UDA, and the LFV groups (CAIN n.d.).

### Group Outcome

Their political wing, the UFF, ordered the RHD to stand down in January 2002 (Guardian 2002). The group's last attack took place on January 2, 2003 (GTD 2017). There was a random threat to use force by the Red Hand Defenders in 2013 against a school that never materialized (Fleming 2013).

Notes for Iris:

- either this is an alias for the UFF or the end date on the UFF profile is currently wrong because it would disarm as late as 2002/2003
- the RHD may have had more autonomy relative to these groups
- the 2013 call is probably fake

## United Kingdom Cases Part 5, 1999-2012 Last Updated: 5 January 2018

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1969	PROTESTANT MILITARY ALLIANCE		1999	0
T975	STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)		1999	0
T2462	WHITE WOLVES		1999	1999
T2	ABU HAFS AL-MASRI BRIGADES		2003	2011
T1353	AL-AHWAZ ARAB POPULAR DEMOCRATIC FRONT		2004	2006
T729	SECRET ORGANIZATION OF AL-QAEDA IN EUROPE		2005	2005

T1548	OXFORD ARSON SQUAD		2005	0
T2131	REAL IRA/ONH		2006	2012
T2506	REAL ULSTER FREEDOM FIGHTERS (UFF) - NORTHERN IRELAND		2010	2010
T1953	PROVISIONAL RSPCA		2011	2011
T2667	REPUBLICAN ACTION AGAINST DRUGS (RAAD)		2012	2012
T2678	THE NEW IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY		2012	2012

I. PROTESTANT MILITARY ALLIANCE

Torg ID: 1969

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

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**Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 1999

\*umbrella

**Part 3. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

In 1999, the Red Hand Defenders, the Orange Volunteers, and the Protestant Volunteer Force formed an alliance, which they called the “Protestant Military Alliance” (Carton 1999; Belfast Telegraph 1999). The alliance did not represent a new organization, but simply a continuation of the loyalist movement in Northern Ireland (Carton 1999). There is no evidence a group ever conducted an attack in the name of the alliance.

### **Geography**

There is no evidence a group ever conducted an attack in the name of the alliance.

### **Organizational Structure**

This is an umbrella group.

### **External Ties**

The group is an alliance between the Red Hand Defenders, the Orange Volunteers, and the Protestant Volunteer Force (Carton 1999; Belfast Telegraph 1999).

### **Group Outcome**

While the Red Hand Defenders, Orange Volunteer, and Protestant Volunteer Force continued fighting, there is no evidence a group ever conducted an attack in the name of the alliance (Carton 1999). The alliance is not mentioned again.

- II. STOP HUNTINGDON ANIMAL CRUELTY (SHAC)  
Torg ID: 975  
Min. Group Date: 1999  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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

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[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk\\_news/1123837.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/1123837.stm)

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: No known aliases

Group Formation: 1999 (Independent UK 2014)

Group End: 2014 - group announces it will dissolve (Independent UK 2014)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group formed in 1999 (MIPT 2008; Independent UK 2014). It formed in response to a documentary that showed the Huntingdon Life Sciences laboratory abusing its animals (MIPT 2017). Although the HLS laboratory apologized and fired the animal abusers, it spurred Greg Avery, Heather James, and Natasha DelleMagne to create SHAC. Greg Avery, Heather James, and Natasha DelleMagne (MIPT 2017). Originally, the group just

picketed the laboratory (BBC 2001). It was later involved in hoax bombs, violent threats, and graffiti (The Guardian 2010). The group's most well known attack was in 2001 when three members attacked HLS Managing Director Brian Cass, leaving him with a three inch wound (MIPT 2017). Furthermore, when neighbors tried to intervene, they were sprayed with CS gas (MIPT 2017).

The group's goal is limited and aims to completely close down the Huntingdon Life Sciences (MIPT 2017; The Guardian 2010; Mother Jones 2010, The Telegraph 2001; Independent UK 2004; Independent UK 2004).

Like other animal rights groups, their ideology can also be related to that of Steven Best's, who coined the term "extensional self-defense". His methodology justifies violence and bombing since the animals are unable to defend themselves. Humans act as "proxy agents" to carry out the justice defenseless animals are unable to do (Best 2012).

### **Geography**

The group is primarily known for its attacks within the UK as the Huntingdon Life Sciences was the largest contract research organisation in the UK in 2001 (BBC 2001). The group moved its headquarters to New Jersey in 2002 and established an external base (MIPT 2008). There are still offices within the UK but the American group is led by Kevin Kjonaas.

### **Organizational Structure**

In the UK the group was most tied to one of its co-founders Greg Avery, Heather James, and Natasha DelleMagne (MIPT 2017). It seems that the group had no previous radical animal activism (MIPT 2017), as their goal was only to take down the HLS (Independent UK 2004). Avery also claims the group started with only 10 activists (Independent UK 2004). In America, the group was led by Kevin Kjonaas who joined the group after witnessing HLS beating beagles on television (Mother Jones 2006). There are no known wings of the group. It is unknown precisely how the group funds itself, but is rumored to launder money through a charity (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

It is known that SHAC has collaborated with both Speak and the ALF for a training camp in Britain. The camp featured 300 militants including many from the U.S (Independent UK 2004). There are no other known alliances.

### **Group Outcome**

Britain and the US took several actions against the group including numerous arrests and operations. Police arrested 32 members in 2007; this event “effectively broke the back of the movement and led to the jailing of its leadership” (Independent UK 2014). Avery Bradley and members of SHAC were arrested in 2009 with 5 more in 2010 (The Guardian 2010). In America, police arrested Kevin Kjonaas and six other members (Mother Jones 2006). The group suffered during further large-scale campaigns including Operation Forton (2005) and Operation Achilles (2007), which targeted the majority of the animal activists groups within the UK (Monaghan 2013, pg 944). The last and only really “violent” attack was in 2001 when three members attacked HLS Managing Director Brian Cass, leaving him with a three inch wound (MIPT 2017). As of 2012, it was still active and violent but in 2014 the group ended its campaign after an "onslaught of government repression" (Independent UK 2014).

Notes for Iris:

- very narrow aim compared to other groups
- leadership inadvertently radicalized members to conduct terror attacks
- difference between this group and the ALF/ARM vs SHAC: (1) narrow aim, (2) leadership lacks militant experience or animal rights activism, (3) more unorganized? Inexperienced and ill-equipped to conduct multiple attacks.
- Operation Achilles allegedly originally targeted this group specifically and then spread against the group
- arrests against this group are particularly devastating for this group
- force is really disproportionate against this group
- possible alias for Militant Forces against Huntingdon Life Science, which formed in 2009, using the same tactics and having the same aims as the group. Sources are not credible.
- There is a group called the Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Science that sprung up in 2009 with a possible relation to SHAC but the sources are not fully credible.

### III. WHITE WOLVES

Torg ID: 2462

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: White Wolves (UK), White Wolves

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

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## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: No new aliases

Group Formation: 1990s (Gurr and Cole 2000, pg 150)

Group End: 1999 (disappear)

## Part 3. Narrative

### Group Formation

Del O'Connor formed the group in 1995 after his release from prison (Independent (UK) 1999). It was a splinter of the neo-Nazi BNP and splintered due to ideological differences about tactics (Gurr and Cole 2000, pg 150). The name comes from the Nazi war unit called the Werewolves (Independent (UK) 1999).

The group started its violent campaign in 1999 by issuing death threats to 25 different non-whites and Jews demanding them to flee Britain or else they would be exterminated (The Guardian 1999). The first violent attack by the group was on April 24, 1999, when the group claimed a bombing that injured 7 (The Guardian 1999; BBC 1999). It is unknown whether they actually perpetrated the incident because four other groups claimed the attack as well. The group is Neo-Nazi and its goal is to remove non-whites as well as Jews from Britain (The Guardian 1999).

## **Geography**

The group's only two attacks occurred in London making the group not transnational (GTD 2017). There are no known bases.

## **Organizational Structure**

The group is led by Del O'Connor who has had long-standing ties with right-wing and neo-Nazi groups. Formerly a Chelsea football hooligan endorsing Neo-Nazis, O'Connor has been in connection with the Ku Klux Klan in the United States and other far right organizations (Independent (UK) 1999). The group was formed after O'Connor served 3 years in jail for assault (Independent (UK) 1999).

The group is composed of hard core fundamentalists uninterested with other far right groups (Gurr and Cole 2000, pg 150). The group claims to also be made of small cells with a large dedication to funding guns (Independent (UK) 1999). The group is most likely composed of neo-Nazis, but the group size and funding are unknown.

## **External Ties**

The only known external ties are to the BNP, a neo-Nazi political movement, which they splintered from (Independent (UK) 1999).

## **Group Outcome**

After the group's attack on April 24, 1999, the state took a number of actions. The Scotland Yard collaborated with the US police to find O'Connor. The state issued many police alerts around the London neighborhood after the bombing (Independent (UK) 1999). Following additional bombings in May, David Copeland was arrested by authorities though it is unknown whether he is truly related to the White Wolves (The New York Times 1999). After the attacks in 1999, the group disappeared. As of 2012, the group is most likely inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- like the SHAC, all of their attacks are just claims and there are multiple claims of responsibility
- they're only tied to two attacks and they are closely tied to each other
- group disappears

#### **IV. ABU HAFS AL-MASRI BRIGADES**

Torg ID: 2

Min. Group Date: 2003

Max. Group Date: 2011

Onset: NA

Aliases: Abu Hafs Al-Masri Brigades, Abu Hafs Al Masri Brigade, Abu Hafs Al-Masri Brigade

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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

Aliases: Abu Hafsa al Masri Brigades, Abu Hafsa al-Masri Brigades

Group Formation: 2003

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (unknown)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Abu Hafsa al Masri Brigade formed in 2003 to expel foreign troops occupying Iraq after the US invasion (Research Conflict Forum 2005). The group was named after Abu Hafs, a relative of Osama bin Laden, who was killed in 2001 (Foden 2003).

#### **Geography**

The group primarily operates out of the Kerma village near Fallujah (Research Conflict Forum 2005). It later was based out of the UK (MIPT 2008).

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group claimed multiple attacks in Egypt that some skeptics believe is incorrect; “some analysts believe they are only an internet propaganda front” (Jamestown Foundation 2005). There is no information available about the group’s size, membership or funding capabilities (Jamestown Foundation 2005). Some analysts believe the group does not actually carry out any attacks, but only claims credit for other ones (Jamestown Foundation 2005).

### **External Ties**

The group had ties to Al-Qaeda and was one of many proxy groups advancing Al-Qaeda’s goals during the Iraqi insurgency (Research Conflict Forum 2005).

### **Group Outcome**

It is unknown what happened to the group or if it ever actually existed. Its last known incident was in 2006 when it issued a communique denouncing a Danish newspaper for drawing cartoons of the prophet Muhammed (MIPT 2008).

## **V. AL-AHWAZ ARAB POPULAR DEMOCRATIC FRONT**

Torg ID: 1353

Min. Group Date: 2004

Max. Group Date: 2006

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Ahwaz Arab People's Democratic Front, Al-Ahwaz Arab People's Democratic Front (Apdf), Al-Ahwaz Arab Popular Democratic Front, Arab Peoples Democratic Front, Arab People's Democratic Front, Democratic Popular Front For The Arab People Of Ahwaz

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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- “Al-Ahwaz Arab People’s Democratic Front.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4607, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
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- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Iran: Follow-up to IRN38406.E of 7 February 2002 on the existence of a group called the Ahwazian Arab People's Democratic Popular Front; whether this group is still active; whether it is based in Iran; its activities, goals; instances of problems with Iranian authorities , 27 August 2002, IRN39393.E , available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3f7d4dade.html>

## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Ahwazi Democratic Popular Front (RefWorld 2009) Arab People’s Democratic Front, Democratic Popular Front for the Arab People of Ahwaz (Terrorist Profiles N.d) Ahwazian Arab People's Democratic Popular Front (Ref World 2002)

Group Formation: 2001 (Canada IRB 2002); 2005 (MIPT 2008)

Note for Iris: So the group is said to be created in 2005 yet there are articles on them since 2002.

Group End: 2006 (GTD 2017) or 2009 (UNPO)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown precisely when the group formed, but was active as early as 2001 (Canada IRB 2001). The group was originally nonviolent (Canada IRB 2002). The group’s first violent attack occurred in 2005 when it launched a series of attacks in Ahvaz, five days before a presidential election (MIPT 2008; GTD 2017). The group is an ethno-nationalist separatist group (Terrorist Profiles N.d). The group supports the separatist goals of the Arab minority in Iran’s Khuzestan region (MIPT 2008). Their leader is Mamuh Ahmad

Al-Ahwazi also known as Abu Bashar (Terrorist Profiles N.d). The organization came to attention on June 12, 2005, in the city of Ahvaz (Ahwaz) came five days before the presidential election (GTD 2017).

### **Geography**

The group is primarily based out of London since they are banned in Iran (Canada IRB 2002; MIPT 2008). All of their attacks occurred in Iran, which makes them not transnational (GTD 2017). The group has an external base in London, but it is unknown where they operate in Iran (Canada IRB 2002; MIPT 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader is Mamuh Ahmad Al-Ahwazi who is also known as Abu Bashar (Terrorist Profiles N.d). The organization has no known wings and its size is uncertain, but the group is made up of Ahwaz/Arabs (Al Jazeera 2005; Australia RRT 2009).

### **External Ties**

There are no explicit alliances with the group; however, Iran claimed that the UK, US, Canada, Saudi Arabia, and Shell Oil Company were also involved in the violence in the oil-rich Khuzestan province (Terrorist Profiles N.d). It should be noted as well that the attack the group claimed to be responsible for was also claimed by the Arbav Martyrs of Khuzestan and Armed Renaissance Group of Ahvaz (GTD 2017).

### **Group Outcome**

Iran has responded by arresting a number of activists and prominently executing 19. The Iranian government attributed the attack to APDF, but the group denied involvement (MIPT 2008). Iran claimed to arrest those responsible for the attacks, but never charged or put anyone on trial (Australia RRT 2009). The group was associated with a few more attacks over the next year. The group's last attack was in 2006 (GTD 2017) and the group signed a joint statement with several other Ahwaz separatist groups in 2009 (UNPO 2009). As of 2012, the group is most likely inactive.

Notes for Iris:

- UK was able to deter them
- there is a discrepancy between the Canada IRB report (banned)
- the group is only targeted with attacks in 05-06
- hard to differentiate this group against other groups
- large amounts of indiscriminate violence

VI. SECRET ORGANIZATION OF AL-QAEDA IN EUROPE  
Torg ID: 729

Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 2005  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Secret Organization Of Al-Qa'ida In Europe, Secret Organization Of Al-Qaeda In Europe

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20495. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.  
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### **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: No additional aliases

Group Formation: 2005 (GTD 2017; Washington Post 2005; Foreign Policy 2005; Foreign Policy 2005; PBS 2005)

Group End: 2005 (GTD 2017; Washington Post 2005; Foreign Policy 2005; Foreign Policy 2005; PBS 2005)

### **Part 3. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when this group first formed or whether it actually carried out this attack, but the first violent date was on July 7, 2005, when the group conducted doue simultaneous suicide bombing attack on three subway stations and one double decker bus (Washington Post 2005). The attacks killed 50 and injured more than 700 (PBS 2005). A group by the name of “Secret Organization of Al Qaeda in Europe” later claimed responsibility for the suicide bombing, but there is no firm evidence more than the four suicide bombers were involved. The group claimed the attack on a popular Islamic militant website and explained its goal was to force countries including UK, Denmark, and Italy out of Iraq and Afghanistan (Foreign Policy 2005). It can be inferred that the group most likely shares the same ideology as the parent group Al-Qaeda.

### **Geography**

All of the group’s attacks occurred in London, making the group not transnational (GTD 2017). There are no known bases of the group.

### **Organizational Structure**

There are no known leaders of the group, size, funding, or wings of the group but group members were allegedly radicalized by Al Qaida ideas (Washington Post 2015). Members were Mohammad Sidique Khan, Shehzad Tanwee, Hasib Hussain, and Germain Lindsay (BBC 2006).

### **External Ties**

Members were inspired by Al Qaeda ideology, but it is unclear whether they were explicitly tied to the organization (BBC 2006). The group is also alleged to be connected to the bombing in Madrid, Spain, in March 2004 (The Guardian 2005).

### **Group Outcome**

Police responded to the bombing attacks, but the perpetrators had all killed themselves in the attack. (Washington Post 2005). No one was arrested or charged as a result of the event. The group’s last and only attack was in 2005 (GTD 2017). As of 2012 the group is inactive.

Notes for Iris:



On 7 July 2005, four British Islamist terrorists detonated three bombs on the London Underground and one on a double-decker bus in London. The series of attacks killed 52 people, including the perpetrators, and injuring over 700. The bombs exploded on a train on the Circle Line between Liverpool Street and Aldgate (7 dead), a train on the Circle Line at the Edgware Road Station (6 dead), a train on the Piccadilly line traveling between King's Cross-St. Pancras and Russell Square (26 dead), and a bus on Tavistock Square (13 dead). All attacks were suicide bomb attacks.

The bomber at Edgware Road was Mohammad Sidique Khan, a British citizen of Pakistani descent from Leeds. The bomber at Liverpool Street and Aldgate was Shehzad Tanweer, a British citizen of Pakistani descent from Leeds. The bomber at Russell Square was Germaine Lindsay, a Jamaican-born British resident and Islamic convert. Finally, the bomber on the bus at Tavistock Square was Hasib Mir Hussain, a British citizen of Pakistani descent. Khan led the plot and traveled to Kashmir, Pakistan, and Afghanistan in 2001 prior to the 9/11 attacks. Police began monitoring Khan in 2001 and he showed up in several investigations, including Omar Khyman's fertilizer bomb plot, but was never arrested. Hussain also visited Pakistan during his hajj where he appears to have been radicalized. Ayman Al-Zawahiri claimed responsibility for the attacks, but there is no firm evidence to corroborate a link to Al Qaeda beyond ideological motivation. Police failed to pre-empt the plot. (IM)

Notes for Iris:

- Europe contains different al Qaeda cells around this time including some in 2004 and 2005
- at least Al Qaeda inspired, maybe al Qaeda enabled, but unclear if they're clearly affiliated
- maybe a fifth member calls in, but unclear
- we can only confirm these attacks occurred and it's hard to attribute what al Qaeda actually sanctioned

## VII. OXFORD ARSON SQUAD

Torg ID: 1548

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Oxford Arson Group, Oxford Arson Squad

### Part 1. Bibliography

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: No additional aliases

Group Formation: 2005 (MIPT Knowledge Base 2017)

Group End: 2005 (Disappearance) (MIPT Knowledge Base 2017) 2007 (Possible resurface) (MIPT Knowledge Base 2017)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group first formed, but the group's first violent attack occurred in 2005 when they firebombed a university house at Corpus Christi College, the University of Oxford (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group claimed the attack through an Animal Liberation Front website called BackBite (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group claims to be the "Brigade G" of the Animal Liberation Front and the goal of the attack was to protest the University's new biomedical research facility that included animal testing (BBC 2005). The group also targeted Glaxosmithkline executive Paul Blackburn because he is connected to the Huntingdon Life Sciences, which means that the group will also share the same goals as those of the ALF (BBC 2005).

Like other animal rights groups, their ideology can also be related to that of Steven Best's, who coined the term "extensional self-defense". His methodology justifies violence and bombing since the animals are unable to defend themselves. Humans act as "proxy agents" to carry out the justice defenseless animals are unable to do (Best 2012).

### **Geography**

All of the group's attacks have been based in the UK making the group not transnational (BBC 2005). There are no known bases of the group.

### **Organizational Structure**

The organization's leader, size, sources of funding, and wings is unknown. The group claims to be the "Brigade G" of the ALF and thus can be inferred that the members are animal rights activists (BBC 2005).

### **External Ties**

The only known alliance to the group is the ALF as they claim to be the “Brigade G” of the ALF (BBC 2005).

### **Group Outcome**

The state has not been able to take any actions against the group and not much media attention has surfaced on this group. The group's last violent attack occurred in 2005 with the bombing at Corpus Christi College (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). It should be noted though that several attacks in 2007 in Oxford along similar aims have surfaced after this attack, but there is no confirmed line of responsibility to this group (MIPT Knowledge Base 2008). The group disappeared after 2007 and has not been heard since.

Notes for Iris:

- ALF doesn't formally mention the event or the group as a faction, but it's also not their MO to do so
- possible this is a self-proclaimed cell of the ALF, but ALF never responds
- their disappearance coincides with Operation Achilles, but we can't confirm that they were targeted

VIII. REAL IRA/ONH  
Torg ID: 2131  
Min. Group Date: 2006  
Max. Group Date: 2012  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Oglagh Na Heireann, Oglagh Na Eireann, Oglagh Na Heireann (Onh), "nah\_, Real Ira/Onh

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30193>
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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: ONH

Group Formation: 2009 (BCC 2009)

Group End: 2018 (Ceasefire) (RTÉ 2018)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This group was originally a faction of the Real IRA who themselves splintered from the Provisional IRA in 1997 (Belfast Telegraph 2010). The group splintered from the Real IRA in 2009 after Michael McKevitt and other imprisoned members refused to accept the new leadership. This new leadership broke off to become known as the Oglaigh Na Heireann (Belfast Telegraph 2017). The group’s first known violent attack was in 2009, when a 600 lb bomb was found near Forkhill (BBC 2009). This bomb was disarmed by officials but was one of the first incidents said to be conducted by the Oglaigh Na Heireann (BBC 2009). The group’s name, Oglaigh Na Heireann, is an Irish idiom for warriors or volunteers of Ireland (CAIN 2018)

Being a faction of the Real IRA, it can be inferred that the group’s goal is to bring independence to all of Ireland as well as the ideology to be Irish Republicanism.

## Geography

The group have only conducted attacks within the United Kingdom making the group not transnational (GTD 2017). The group primarily conducted attacks in Belfast and Cullyhanna (GTD 2017). There are no known bases of the group.

## Organizational Structure

Gary McNally is alleged to be the leader of the group (Belfast Telegraph 2017) and there are approximately 50 members (Belfast Telegraph 2010). There is no known source of funding but the Republican Network for Unity is the group's political wing (The Irish News 2017). It can be inferred that the members of the group are ex-militants from the RIRA

## External Ties

The group splintered from the Real IRA in 2009 (Belfast Telegraph 2017).

## Group Outcome

The state initiated a number of investigations into Irish dissident groups including Oglagh Na Heireann (BBC 2005). Seamus McGrane, one of the members, was sentenced to 11 and a half years on the conviction of terrorism (RTÉ 2018). The ONH's last attacks were in 2017, including a series of shootings and bombings (Derry Journal 2017; Belfast Telegraph 2017). This makes the group armed and violent as of 2012. In 2018, the group called for a permanent ceasefire ending their campaign and explained they desired to use more nonviolent, political tactics to achieve their aims (RTÉ 2018).

Notes for Iris:

- the political wing formed after the armed wing
- attacks declined over the last couple years according to GTD

## IX. REAL ULSTER FREEDOM FIGHTERS (UFF) - NORTHERN IRELAND

Torg ID: 2506

Min. Group Date: 2010

Max. Group Date: 2010

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30156>

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: Real UFF (Belfast Telegraph 2007)

Group Formation: 2007 (Belfast Telegraph 2007)

Group End: 2013 (Disappearance) (GTD 2017)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

For context, the Ulster Defense Association was a prominent Loyalist force fighting the IRA and other Republicans during the Troubles. It officially disarmed in 2007.

It is unknown when the group officially formed, but it splintered from the Ulster Defense Association because they did not support the leadership's peace strategy (Belfast Telegraph 2007). The group first became known in 2007 when they wrote a death-list that targeted UDA and UFF affiliates as well as IRA members and suspected drug dealing loyalists (Belfast Telegraph 2007). The group's first violent attack was in 2009, when a pipe bomb was thrown into a Catholic family's house (News Letter 2009). The

group is a Ulster loyalist group and its stated goal is to undermine the entire UDA leadership (Belfast Telegraph 2007).

### **Geography**

The attacks only occurred in the United Kingdom making the group not transnational (GTD 2017). There are no known bases for the group but it should be noted that the majority of the attacks were centered around Antrim county (News Letter 2009; GTD 2017).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's funding, leadership, and different wings is unknown. It can be inferred that the group is primarily made up of Ulster Loyalists, likely from the former UDA (Belfast Telegraph 2007).

### **External Ties**

There are no known external ties except for splintering from the UDA and targeting the UDA leadership (Belfast Telegraph 2007).

### **Group Outcome**

There are not many actions that were taken against the group by the state. The state did investigate the attacks after they occurred, but no arrests were made (Belfast Telegraph 2010). As of 2012, the group was still active and violent. The group's last attack was in 2013 (GTD 2017) and disappeared after that for unknown reasons. Because of this, the group was most likely inactive after 2013.

Notes for Iris:

- splinter of UDA actually opposed to the UDA because they "sold us out"
- the context comes about after the UDA disarms
- some disputed information about their aims
- the group's aims seem to change. In 2010 and 2013, their attacks target citizens and not any known UDA leadership.

- X. PROVISIONAL RSPCA  
Torg ID: 1953  
Min. Group Date: 2011  
Max. Group Date: 2011  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## Part 1. Bibliography

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## Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: NA

Group Formation: 2011 (Monaghan 2013, pg 944; GTD 2017; Wallace 2011)

Group End: 2011 (Disappearance) (Monaghan 2013, pg 944; GTD 2017; Wallace 2011)

## Part 3. Narrative

### Group Formation

It is unknown when this group first formed but its first violent attack occurred in 2011 when the group bombed a Lincolnshire rabbit farm (Monaghan 2013, pg 944; GTD 2017; Wallace 2011). The name RSPCA could have been reference to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Monaghan 2013, pg 944). The group claimed the attack through the animal rights magazine *Back Bite*, a forum for ALF activists (Wallace 2011). It can be inferred that the group's goal could have been to take down the farm or protest against the testing of animals.

### Geography

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The group's only attack was in 2011 in Lincolnshire (GTD 2017). There are no known bases of this group.



## Organizational Structure

The group's funding, leadership, and different wings is unknown. It can be inferred that the group's members could have been composed of animal rights activists.

## External Ties

A possible external tie to the group is to the Militant Forces Against Huntingdon Life Sciences, as the group attacked the same farm a year prior in 2010 (Monaghan 2013, pg 944). The group could also be connected to the ALF as they claimed the attack through the ALF's website Back Bite (Wallace 2011).

## Group Outcome

The state has taken almost no action against the group. The only actions by the state were condemning the attacks after they occurred. No arrests were made (Wallace 2011). The last and only attack occurred in 2011 (Monaghan 2013, pg 944; GTD 2017; Wallace 2011). As of 2012, the group is most likely nonviolent.

Notes for Iris:

- an ex-Animal Liberation Front member jokes in 1993 that they are the "provisional RSPCA" but there is no evidence this was actually an organized entity
- the group likely has connections to ALF and other animal rights groups, but no clear connection (possibly due to shadowy organizational structure)
- one hit wonder so hard to tell if it's a dredge from the 2007 COIN or something else
- RSPCA probably has more complex connection, but hard to prove

## XI. REPUBLICAN ACTION AGAINST DRUGS (RAAD)

Torg ID: 2667

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset:

Aliases: Republican Action Against Drugs (Raad), Republican Action Against Drugs

### Part 1. Bibliography

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2008 (Conflict Archive on the Internet, N.d)

Group End: 2012 (Merger) (Conflict Archive on the Internet, N.d)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group allegedly formed in 2008 (Conflict Archive on the Internet N.d). Its first known violent attack was a pipe bomb thrown at a house in Derry in 2009 (Derry Journal 2009). The group’s goal was to get rid of drug dealers through the use of pipe bombs, arson, property attacks, and ‘punishment attacks’ that shot victims in the legs (Conflict Archive on the Internet N.d). The group was a vigilante organization (Conflict Archive on the

Internet N.d). It has been accused of being republican dissident after it also began attacking the Police Services of Northern Ireland (PSNI) (Derry Journal 2012).

## **Geography**

Most of the group's attacks are located within the United Kingdom and specifically Derry (Derry Journal 2009). There have been attacks in Ireland such as County Donegal (Belfast Telegraph 2009). This makes the group transnational; however, there are no known bases.

## **Organizational Structure**

It is known that there is a RAAD leadership (Derry Journal 2009); however, the only publicly identified member of the group is Kieran McCool (BBC 2010). There is also no known funding and wings but the membership is composed of past Provisional IRA and Republican militants (Derry Journal 2009). No size estimates were found.

## **External Ties**

The only known external ties are to Sinn Fein, which has publicly endorsed the group's goals, as well as members having links to past IRA groups (Derry Journal 2009). There is no evidence the group obtained external support from other state or non-state actors.

## **Group Outcome**

The state has taken some efforts against the group. The largest effort is that the PSNI has been investigating and targeting the group (Derry Journal 2012). The only known arrest made by the PSNI is Kieran McCool who was alleged to be a key member (BBC 2010). The last known attacks were spread throughout 2012 as they bombed both houses and police vehicles (BBC 2012; GTD 2017). This all changed when members from the Real IRA, Republican Action Against Drugs, and the Óglaigh na hÉireann all merged together to form the New IRA (The Guardian 2012).

Notes for Iris:

-PSNI = Police Services of Northern Ireland (likely considered a part of the UK's armed forces)

-group was originally a gang/vigilante group, but this led the government to target them and try to crackdown. When the government tried to crackdown, the group retaliated - and turned political - originally a criminal gang → political

-when does the group become political? When the government targets them, but it's unclear precisely when between 2008 and 2012 this happens. Around 2010/2011, the group says they will kill drug dealers, which prompts the government crackdown

-organizational structure is very confusing for this group but potentially hierarchical

## XII. THE NEW IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

Torg ID: 2678

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: New Irish Republican Army, New Irish Republican Army (Nira), The New Irish Republican Army, The New Irish Republican Army (Nira)

### Part 1. Bibliography

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## **Part 2. Basic Coding**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2012 (Guardian 2012)

Group End: 2017 (active)

## **Part 3. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

This group formed as a result a merger between three out of the four most prominent groups at that time, the Real IRA, Republican Action Against Drugs, and the Óglaigh na hÉireann. The group formed to prevent feuds over power sharing and was created in 2012 (Guardian 2012). The group is also known as the Real IRA who they themselves split from the Provisional IRA (Global Security N.d). The group’s first attack together was in 2012 where they murdered a Northern Ireland prison officer David Black (BCC 2012). Like the groups that came before it, the group is a dissident Irish Republican separatist organization with the goal of forcing an end to British control over Northern Ireland (Global Security N.d).

### **Geography**

The group has conducted the majority of its attacks in the United Kingdom and Ireland, specifically around Belfast and Londonderry (GTD 2017). This makes them transnational; however, the group has no known bases

### **Organizational Structure**

In a similar fashion to the original groups, there is a known leadership structure (Guardian 2012); however, there are little specifics about who currently leads the group. The RIRA has been funded by sympathizers around the globe, including citizens in the

US and groups such as the PLO (Global Security N.d). Although the group has merged it can be inferred that the sponsors are still there. The group has hundreds of members that have come from all three of the groups (Guardian 2012) and it can be inferred that the group is made up of dissident Irish Republican from previous militant groups.

### **External Ties**

The group has a number of external ties that are inferred to continue even after the merge. As said above, the group is composed of three of the four main dissident Republican Irish groups. They also have an alliance with the Continuity IRA, the other remaining main group (Guardian 2012).

### **Group Outcome**

The UK government considers the New I.R.A a “substantial” problem (Independent UK 2016; Irish Times 2016). As such, the PSNI has been involved in investigations against the group (The Guardian 2016). The state has made some arrests, including two New IRA affiliates that were planning to bomb a crowded area in Dublin (Washington Examiner 2017). As of 2012, the group was active and violent as that is when they formed.

The group’s last known attack was in 2017, when two IRA members were arrested for a planned bombing that would have killed hundreds (Metro 2017). This means that as of 2017 the group is also still active and violent.

Notes for Iris:

- this is a huge merger
- the organizational structure is similarly confusing and not well-defined
- interesting power-sharing dynamics motivating merger, but then organizational structure is pretty nebulous
- this seems like the most likely candidate for renewed violence on the IRA republican candidate